Progress

NORTHEAST WASTE MANAGEMENT OFFICIALS' ASSOCIATION

NEWMOA

annual report 1999

Advancing Environmental Progress Through Collaboration, Facilitation, and Education

Mission

The Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association (NEWMOA) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, interstate association. The membership is composed of state environmental agency directors of the hazardous waste, solid waste, waste site cleanup, pollution prevention, and underground storage tank programs in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

NEWMOA's mission is to help states articulate, promote, and implement economically sound regional programs for the enhancement of environmental protection. The group fulfills this mission by providing a variety of support services that

- facilitate communication and cooperation among member states and between the states and EPA, and
- promote the efficient sharing of state and federal program resources.

NEWMOA was established by the governors of the New England states as an official interstate regional organization, in accordance with Section 1005 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The organization was formally recognized by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1986. It is funded by state membership dues and contracts and EPA grants.

The essence of NEWMOA's value is that it commits our states to leadership

Mark Hyland

Director, Division of Remediation, Maine Department of Environmental Protection

From the Chair

Beginning with the governors' agreement to establish an interstate association, NEWMOA has provided the impetus for the Northeast states to decide what common environmental problems we need to address, and has consistently urged us toward developing effective regional solutions.

The achievements made possible by state collaboration are the direct result of this leadership. As this report clearly shows, NEWMOA has been instrumental in numerous initiatives including efforts to

- draft mercury model legislation that is already helping to inform and coordinate individual state programs,
- improve the way in which the states measure solid waste, and "push the envelope" in educating ourselves and others about new ideas in solid waste reduction,
- support brownfields development through encouraging the use of innovative technologies and through improving the characterization of contaminated sites, and
- find better ways to measure environmental compliance, as well as the success of compliance assistance and pollution prevention efforts.

All of these projects and the many others that are described in this report require long-term commitments that span years of dedicated effort. I believe that most of the progress on these programs simply would not have occurred without NEWMOA's involvement.

Interstate collaboration on environmental issues is not just effective — it's also efficient. Working through NEWMOA, five programs — solid waste, hazardous waste, waste site cleanup, underground storage tanks, and pollution prevention — in each of the seven member states share the benefits of a uniquely qualified and dedicated staff. In their previous professional experience, NEWMOA staff members have run state regulatory programs, designed landfills, supervised cleanups, devised training and educational programs, conducted policy analysis, initiated programs, published compliance and pollution prevention materials, and conducted workshops and conferences. With this extensive background, they fully understand what the states need, how to provide effective support, and how to efficiently manage the sharing of scarce state resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve as NEWMOA chair and for your support throughout the past year. I hope you will enjoy reading about some of the important accomplishments made in environmental protection thanks to NEWMOA's valuable leadership.

Highlights

Highlights of NEWMOA's Fiscal 1999 Activities

Supporting Mercury Waste Reduction

In ongoing efforts to support the Regional Mercury Action Plan endorsed by the Conference of the New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers, a NEWMOA workgroup organized a summit meeting of public and private stakeholders. The results of this event became the basis for drafting model legislation to reduce mercury-containing products in the waste stream.

Developing Pollution Prevention Metrics

The NEWMOA states reached an unprecedented agreement to develop a set of pollution prevention metrics to improve program management and evaluation. NEWMOA staff facilitated the development of the P2 Metrics Menu, and will assist the states in their efforts to begin its implementation.

Conducting Successful Training Programs

NEWMOA held a number of inovative training sessions during fiscal 1999, including its Annual Training and Technology Transfer Conference (210 participants), a workshop for Hazardous Waste Inspectors (72 participants), a workshop on Environmental Management Systems (30 participants), a meeting on regulating medical waste facilities (10 participants), and a course on regulating construction and demolition waste facilities (18 participants).

Defining the Beneficial Use Determinations Process

Every NEWMOA state has, or is developing, a policy to promote the reuse of certain non-hazardous wastes through the beneficial use determinations (BUD) process. To promote this effort, NEWMOA formed a workgroup to support information sharing about individual states' application and approval procedures, as well as specific BUDs they have issued.

