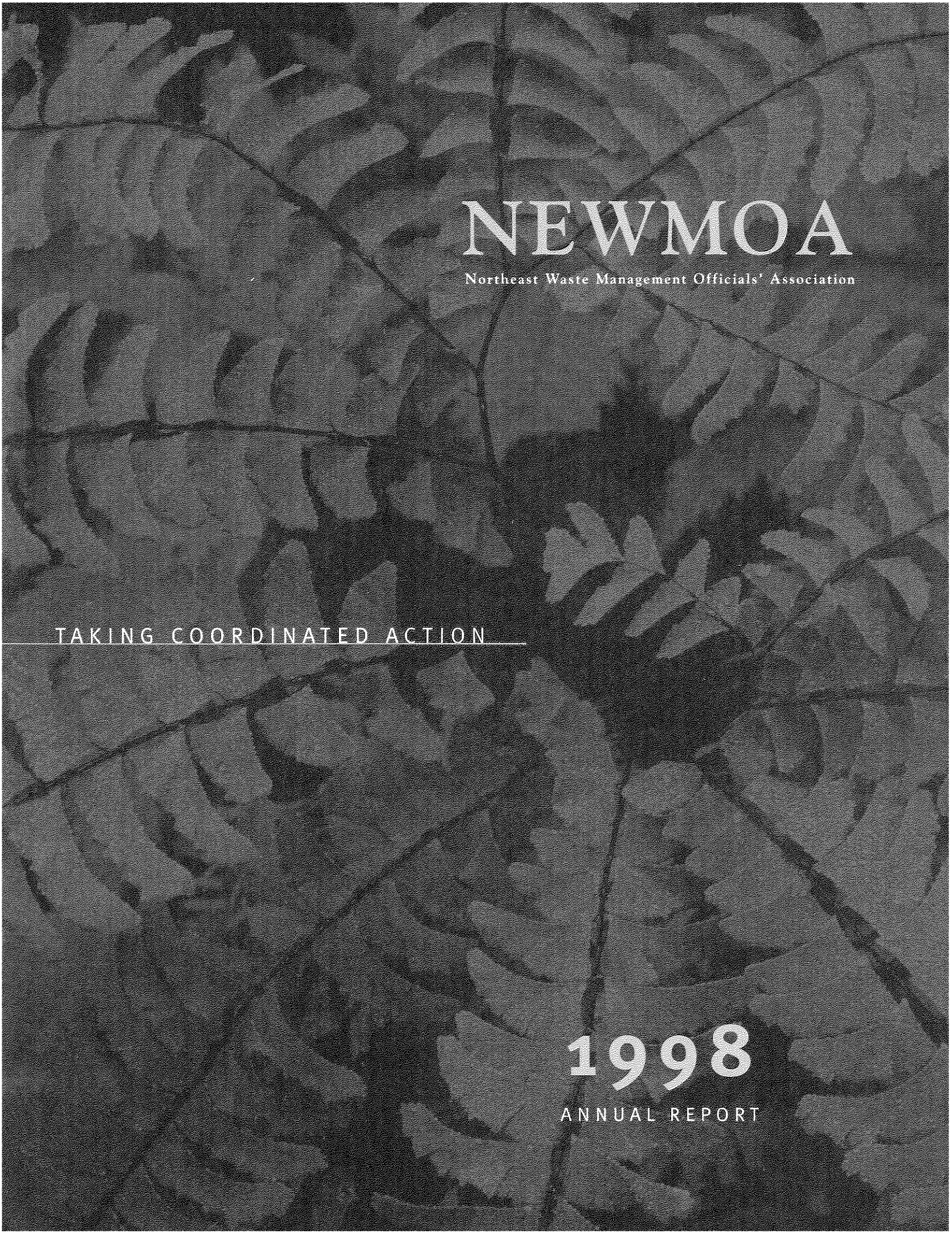


NEWMOA

Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association

TAKING COORDINATED ACTION

1998

ANNUAL REPORT

NEWMOA's 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, and pollution prevention programs in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

NEWMOA was established in 1986 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the same year.

NEWMOA's mission is to help states articulate, promote, and implement economically sound regional programs for the enhancement of environmental protection. It 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 that promote the efficient sharing of state and federal program resources. To these ends, NEWMOA serves as a vehicle for developing unified policy positions, facilitating regional strategies, sharing information, and training and education.

Strategically Important Projects + Leadership = Value Added for NEWMOA States

Helen A. Waldorf
Acting Division Director
Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

Not long ago, NEWMOA's Board of Directors observed that the states needed more than just quality training and technical information sharing. The Association must be more actively involved in addressing the states' most significant environmental priorities. Accordingly, the Directors charted a course to partner NEWMOA with the states' senior decisionmakers on key projects that are environmentally significant, require a multi-state approach, and where the Association's participation could make a discernible difference in the outcome.

While it may be too early to judge the results of this strategic redirection, NEWMOA certainly became more focused and visible in its multi-state activities during fiscal 1998. Recent efforts to address mercury contamination in the region and to review and promote innovative technology for waste site cleanup are two prominent examples.