Encouraging the Use of Innovative Technology

NEWMOA has an ongoing commitment to reducing the barriers to adoption of new on-site field analytical technologies that have the potential to improve the hazardous waste site characterization process. In fiscal 1999, the Technology Review Committee focused state attention on two innovative technologies — immunoassay and x-ray fluorescence — by coordinating information sharing, developing advisory opinions, and providing hands-on training on each technology.

Expanding Electronic Information Sharing

NEWMOA launched its website — www.newmoa.org — at the end of the fiscal year. The site features several comprehensive databases for sharing technical information about regional pollution prevention, waste site cleanup, and environmental assistance activities.

Serving as a Unified Voice

In a letter to the US Department of Transportation (DOT), NEWMOA expressed member states' concerns about broadening the regulators' definition of transportation to include many aspects of materials handling at manufacturing and other commercial facilities. NEWMOA proposed that such broadening could lead to DOT preemption of federal and state hazardous waste regulations at those facilities without providing equally protective requirements.

Supporting regional mercury reduction

Mercury pollution in the Northeast emerged in the late 1990s as a serious public health and environmental concern. Levels of methyl mercury — the most toxic form of the element — were found to be sufficiently high in freshwater fish throughout the region to pose potential health threats to humans and wildlife. Worse still, once mobilized in the environment mercury is a persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic pollutant that can cycle through land, air, and water.

To help the states improve their understanding of the sources of mercury emissions and scope of the public health threat, the three interstate associations — the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM), the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (NEIWPCC), and NEWMOA — collaborated on a 1998 study, *Northeast States and Eastern Canadian Provinces Mercury Study, A Framework for Action*. Based on the report's recommendations, the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers endorsed a five-year Regional Mercury Action Plan in June 1998 calling for the "virtual elimination of the discharge of anthropogenic mercury into the environment." The Action Plan articulates over 40 initiatives for state environmental agencies to take to achieve this ambitious goal, including several measures associated with reducing or recycling mercury-containing products.

The Action Plan created a Mercury Task Force made up of representatives designated by each state and provincial environmental commissioner or director. The activities of the Task Force are managed by the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers. In fiscal 1999 the Mercury Task Force charged NEWMOA with developing model legislation to support state efforts to reduce mercury-containing products in the waste stream.

In his keynote address, Connecticut Governor John G. Rowland underscored the urgency of reducing waste and emissions of mercury in the region.

Stacy Ladner of ME DEP (left) took notes and Tom Metzner of CT DEP (lower right) listened in as Dan Winograd of US EPA New England (right) led a breakout session.

Convening Stakeholders

To kick off the project, NEWMOA organized a summit meeting of both public and private groups with a strong interest in implementing the Regional Mercury Action

Plan. These stakeholders included manufacturers, environmental organizations, business trade associations, state and local agencies, and EPA.

In his keynote address, Connecticut Governor John G. Rowland spoke on behalf of all the New England Governors about the urgency of reducing waste and emissions of mercury in the region. The results of the summit were summarized, sent out to stakeholders for review, and then used extensively by the NEWMOA member states in writing some of the provisions in the draft model legislation.

Developing the Model

The NEWMOA Mercury Workgroup, consisting of designated representatives from each state's waste management and pollution prevention programs, subsequently met at least once a month to draft model legislation to address mercury in products and waste. The model is intended to synthesize numerous complementary approaches and provide a comprehensive framework to help states develop more consistent approaches to managing mercury-containing wastes. The workgroup is designing the model to include a flexible set of concepts so that the states can choose those that meet their jurisdictional priorities.

Such a regional approach has been proven successful in other areas — particularly the toxics in packaging legislation passed in the early 1990s. By sharing their experiences and expertise, the states avoid duplication of efforts and research, thereby saving time and money. Product manufacturers also benefit from having more consistent requirements regionwide.

Michael Rion, Resources for Ethics and Management, facilitated the Mercury Containing Products Summit meeting

Refining the Legislation

The Mercury Workgroup released a draft of the model legislation for comment and suggestions in November 1999, and followed up with two public meetings in December. Based on comments from those meetings, NEWMOA is revising the draft for submission to the Regional Mercury Task Force, which in turn is scheduled to make its recommendations to the Conference of the New England Governors and the Eastern Canadian Premiers in the summer of 2000.

Assessing the benefits of prevention

Building on its comprehensive 1998 study, *Pollution Prevention Progress in the Northeast,* NEWMOA initiated a first-in-the nation effort to help state environmental agencies quantify the impacts of their pollution prevention (P2) activities. The purpose of this "metrics menu" is to provide baseline measures that the state programs can use to

- communicate the activities and accomplishments of the programs to policymakers both inside and outside of the environmental agencies,
- improve program management,
- provide program funders with relevant activity and outcome information,
- influence policy development, and
- measure progress toward program objectives.

Laying the Foundation

In the summer of fiscal 1999, the state pollution prevention program directors from the Northeast, including New Jersey, signed a memorandum of agreement to implement the P2 Metrics Menu. The memorandum formalizes the states' commitment to work together to implement the menu and make ongoing refinements.

The menu is not intended to be an exhaustive list, but rather to provide a few key measures associated with major P2 assistance and regulatory/enforcement activities, such as developing information tools, presenting workshops and conferences, establishing partnership programs, and conducting inspections. In addition, it attempts to capture some environmental outcomes relating to organizational change; reductions in emissions, wastes, and discharges; water and energy conservation; and financial impacts.

Building Consensus

Once the NEWMOA workgroup had developed a draft set of metrics, they presented it to a larger group of P2 program staff and managers through NEWMOA's pollution prevention workgroup, the Northeast States P2 Roundtable (NE P2). The NE P2 Roundtable consists of representatives from over 20 federal, state, and local pollution prevention and environmental assistance programs in the NEWMOA states. The NE Roundtable then made its recommendations and the workgroup drafted the final list, which is now available on the NEWMOA website.

NEWMOA staff have stimulated significant interest in and discussion about this project by presenting the P2 Metrics Menu at regional and national conferences, and by publishing articles in national journals. In fact, the menu has provided the basis for several discussions on the future development of nationwide P2 metrics.

Following Up

The P2 Metrics Menu is a living document that will be revised as state and local pollution prevention programs continue to grow and change, and as they learn about which metrics work best and are most useful.

In fiscal 2000, NEWMOA will assist the states in their efforts to implement the menu through workshops and meetings. In addition, NEWMOA staff plan to develop software to support data collection and analysis of the P2 measures.

Measuring the success of environmental programs

Under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), EPA is obligated to improve the measures used to characterize the accomplishments of environmental programs. The GPRA mandates a budget process that connects outlays directly to the results and benefits achieved with the funds. This requirement applies to all program management activities, including those conducted by the states under various grants and agreements.

Jody Hensley of MA TURI (left) facilitated a session at the 1998 Annual Training and Technology Transfer Conference, while NEWMOA staff member Sam Perkins (right) listened intently.

In cases where an activity produces a direct, quantifiable improvement in air or water quality, measurement can be straightforward. In other programs, however, results such as changes in compliance behavior are difficult to define and measure. In these instances, expenditures are often related to the amount of an activity — such as the number of inspections conducted — rather than compliance outcomes or results. However, outcomes and results are usually better measures and are likely to be more understandable to decisionmakers and the public.

Joining with EPA

In fiscal 1999, NEWMOA assisted EPA New England's efforts to promote development of better compliance and other outcome-based measures for state hazardous waste and other environmental programs.

NEWMOA staff participated in planning an EPA Compliance Information Analysis Symposium, intended to share information on innovative state approaches and to help focus and coordinate state efforts to improve measurement of results. Another objective was to help the states become more successful in their applications for funding to develop and pilot innovative measurement programs.

EPA Headquarters subsequently funded projects in Connecticut and New Hampshire. NEWMOA will also receive funding to develop and test new approaches to measuring regulatory compliance and other program results during fiscal 2000.