Starting in 1996, the states identified mercury contamination as a priority issue for NEWMOA and the other interstate Associations — the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM) and the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (NEIWPCC). Their multi-year study, released in February 1998, identifies combustion of municipal solid waste as a primary source of mercury emissions. NEWMOA followed up by assisting the states in drafting an ambitious Mercury Action Plan, which the Governors of the New England States and the Premiers of the Eastern Canadian Provinces agreed to implement. NEWMOA is now deeply involved in coordinating state efforts to implement those sections that promote reduction of mercury in solid waste. The overall action plan is being cooridinated by the New England Governors' Conference (NEGC).

On another front, NEWMOA has taken up the challenge of improving the adoption of innovative technologies for hazardous waste site assessment and cleanup. In March 1998, the state environmental commissioners, EPA Region I-New England Regional Administrator, representatives of the NEGC, and NEWMOA signed a Memorandum of Agreement to promote interstate regulatory cooperation in the use of innovative technologies for waste site assessment and cleanup. NEWMOA and the Northeast Hazardous Substance Research Center (NHSRC) subsequently organized a meeting of site cleanup contractors, technology developers, and state and EPA regulatory officials to identify obstacles to the use of innovative site assessment technology and to develop a consensus about how to address them. The states are now working together through NEWMOA to carry out these recommendations.

These and other important examples of NEWMOA's ability to promote decisive action on key state environmental priorities are described in more detail in the following pages. What impresses me most is that NEWMOA has been able to accomplish these important strategic objectives while also keeping up its traditional training and information-sharing programs. To my fellow Board Members, the state staff who have served on workgroups, and to the hard-working NEWMOA staff, I offer an enthusiastic "Well done!"

—Helen A. Waldorf

HIGHLIGHTS OF NEWMOA'S 1998 ACTIVITIES

Mercury Reduction Action Plan

In collaboration with NESCAUM, NEIWPCC and NEGC, NEWMOA helped to publish the results of a comprehensive study on the sources and impacts of mercury emissions in the region, and helped to develop a five-year action plan to address this widespread problem. *See pages 3-4.*

Universal Waste Rule

NEWMOA continued its ongoing efforts to support the states' adoption and implementation of the EPA Universal Waste Rule, which will not only improve the management of certain wastes, but also help reduce mercury emissions in the region. *See page 4.*

State Regulation of Hazardous Waste Transport

NEWMOA continued to support member states in their efforts to retain regulatory authority over the transportation of hazardous waste and related facilities until adequate federal protection is provided. *See pages 4-5.*

Planning for Pollution Prevention Week 1998

NEWMOA helped the states develop a joint resolution with EPA recognizing the importance of Pollution Prevention Week and its theme "Pollution Prevention in Our Neighborhoods." *See page 5.*

Removal of Older Underground Storage Tanks

NEWMOA supported state program efforts to enforce the removal deadline and provide technical assistance for owners and operators of leak-prone bare steel underground storage tanks. *See page 5.*

Beneficial Use of Waste

NEWMOA coordinated sharing of information on state beneficial use determinations for certain types of solid waste. *See page 5.*

Innovative Technology for Waste Site Assessment and Cleanup

NEWMOA facilitated an agreement to promote regulatory cooperation among the states in encouraging the use of innovative technologies for waste site assessment and cleanup. *See pages 6-7.*

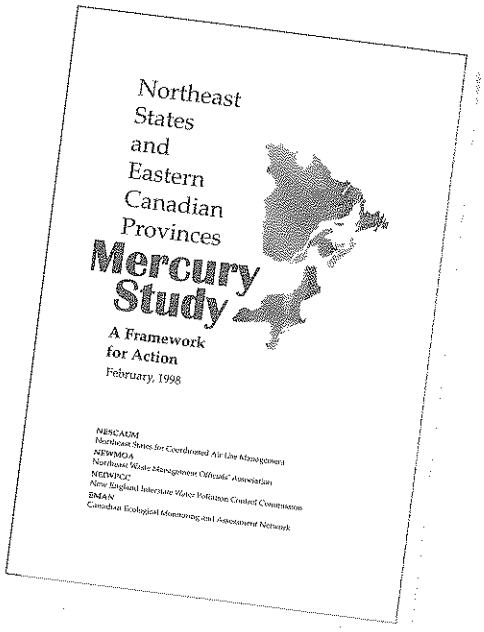
Analysis of Pollution Prevention Programs

NEWMOA's first-of-its-kind report, *Pollution Prevention Progress in the Northeast*, documents the activities and accomplishments of state and local pollution prevention programs from 1990 to 1996. *See pages 8-9.*

Assistance to Small Business

To help the states in their outreach to auto repair shops, NEWMOA developed and disseminated a compliance screening tool and state-specific brochures explaining waste oil regulations. *See pages 10-11.*

In fiscal 1998, NEWMOA's Board of Directors decided to take action on a variety of key issues for the Northeast states, including toxic releases to the environment, regulation of hazardous waste transportation, promotion of pollution prevention, and removal of underground storage tanks. These actions took several forms, including development of action plans for the New England Governors, letters to Congress, and joint resolutions.