Setting solid waste management priorities

With the Northeast states in the process of updating their Solid Waste Master Plans, solid waste management issues stood at the top of the NEWMOA's priority list in fiscal 1999. Several concerns reinforced this strong consensus:

- Increased interstate waste shipments have raised capacity planning issues for some states.
- Consolidation and vertical integration of collection, handling, and disposal facility ownership raise other capacity questions.
- Some waste reduction and recycling programs have not met expectations.
- Waste from obsolete, contaminant-laden electronic equipment have increased exponentially.

Underlying many of these concerns is a growing recognition that traditional assumptions about solid waste generation and management are changing rapidly.

Committing to Green Solutions

In all of the NEWMOA states, it has become increasingly important to find policies that encourage greener, more sustainable practices. Accordingly, NEWMOA's Directors committed to "push the envelope" by providing better information about the latest ideas and projects involving solid waste reduction, planning, and management options.

The objectives of this project are not only to launch a long-term commitment to education, but also to provide a forum for consensus-building among stakeholders. A first step in launching this program was to make solid waste innovations and solutions the central theme of the Annual NEWMOA States-EPA Training and Technology Transfer Conference planned for fiscal 2000.

Defining the BUD Process

With costs on the rise, generators of certain wastes (such as tires and coal fly ash) are now proposing to reuse rather than dispose of wastes. In light of their shrinking waste disposal capacity, the NEWMOA states are also interested in supporting the reuse of nonhazardous waste materials as a way to reduce the amount of material sent to disposal facilities — provided that this can be accomplished with appropriate environmental safeguards.

In response to this mutual interest, each of the NEWMOA states has developed, or has begun to develop, a beneficial use determination (BUD) process to decide the conditions under which a waste can be reused. Because the concept of beneficial use is relatively new, the states benefit greatly from sharing information and working together to develop a more consistent approach to the BUD process.

In fiscal 1999, the NEWMOA BUDs workgroup evaluated the states' different definitions of beneficial use and came to consensus on a common definition. Each state also outlined its program's application and approval procedure, including the types of information required and the steps involved in making decisions on requests.

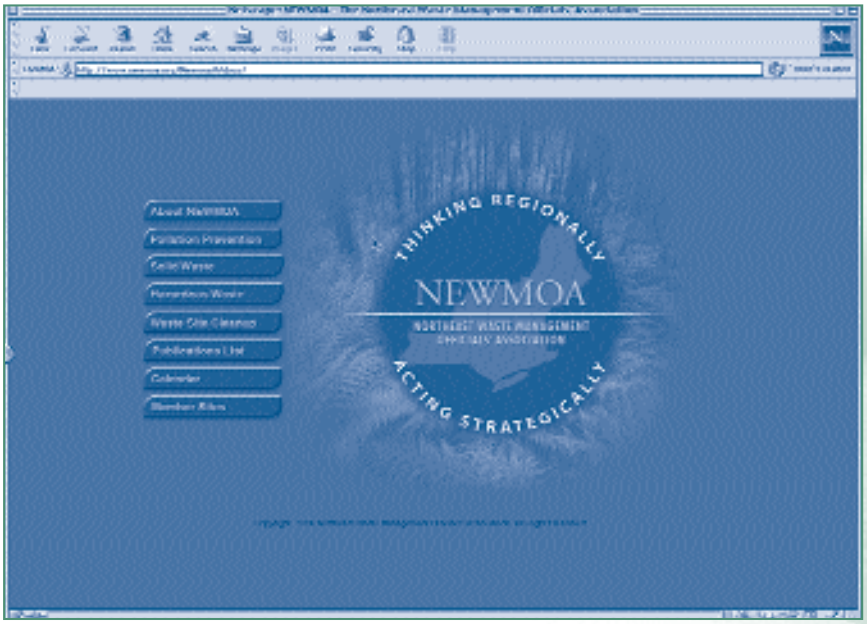
The states also shared information about the specific BUD decisions they have made and their most frequent BUD requests. This information-sharing effort has especially helped Maine and Vermont, which are in the process of developing formal BUD programs. Massachusetts has also benefited as it reevaluates its BUD program and recommends changes.

Implementing Universal Waste Rules

During fiscal 1999, NEWMOA continued to play an active role in state-EPA policy issues involving the Universal Waste Rule. In a letter to EPA on behalf of its member states, NEWMOA urged that the agency regulate discarded mercury-containing lamps under the Universal Waste Rule and not by means of a conditional exemption, as some lamp industry representatives had reportedly requested.

NEWMOA cited the states' concerns that they had already planned to regulate mercury-containing lamps under their own Universal Waste Rules, commenting that an EPA waiver would undermine these state efforts — as well as the mandates of the Mercury Action Plan. EPA ultimately decided to include mercury-containing lamps under the Universal Waste Rule as NEWMOA requested.

NEWMOA also assisted in efforts to adopt state versions of the Universal Waste Rule by providing a forum to address the many technical and policy issues they were encountering. To this end, NEWMOA organized and facilitated six solid waste workgroup meetings for exchanging information on Universal Waste issues. At the end of fiscal 1999, three of the seven NEWMOA states had adopted their versions of the Universal Waste Rule, with the other four states expected to do so in 2000.



Further information on activities mentioned in this report is available on the NEWMOA website at www.newmoa.org.

Promoting innovative technology

New analytical technologies, especially those that can be used in the field, can potentially improve the hazardous waste site cleanup process by increasing the quality and quantity of information on which decisions are made, and by reducing the cost and time required to obtain the data. Even years after their introduction, however, many innovative technologies are not in wide use. In response, the NEWMOA states signed a memorandum of agreement in 1998 to cooperate in removing barriers to and encouraging the use of innovative technology in site characterization and cleanup.

Reducing the Barriers

In fiscal 1999 NEWMOA initiated a project targeted at some of the identified barriers to implementation. For example, owners of contaminated sites and their consultants may be reluctant to propose the use of innovative technologies because of the time, effort, and uncertainty involved in securing state approval. In addition, knowledge of a particular technology can differ not just across states, but also across project managers within a single state.

As a result, better information sharing and education must be a crucial component of efforts to increase the use of innovative technologies. Accordingly, NEWMOA established a Technology Review Committee (TRC) made up of one or more staff members from each of the Northeast states. The TRC focuses NEWMOA, EPA New England, and state attention on a particular innovative technology and significantly raises overall awareness of its benefits and limitations. State staff and other interested parties receive expert training on the chosen technology. The advisory opinion is a useful mechanism to provide impartial information about an innovative technology to potential users, and to publicly inform the user community of the Northeast states' collective interest in the technology.

Last year, the TRC reviewed two innovative site characterization technologies — immunoassay and x-ray fluorescence — and co-sponsored two hands-on training events with the Northeast Hazardous Substance Research Center. Each advisory opinion was broadcast to a variety of stakeholders, including the consulting community.

Sharing Information on the Web

State staff report that, when asked for permission to use an unfamiliar technology, they first look for information from other state project managers. Another element of NEWMOA's strategy to promote use of innovative technology has therefore been to enhance the Waste Site Cleanup area of its website.

Within the password-protected portion, state staff can search a database on the technology of interest, find sites where it has been used, and locate contact information for the project manager. The public portion of the website contains the TRC's innovative technology advisory opinions, as well as links to other helpful resources for information on hazardous waste site characterization and remediation.

Providing technical training

Keeping state government officials up to date on new environmental technologies, policies, and approaches is one of NEWMOA's key functions. At the beginning of fiscal year 1999, NEWMOA conducted a survey of the states to identify training needs. The survey results formed the basis for the series of technical and policy workshops NEWMOA developed and conducted throughout the year. These sessions focused on environmental management systems, waste site cleanup technologies, hazardous waste regulations, and several solid waste issues.