Development of a Mercury Reduction Action Plan

From 1995 to 1998, NEWMOA collaborated with its sister interstate associations — the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM) and the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (NEIWPCC) — on a comprehensive study of mercury contamination in the region. The final report, *Northeast States and Eastern Canadian Provinces Mercury Study: A Framework for Action*, was released in February 1998 and concludes that:

- Municipal solid waste combustors and utility/nonutility boilers are responsible for more than 80% of anthropogenic mercury emissions in the Northeast, with municipal solid waste combustors the single largest source. In addition, utility boilers outside the region contribute more to mercury deposition in the NEWMOA states than utility boilers within the region.
- Two air pollution-related factors — the acidified conditions of many inland bodies of water and elevated summertime levels of tropospheric ozone — may promote bioaccumulation of mercury in lakes and ponds in the Northeast. This bioaccumation up the food chain provides a pathway of exposure for animals and humans that eat contaminated fish.
- All of the Northeast states and three of Canada's Eastern provinces agree that elevated levels of methylmercury (a toxic form of mercury) now found in some freshwater sport fish pose plausible health risks, and have issued advisories recommending limited consumption of potentially affected fish.
- The states have already undertaken a number of strategies to reduce mercury emissions and releases to the environment, including implementation of federal emissions control requirements and widespread efforts to collect and properly manage mercury-containing products in the solid waste stream.

After publication of the report, NEWMOA continued to collaborate with the other interstates on developing a Mercury Action Plan, whose overall goal is "the virtual elimination of the discharge of anthropogenic mercury into the environment." To achieve this goal, the plan calls for the elimination or reduction of nonessential uses of mercury in household, institutional, and industrial products and processes, and segregating and recycling of mercury attributable to the remaining uses and/or products to the maximum degree possible.

The plan also calls for establishment of a mercury task force to serve as the technical coordinating committee responsible for implementation, and spells out 40 or so specific steps the states and provinces will take over the next five years to achieve the regional

goal. In June 1998, the Governors of the New England States and the Premiers of the Eastern Canadian Provinces agreed to implement this ambitious plan.

The NEWMOA Board of Directors has now formed a workgroup to focus on several action items that relate to reducing or eliminating mercury in medical and consumer products and to developing model legislation on mercury-containing products. The workgroup's discussions led to a decision to hold a summit meeting of key stakeholders to share ideas and strategies for eliminating or reducing mercury-containing products in the solid waste stream. After this meeting, the states will consider options for coordinated programs and legislation and prepare a proposal to the Governors and Premiers in the fall of 1999.

Implementation of the Universal Waste Rule

When EPA promulgated its Universal Waste Rule in May 1995, NEWMOA had already been working with its member states on improving the handling of several waste streams that were better suited to alternative management approaches. The 1995 EPA rule was designed to improve management of certain batteries, thermostats, and pesticides by simplifying their collection, transportation, and recycling. In the absence of this new rule, such wastes were either subject to the RCRA C hazardous waste regulatory program (greatly increasing management costs and administrative burdens) or part of the significantly less-regulated solid waste stream (resulting in the risk of unintended releases of pollutants to the environment). Once the federal rule was in place, the stage was set for the states to move to adopt their own Universal Waste regulations.

The utility of the Universal Waste program was also seen in conjunction with the Mercury Action Plan. By implementing the program, the states would enhance removal of mercury-containing batteries and thermostats from the municipal solid waste stream or other handling procedures that may result in toxic releases to the environment. Under the Universal Waste Rule, the states are able to add wastes — including other mercury-containing products — to their programs as long as certain criteria are met.

Along with the Mercury Action Plan, implementation of the Universal Waste program advances the removal of mercury-containing batteries and thermostats from the municipal solid waste stream.

In fiscal 1998, NEWMOA expanded its efforts to locate and exchange technical information and to facilitate discussions on fluorescent lamp crushing operations, low-mercury bulbs, and other program-related issues. These efforts helped to improve the states' knowledge of management techniques and to coordinate their Universal Waste regulations and policies, including the addition of other wastes to the programs.

Universal Waste Rules became effective in Massachusetts and Vermont in fiscal 1998; New York's rule will become effective in early fiscal 1999. NEWMOA's coordination and research roles have become increasingly important because some states have not adopted the new rule, the states are adding wastes to their programs, and interstate shipments of some wastes are expected to begin. There is much anticipation among the states about the expected environmental benefits of this significant new program.

Asserting State Regulation of Hazardous Waste Transport

NEWMOA state waste program directors have long been concerned about the repeated preemption of state hazardous waste regulations by the Department of Transportation (DOT) under the existing provisions of the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA). In their view, the DOT has failed to recognize long-standing state regulations for transportation-related activities and facilities, such as those specifying where hazardous wastes may be transferred and stored incidental to shipment.

To assist the state commissioners, NEWMOA's hazardous waste workgroup developed a model letter they could use to inform their congressional delegations about provisions that would reauthorize HMTA, giving the DOT even broader authority to preempt state requirements. Several NEWMOA state commissioners used the letter, adding their own perspectives, to express their concerns.

Planning Pollution Prevention Week 1998

The Association helped the states develop a joint resolution recognizing "Pollution Prevention Week as an opportunity for government to join forces with businesses, environmental groups, community organizations, and the citizenry at large to work toward a cleaner and healthier environment and a prosperous and sustainable future." The resolution was signed by all of the state environmental commissioners and secretaries, EPA Region I-New England Regional Administrator John DeVillars, and EPA Region II Regional Administrator Jeanne Fox. The resolution's theme, "Pollution Prevention in Our Neighborhoods," was widely publicized by the states and EPA during P2 Week 1998.

Enforcing Removal of Leak-prone Storage Tanks

Petroleum constituents from underground storage tanks are the most frequent cause of groundwater contamination in New England. For 10 years the states and EPA advised facilities of the December 1998 deadline to remove older, leak-prone, bare steel tanks.

NEWMOA helped to forge an agreement on enforcement of this deadline among the state environmental commissioners and EPA Region I-New England Regional Administrator DeVillars. This was accomplished with help from the Environment Committee of the New England Governors Conference (NEGC) and the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (NEIWPCC). The agreement was formalized in a resolution to advise tank owners and operators about the agencies' commitment to an aggressive, cooperative enforcement effort and to alert them to the availability of both state and EPA compliance assistance. This resolution was followed by numerous state and EPA media communications.

Beneficial Use Determinations

For some time, a variety of companies and individuals have been asking for official state determinations that their proposed reuse of a certain waste stream is acceptable or even "beneficial." Some examples of these beneficial use determinations (BUDs) involve the use of chipped tires in road bases and crushed concrete or foundry sand as an aggregate.

In most cases, these wastes were previously disposed of directly, entailing disposal costs. BUDs would allow these same wastes to be used in new applications, materials and products, providing some disposal cost savings and perhaps even new income sources. The reuse of these wastes would also extend the capacity of existing disposal facilities.

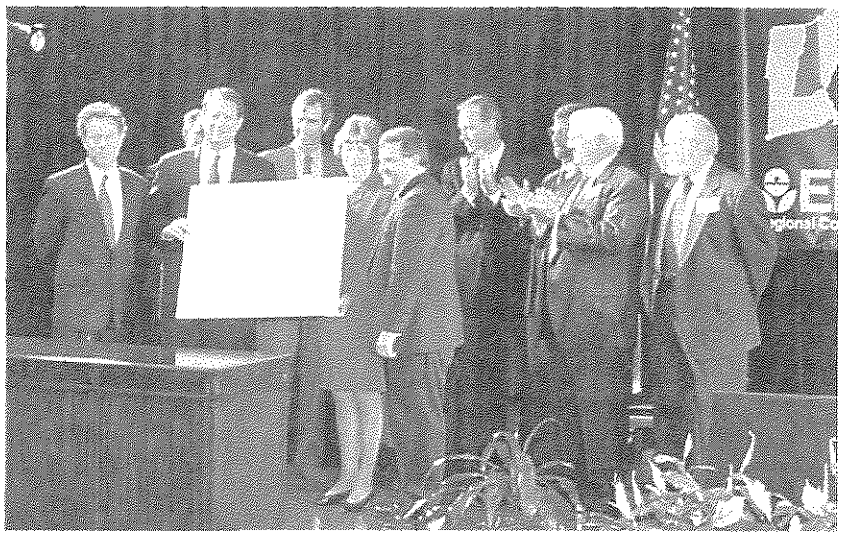
The states, however, have been concerned about the environmental impacts of these alternative uses. In addition, responding to the individual proposals has placed inordinate demands on staff resources and has caused duplication of effort among the states. The states therefore asked NEWMOA to initiate a project to help them exchange information and assess whether they could develop a more coordinated approach to beneficial use decision-making.

During fiscal 1998, NEWMOA worked with the states to collect and disseminate a tremendous amount of helpful information, including state regulations, supporting materials, and listings of state BUDs. Since some states did not have a formal structure for making such decisions, providing this information was in itself a significant contribution. In addition, though, the project also addresses several critical questions, such as what information should be required, what technical approaches should be used, and whether and how to parlay one state's determination into one that is acceptable to the other NEWMOA states. Working with the states, NEWMOA will further the effort to identify missing data and perhaps opportunities to reach some agreement on certain widely acceptable beneficial uses of wastes.

The NEWMOA states recognize that innovative technology can potentially provide not only environmental and public health benefits, but also economic benefits in the form of lower business costs and new market opportunities. Accordingly, the state environmental agencies and EPA have made a long-term commitment to cooperate in reducing the regulatory and institutional barriers to technological innovation.

Hazardous Waste Site Assessment and Cleanup

While EPA and the states have worked together to encourage the use of new technology for major Superfund sites, most of the benefits of these innovative approaches are not readily transferable to smaller sites because of cost, policy, or technical considerations. Today, however, the primary focus of hazardous waste cleanup programs in the Northeast is in fact smaller sites contaminated by petroleum products and coal tar.