Annual Technology Conference

NEWMOA's major educational event, the Annual Training and Technology Transfer Conference, drew record attendance of over 200 participants and speakers in November 1998. The agenda covered a wide range of critical environmental issues facing the states, including:

- environmental justice,
- management of bio-solids,
- the science and policy issues surrounding endocrine-disrupting compounds,
- solid waste capacity,
- innovative technologies for waste sites, and
- reduction of persistent, bio-accumulative, and toxic pollutants, including mercury.

Many of this year's participants commented that the conference was one of the best they had ever attended.

Environmental Management Systems Workshop

NEWMOA's Environmental Management Systems (EMS) Workshop gave more than 30 participants an opportunity to hear about the efforts of several small and medium-sized firms to develop and implement environmental management systems. These systems are information-based tools that enable companies to create a single plan for managing all environmental responsibilities and programs. Company systems can be certified under the ISO 14000 guidelines that establish criteria for meeting an international EMS standard.

A number of EPA and state programs are under way to promote the benefits of EMS to firms in the Northeast. At the workshop, the EPA and state managers of those efforts shared their experiences and results, and developed new ideas for ways to collaborate in the future.

Medical Waste Facility Permitting and Oversight Training

States are increasingly concerned about the management of wastes from medical facilities. To address this issue, NEWMOA conducted training for state staff on several aspects of medical waste management, including standards for facilities that transfer and/or treat medical waste, collection and consolidation of medical waste, treatment standards, and medical waste from home use and trauma scenes. The course also addressed issues relating to the transportation of medical waste, such as packaging and labeling requirements, tracking and reporting of shipments, and potential problems created by various US Department of Transportation exemptions.

Construction & Demolition Debris Management Workshop

As landfill space continues to shrink, the Northeast states need to address the management of construction and demolition (C&D) waste. In fiscal 1999, NEWMOA held a workshop for state staff to share information on such related topics as on-site waste reduction and recycling, processing facility standards and trends, market conditions and alternatives, and facility permitting issues. Participants learned about state-of-the-art practices, particularly in the areas of reuse options and C&D facility management.

Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Financial Assurance Training

EPA requires that solid waste disposal facilities insure that adequate funds are available to cover the future costs of closures, post-closure care, and possible cleanup. In response to inquiries about these financial assurance requirements, NEWMOA planned and managed an EPA training for state staff in May 1999. The states learned about the regulatory requirements and the various financial instruments available to commercial and municipal landfill owners.

Hazardous Waste Inspector Training

Following increases in staff turnover and a number of regulatory changes, the state hazardous waste program directors asked NEWMOA to design a short course for new inspectors and for those needing an update on the requirements. The states had agreed that this approach would be an efficient alternative to the time and costs of sending staff to the five-day courses that EPA offers at various locations around the country.

The trainers who delivered the curriculum included state and EPA hazardous waste program staff, an assistant attorney general, and a compliance officer from a local manufacturer of pharmaceuticals. The trainers used interesting case studies and visual aids to support their presentations and provided extensive handouts. EPA New England also supplied a comprehensive hazardous waste inspectors training manual to the 72 participants.

In the wrap-up discussion, participants acknowledged that the shorter course addressed most of their training needs. They also recommended that NEWMOA plan another training in fiscal 2000 that would emphasize advanced RCRA/hazardous waste inspection issues.

The Annual Training and Technology Transfer Conference drew record attendance of over 200 participants and speakers.

Promoting information exchange

In addition to promoting information sharing through workgroups, training, and other types of face-to-face communications, NEWMOA serves as a clearinghouse for both electronic and print information. NEWMOA also conducts research and publishes reports, fact sheets, brochures, and other materials to support the states in their regulatory, outreach, and assistance programs. Increasingly, NEWMOA is publishing these materials in both hard copy and electronic formats.

Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange

NEWMOA has been designated as one of nine regional pollution prevention information centers by the US EPA. The national network of regional P2 centers, the Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx), provides a forum for sharing information on activities and for gaining quick access to a national base of pollution prevention expertise and information. NEWMOA played an active role in P2Rx activities throughout fiscal 1999.