Vice President Gore, NH Governor Shaheen, and EPA Regional Administrator DeVillars joined the NEWMOA and NEGC Directors at the signing of the innovative technology agreement.

As a result, smaller waste sites are sometimes closed without enough information to ensure adequate containment, treatment, or removal. In addition to a lack of cost-effective treatment measures, inadequate site characterization can also lead to unnecessarily expensive remedies. The high cost of site characterization may, in turn, discourage development in "brownfields" areas.

In fiscal 1998, the NEWMOA hazardous waste site cleanup workgroup developed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to cooperate with EPA Region I-New England and the New England Governors' Conference (NEGC) in removing barriers to and encouraging the use of innovative technology in site characterization and cleanup. The states' environmental commissioners signed the MOA at a ceremony co-hosted by New Hampshire Governor Jeanne Shaheen, Vice President Albert Gore, and EPA Region I-New England Regional Administrator John DeVillars. The ceremony took place at a meeting of the President's Council on Sustainable Development: Environmental Management Task Force, Environmental Business Council of New England, and National Performance Review.

Additional Support for Innovative Technologies

Scrap Tire Recycling

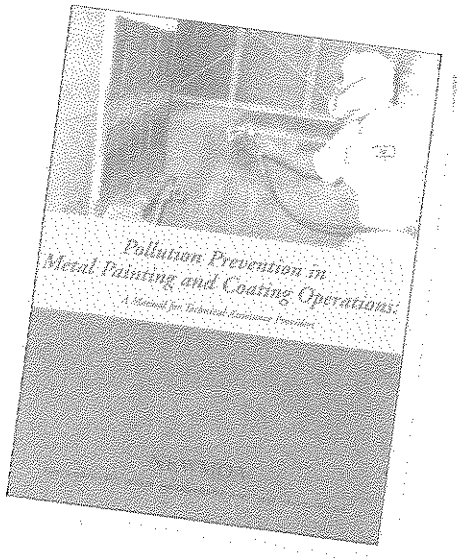
Improving the management of scrap tires is an ongoing concern for the Northeast states. In fiscal 1998, NEWMOA distributed several technical reports on various scrap tire reuse technologies, focusing on closed-loop tire recycling facilities, tire recycling process demonstrations, and economic analyses, among others.

Medical Waste Treatment

NEWMOA also conducted a survey of medical waste treatment technologies that were being presented to member states for approval. The survey results highlight certain approaches and identify a useful manual that NEWMOA disseminated to the states.

Metal Painting and Coating Operations

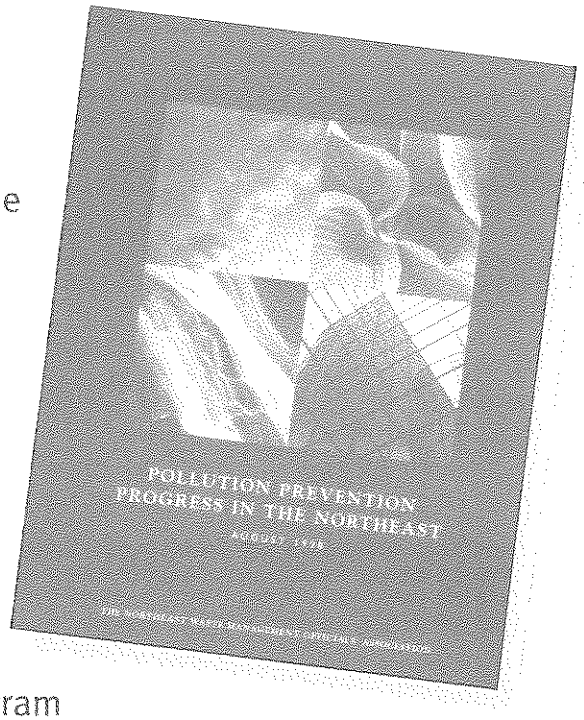
In its comprehensive study, *Pollution Prevention in Metal Painting and Coating Operations: A Manual for Technical Assistance Providers*, NEWMOA presents numerous innovative technologies for reducing emissions and wastes in the metal painting and coating industry. This reference tool was disseminated to hundreds of state assistance and regulatory programs across the country.



Through meetings and conference calls, as well as a stakeholders workshop co-sponsored by the Northeast Hazardous Substances Research Center, the NEWMOA workgroup has greatly increased the states' understanding of the factors that discourage the use of innovative technologies. These activities have also helped to build consensus about the strategies NEWMOA can help implement to reduce or eliminate these obstacles. In fiscal 1999, NEWMOA will concentrate on several information-sharing/education initiatives, including training and technology transfer, distilling and screening available information, and developing a web page to promote information exchange among the states. Selected information will also be made available to private sector users.

An important element of this strategy is the creation of an Interstate Technology Review Committee (TRC). The TRC will provide an authoritative source of information on the states' views about the usefulness and applicability of particular technologies and the precautions that should be exercised when using them.

NEWMOA's activities have helped to build consensus among the states about ways to remove barriers to the use of innovative technology in hazardous site characterization and cleanup.



Environmental agencies constantly face the challenge of measuring and communicating the impacts of their activities. The public wants to know what progress is being made to improve the environment and where problems still need to be addressed. The public also wants to know what strategies and programs are working effectively and which aren't. For their part, policymakers want information that will help them set the priorities and funding for environmental programs, and program managers want to know whether their efforts are solving the critical problems they were meant to address. The states have therefore been collaborating through NEWMOA on several efforts to improve their activity and performance measures.

Developing Pollution Prevention Metrics

In one such project, NEWMOA has facilitated information sharing on the measurement of pollution prevention program activities. This is a particularly complex issue because there are no consistent or uniform systems for collecting environmental data from the small businesses they assist. Moreover, state and local pollution prevention programs are usually small, with only limited ability or resources to collect and analyze data.

Some states in the region — Maine, Massachusetts, New York and Vermont — do, however, have a mandate to collect data from facilities that are required to develop plans for reducing or eliminating the use, emission, or generation of certain toxic chemicals or hazardous wastes. Most of these states have published reports showing remarkable results from these laws. Nevertheless, since there is no consistency among the data they are collecting and their methods of analysis, multi-state evaluation has been impossible.

Several years ago, the state pollution prevention programs asked NEWMOA to help produce a multi-state report presenting the results of their activities from 1990 to 1996. The report was intended for state and EPA regulatory officials, policymakers, and legislative staff. To undertake this effort, NEWMOA organized three meetings of the states to develop a comprehensive questionnaire. A total of 16 programs participated in the study, with at least one program from each state submitting data.

The final report, *Pollution Prevention Progress in the Northeast*, was published in August 1998. This first-of-

its-kind analysis documents the activities and accomplishments of government-sponsored programs in the region. The report's primary conclusion is that state and local pollution prevention programs are eradicating the belief that environmental protection is incompatible with economic prosperity. To the contrary, through prevention businesses in the Northeast have in fact strengthened their bottom lines. In Massachusetts alone, companies reported net savings of more than $11 million. The 16 programs that participated in the study thus helped to save thousands of companies millions of dollars over six years — while using only about one percent of state environmental expenditures.

Since publication of the report, NEWMOA has been helping to develop a menu of pollution prevention metrics that state programs can use to track their activities and assess outcomes. By agreeing to use a consistent set of measures now, the states are ensuring that reports will be even more comprehensive and useful in the future. The menu will be completed by the end of fiscal 1999. The states have also asked NEWMOA to develop training on the use of any metrics that are particularly difficult to implement. The training will also be piloted in fiscal 1999.

Information Sharing on Compliance Measures

The U.S. EPA and state environmental agencies are also struggling to develop better measures of compliance. NEWMOA has assisted in this effort by holding annual meetings for the states to share information on implementation of the new federal environmental block grants. The Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs) contain performance measures that the states propose to use to show progress toward the objectives of their environmental strategies. Throughout fiscal 1999, NEWMOA will assist states in reaching agreement on improved compliance and assistance measures.

Evaluating Toxic Chemical Use

The major national source of data on toxic emissions and wastes is the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), which is managed by EPA. The states rely heavily on TRI data to measure the releases of a select list of toxics at medium and large facilities. In fiscal 1997, EPA made a controversial proposal to expand the pollution prevention data available in the Toxics Release Inventory.

In fiscal 1998, NEWMOA submitted a letter to EPA supporting this proposal. The states believe that the additional TRI data would be extremely valuable in evaluating the progress companies have made in preventing pollution and minimizing wastes.

The 16 pollution prevention programs that participated in the study saved thousands of companies millions of dollars between 1990 and 1996 — while using only about one percent of state environmental expenditures.

Assisting small business with compliance and pollution prevention has become an important priority for the Northeast states and EPA in recent years. Many small businesses have to address a myriad of complex environmental regulations with only limited technical and legal resources. NEWMOA has been assisting the states with some of their efforts by sharing information and facilitating the joint development of programs and materials. The most comprehensive example of these efforts is the Association's three-year project educating auto repair shops about waste management regulations and pollution prevention opportunities.

Outreach to Auto Repair Shops

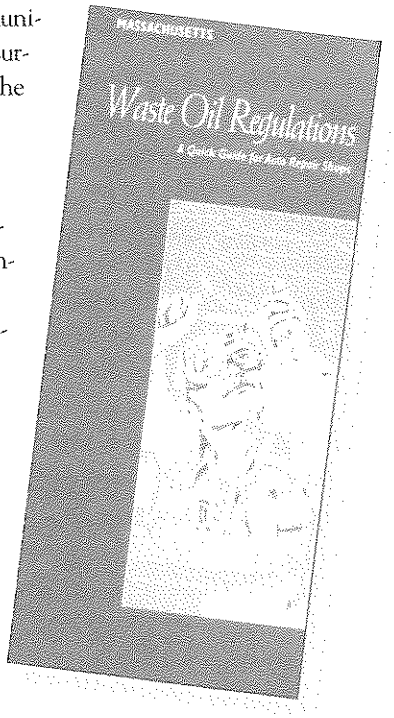
Auto repair facilities are ubiquitous throughout the Northeast and represent a significant cumulative source of pollution and waste. Of all small-quantity sources, auto repair shops are the principal producers of hazardous waste — including solvents, catalytic control devices, oil and grease, anti-freeze, automotive fluids, batteries, and paint.