Website Launch

Launched at the end of fiscal 1999, the NEWMOA website (www.newmoa.org) is a repository of information on environmental program activities in the Northeast states. Some of the key databases available on the site are:

- **Environmental Assistance Programs**
  This online directory provides up-to-date, detailed information on the services and expertise of environmental assistance programs throughout the region.
- **Pollution Prevention Activities**
  The P2 Activities Database allows program staff to learn about pollution prevention projects underway in other states, enabling them to benefit from each others' experience.
- **Innovative Site Assessment and Remediation Experience**
  The Experience Database provides contacts for state project managers in the region considering the use of an innovative technology on a site assessment or remediation project.

1999 Publications

The Finishing Line: Q & A on Low VOC Compliant Coatings for Auto Body Shops. Written in response to new federal regulations, this brochure provides information to auto body shops on mixing and applying low VOC coatings.

Hazardous Air Pollution Prevention (HAP2) Project: Final Report to EPA. This joint NEWMOA/NESCAUM report proposes recommendations to EPA on integrating P2 into EPA's Air Toxics or Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) program.

Joint P2 Week Resolution. This joint resolution was developed and published by a NEWMOA workgroup for use during the September 1999 P2 Week activities in the region. The resolution was signed by all of the NEWMOA State Environmental Commissioners, Directors, and Secretaries, as well as the EPA Regions I and II Administrators.

Northeast States Pollution Prevention Roundtable: Directory of Participating Programs. This directory provides contact information for state and local P2 program staff in the Northeast.

Overview of the Northeast States Hazardous Waste Site Remediation Standards for Cyanide. This report summarizes the site cleanup standards and regulations applicable to cyanide in the NEWMOA states. It was prepared at the request of EPA's Office of Solid Waste in the course of its hazardous waste rule development activities.

Pollution Prevention for Auto Body and Auto Repair Vocational Programs. Developed with the Androscoggin Valley Council of Governments and Oxford Hills Comprehensive High School, this curriculum provides an introduction to preventing pollution and reducing waste minimizing health and safety hazards at auto shops.

Pressure Sensitive Tapes & Labels: The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 & Pollution Prevention Opportunities. This publication covers new regulations and P2 options for manufacturers in this sector.

The Science of Preventing Pollution. Developed in conjunction with the Androscoggin Valley Council of Governments, this curriculum provides vocational-technical school students with a foundation in ecology and an introduction to the concept of pollution prevention.

A First Place Finish. State Specific Compliance Assistance Manuals for Wood Finishers. Developed in conjuction with staffs in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, these customized manuals provide compliance and pollution prevention information for the wood finishing industry.

NEWMOA funding

NEWMOA relies on four principal sources of funding. The first and original source is state dues. The New England states request that EPA New England make a portion of its 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 New England. New York elects to pay its annual dues directly to NEWMOA.

EPA grants for general solid waste activities constitute the second source of funds. These grants are usually awarded annually. The third source is grants for pollution prevention programs and for special projects, such as the Mercury Project, Innovative Site Assessment and Cleanup Technology Project, Beneficial Use Determinations Project, Universal Waste Project, and Hazardous Waste Regulations Development Project. Grants for these activities are awarded by a combination of EPA New England, EPA Region II, and EPA Headquarters, and occasionally by other agencies and institutions.

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

NEWMOA's Balance Sheet

October 1, 1998 to September 30, 1999

Revenue

State Dues, Contributions and In-Kind Services/Match	$ 73,749
Federal Grants*	540,979
Contracts**	202,305
Miscellaneous	1,613
Total	$ 818,646

Expenditures

Staff Salaries & Expenses	$ 495,306
Travel	20,643
Meetings	31,203
Subcontractors	39,970
Office Expenses	190,470
In-kind Expenses	17,373
Total	$ 794,965

Net Assets

Net Assets at Beginning of Year	$ 76,515
Net Assets at End of Year	100,196
Net Change in Assets	$ 23,681

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

***Contracts include work as sub-grantee under EPA grants to states*

Printed on recycled paper with soy-based inks.

NEWMOA

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