In addition, auto repair shops are a common source of toxic air and wastewater emissions. Repairs to air conditioners and catalytic converters, as well as spray paint operations, can all adversely affect air quality. Leaks in underground storage tanks or floor drains can also cause problems in water quality.

At the same time, many automotive shop owners do not understand how to comply with environmental regulations. The complexity of managing the various waste streams differs with facility size and makeup. Most of these businesses are small, with fewer than 10 employees. Due to their limited financial resources and staff, they have great difficulty keeping up with new technologies and regulatory requirements.

In 1992 the Northeast states began a coordinated outreach and assistance effort for auto repair shops called the Pit Stops Project. At that time, NEWMOA managed an EPA grant to fund numerous state workshops on environmental compliance and pollution prevention, and to develop innovative curricula for vocational schools teaching auto repair. While the workshops were able to reach a number of auto repair facilities, these tended to be larger shops that could send someone for training for a few hours. Reaching small shops in remote areas remained a problem.

In 1995 NEWMOA received funding from U.S. EPA Region I-New England to try some new approaches to providing compliance and pollution prevention information to small auto repair shops in rural and low-income communities. NEWMOA started by surveying auto repair shops in the region. The results revealed that the shops had the most difficulty understanding and complying with the environmental requirements for managing used or waste oil. In response, NEWMOA collaborated with the states to develop easy-to-read brochures that explain the basic waste/used oil requirements for each New England state. NEWMOA also published Spanish and Portuguese versions for Massachusetts and Connecticut. The



brochures were distributed by most of the NEWMOA states and some local programs to numerous auto repair shops in the region.

The survey also showed that small businesses tend to rely more on local government agencies than on state government agencies for regulatory and technical information. Armed with this finding, the NEWMOA state pollution prevention and compliance assistance programs decided to work together to forge stronger links with local agencies to improve the transfer of information to auto repair shops.

NEWMOA identified two local agencies in rural, predominantly low-income areas of Massachusetts and Maine that were interested in collaborating on this effort. The first — the Barnstable County Department of Health and the Environment on Cape Cod — had been aggressively pursuing various small business compliance projects to enhance its groundwater protection efforts. This group suggested that NEWMOA develop a checklist of compliance requirements that local authorities could use for inspecting auto repair shops, and then collaborated on development of this screening tool.

The final checklist is a self-audit tool designed to help auto repair shop owners achieve and maintain regulatory compliance. The requirements are based on federal environmental and health and safety regulations, as well as national fire codes. On the back of the checklist is a set of tips for preventing pollution and protecting the health and safety of workers, along with a list of contacts for additional information. Over 100 municipal officials in the fire prevention, health, and building departments in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont have been trained on using the checklist. Hundreds of these checklists have also been distributed to small shops throughout the region.

In its other local government collaboration, the NEWMOA auto repair workgroup teamed up with the Androscoggin Valley Council of Governments (AVCOG) in Maine. AVCOG had previously formed a Pollution Prevention Committee that wanted to work with local business on waste reduction issues and on a community education campaign on groundwater contamination.

Over 100 municipal officials in the fire prevention, health, and building departments have been trained in using the checklist NEWMOA developed to help auto repair shop owners achieve and maintain compliance.

AVCOG suggested that a good way to reach auto repair shop owners and do-it-yourselfers (people who repair their own cars) might be through their interest in auto racing. They suggested the idea of exhibiting at the annual Show, Shine and Drag Speedway motorcar race in the summer of 1998. NEWMOA worked with AVCOG to develop and staff the hands-on exhibit, which explained how to reduce auto repair waste and demonstrated how waste oil or other pollutants can contaminate the groundwater.

In addition, NEWMOA and AVCOG collaborated on a curriculum for vocational school students studying auto repair and auto body work. This curriculum on environmental compliance and pollution prevention builds upon similar efforts in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and will be available in fiscal 1999. NEWMOA and AVCOG will also work together to train teachers to use the curriculum and implement it in schools in 1999.

Support for Small Business Assistance Legislation

In fiscal 1998 there was considerable interest in Congress to improve the dissemination of information on environmental and health and safety regulations to small businesses. To provide a state perspective on these proposals, NEWMOA submitted a consensus letter to key congressional representatives in support of their proposal to expand the availability of environmental assistance services to small business. The letter also advocated that existing state environmental programs be targeted to implement the provisions of the bill.

NEWMOA'S TRAINING WORKSHOPS

The following is a list of training workshops that NEWMOA helped to conduct during fiscal 1998.

- **Pollution Prevention in Enforcement.** One-day course on how state inspectors can more effectively integrate pollution prevention into their everyday activities. Developed and conducted with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and the Toxics Use Reduction Institute.
- **Pollution Prevention in Policy and Rules Development.** One-day course on how state policy staff can more effectively integrate pollution prevention into their everyday activities. Developed and conducted with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and the Toxics Use Reduction Institute.
- **Training on the Use of the Auto Repair Checklist.** Presentation made to local authorities throughout the region on the use of a checklist designed to help auto repair shop owners achieve and maintain regulatory compliance.
- **Advanced Financial Assessment Workshop.** Two-day workshop for state and local technical assistance providers on financial assessment of pollution prevention projects.
- **Accessing Information on the Internet.** One-day workshop for state officials on searching for and using pollution prevention information posted on the Internet.
- **Pollution Prevention for Metal Finishing Operations.** One-day workshop for state inspectors on metal finishing operations and pollution prevention opportunities at the facilities. Developed and conducted with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and the Toxics Use Reduction Institute.

NEWMOA'S PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the publications cited elsewhere in this report, NEWMOA published the following documents in fiscal 1998.

- ***Recommendations for a National Pollution Prevention Information Network.*** Report on the state of pollution prevention information resources around the country, including recommended measures for improving coordination among groups responsible for disseminating information.
- ***Northeast States Pollution Prevention Roundtable: Directory of Participating Programs, 1998.*** Address and phone directory of federal, state and local pollution prevention contacts.
- ***Northeast Waste Management Officials' Association, Directory of Member State Programs, November 1997.*** Address and phone directory of NEWMOA state and EPA Region I and II program management and staff.
- ***Pollution Prevention for Printing.*** A comprehensive packet of state and federal government materials on pollution prevention and compliance for the printing industry.
- ***Pollution Prevention for Auto Body Shops.*** A comprehensive packet of state and federal government materials on pollution prevention and compliance for auto body shops.
- ***Northeast States Pollution Prevention News.*** Newsletter covering federal, state and local pollution prevention activities in the region. Published three times in fiscal 1998.
- ***Improving Your Competitive Position: Strategic and Financial Assessment of Pollution Prevention Investments, Training Manual.*** Third edition of a training manual on conducting financial assessments of pollution prevention projects at firms.

For a complete list of publications or ordering information, please call NEWMOA at 617-367-8558.

NEWMOA Funding

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

EPA grants constitute the second source of funds. These grants are usually awarded annually for the solid waste and pollution prevention programs, as well as for special projects such as the Mercury Project, Innovative Site Assessment and Cleanup 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 Regions I and II and Headquarters, and occasionally by other agencies and institutions.

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

NEWMOA's Balance Sheet

October 1, 1997 to September 30, 1998

Revenue

State Dues, Contributions and In-Kind Services/Match	$ 128,800
Federal Grants*	705,765
Contracts	129,600
Miscellaneous	8,619
Total	**$ 972,784**

Expenditures

Staff Salaries & Expenses	$ 536,275
Travel	28,175
Meetings	19,030
Subcontractors	60,678
Office Expenses	324,736
Total	**$ 968,894**

Net Assets

Net Assets at Beginning of Year	$ 72,625
Net Assets at End of Year	76,515
Net Change in Assets	**$ 3,890**

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

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NEWMOA

Northeast Waste Management
Officials' Association

129 PORTLAND STREET, 6TH FLOOR
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02114-2014
TEL: 617-367-8558
FAX: 617-367-0449

NEWMOA Staff

William Cass
Executive Director

Carole Ansheles
Solid Waste Program Manager

Terri Goldberg
Pollution Prevention Program Manager

Lisa Regenstein
Pollution Prevention Project Manager

Jennifer Griffith
Project Manager

Robert Guillemin
Environmental Specialist

Sam Perkins
Environmental Specialist

Susan Green
Environmental Specialist

Andrew Bray
Environmental Specialist

John Bearley
Librarian

Lois Makina
Administrative Assistant

NEWMOA Directors

Richard Barlow
Chief, Waste Management Bureau
Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection

Allan Ball
Director, Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management
Maine Department of Environmental Protection

Ron Dyer
Director, Office of Innovation and Assistance
Maine Department of Environmental Protection

James Colman
Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Waste Prevention
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

Steven DeGabriele
Director, Business Compliance Division
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

Doug Fine
Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Waste Prevention
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

Helen Waldorf
Acting Division Director, Bureau of Waste Site Cleanup
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

Barbara Kelley
Director, Office of Technical Assistance
Massachusetts Office of Technical Assistance

Philip O'Brien
Director, Waste Management Division
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services

John Iannotti
Director, Pollution Prevention Unit
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Norman Nosenchuck
Director, Division of Solid and Hazardous Materials
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Stephen Hammond
Director, Division of Solid and Hazardous Materials
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

John Willson
Assistant Director, Division of Solid and Hazardous Materials
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Michael O'Toole
Director, Division of Environmental Remediation
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Terrance Gray
Director, Office of Waste Management
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management

Ron Gagnon
Director, Office of Technical and Customer Assistance
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management

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

Richard Phillips
Director, Environmental Assistance Division
Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation