

helping states navigate change <<



newmoa 2015

ANNUAL REPORT



On the cover: Cape Ann Lighthouse at Annisquam Point in Massachusetts at sunrise.

LETTER FROM NEWMOA'S 2015 CHAIR

helping states navigate change <<



NEWMOA was formally recognized by EPA in 1986, almost 30 years ago! The early to mid-1980s was a time of rapid change in the environmental field. Federal laws, including the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, commonly called Superfund), and the analogous state laws were all fairly new. State and federal officials were creating the programs, rules, and policies to implement these laws, and there were vigorous debates among officials about how to go about their work. Much of the inspiration for creating NEWMOA was a desire on the part of state waste program directors within the northeast to establish a forum for interacting with their state and federal colleagues. NEWMOA provided that forum and helped to facilitate debates about key programmatic issues, solve many of our common challenges, and find agreement on implementation approaches. We are now seeing that initial generation of distinguished environmental professionals retire and a next generation emerging, who will face new and, in some cases, more difficult challenges.

NEWMOA is excited to welcome and work with this new generation of environmental professionals. State programs are struggling with how to train these new staff in the skills they will need and to transfer important program knowledge and field experience to them. NEWMOA is well poised to help member states face this challenge through its information sharing, training, and program support activities.

During the past year, NEWMOA held a number of important face-to-face meetings and events to bring together the new and experienced staff, many of which had only previously been in contact through conference calls and webinars. For example, the regulatory staffs of the states' solid waste programs held their first face-to-face workshop in almost ten

years. This successful event helped participants share important information on critical topics, including post-closure care at landfills and emerging materials management technologies.

There are numerous closed landfill sites in the northeast that are reaching the end of their 30-year post-closure care period but still require monitoring and maintenance. State officials are struggling with how to address these sites and ensure that funding is available to keep them under effective oversight and management. This workshop provided a forum for that discussion. In addition, workshop participants discussed emerging technologies, including anaerobic digestion and other organic waste conversion systems. There was a palpable buzz in the room as new staff learned about these issues and technologies while experienced staff shared their expertise and information in person for the first time in years.

State cleanup programs are challenged with addressing a number of emerging contaminants. Among them is 1,4-Dioxane, which has been

found to contaminate groundwater at many waste sites and is very difficult to treat. NEWMOA held a series of workshops in 2015 focused on various aspects of investigating and mitigating sites with 1,4-Dioxane contamination. These workshops covered:

- Toxicology
- Fate and transport
- Historic use and prevalence
- Regulatory guidelines, policies, and approaches
- Treatment technologies
- Case studies

The participants in these workshops gave them high marks on the information provided and appreciated the excellent presentations. Many commented on how useful the presentations would be in their efforts to remediate sites in their area.



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New York State
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Conservation

2015
NEWMOA Chair

Environmental programs are now being asked to address issues that were not on anyone's radar in the early and mid-1980s, particularly the use of toxic chemicals in consumer products and how to prevent associated health and environmental impacts. NEWMOA's Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse (IC2) actively supports state health and environmental programs that are increasingly focused on these chemicals. In 2015, the Washington Department of Ecology sponsored a face-to-face meeting of the IC2's Members and Supporting Members for the first time in five years. The meeting resulted in a strategic plan for the IC2 that set a course for its future activities.

The toxic solvent, perchloroethylene (perc) has been used by the dry cleaning industry to clean garments since the 1930s. Unfortunately, this toxic solvent does not biodegrade quickly and can easily migrate through the ground. There are numerous sites across the northeast contaminated with perc, and for years state environmental officials have found addressing the environmental and health impacts of perc use to be a significant challenge. What is new are the safer alternatives to perc that are non-toxic and just as effective—if not more effective—at cleaning clothes and saving energy and water. A primary alternative is a process called wet cleaning.

The challenges facing environmental and health officials are to ensure that dry cleaners that use perc comply with environmental requirements and to incent, educate, and convince them to make the switch to a safer technology. NEWMOA held a multi-program face-to-face meeting in FY 2015 to address this opportunity. The meeting brought together officials from waste site cleanup, pollution prevention, air toxics, and hazardous waste programs for the first time ever to develop strategies to work with dry cleaners to reduce releases of perc or switch to wet cleaning.

These are just a few of the activities NEWMOA worked on in 2015. I invite you to learn more about these and other examples of NEWMOA's efforts to help state agencies navigate the changes they are facing by reviewing this Annual Report. For a quick overview of our 2015 accomplishments, check out NEWMOA-by-the-Numbers and Highlights.

I am proud of the ways in which NEWMOA continues to evolve and grow to help state agencies address these and other critical environmental challenges under significant resource constraints.

On a personal note, I have been actively involved in NEWMOA for the last 25 years, and, throughout that time, I've been lucky to work with some of the most knowledgeable environmental professionals there are, especially the staff from our other northeast state members and the staff of NEWMOA. Representing New York State as a Board member for the past several years and Chairing NEWMOA in 2015 has been a privilege and honor. I very much appreciate the support and assistance from my state and federal colleagues over the years as well as the great NEWMOA staff. Member states and staff should be very proud of what this organization has and continues to accomplish. I am.



NEWMOA BY THE NUMBERS

- **28 NEWMOA-sponsored training events**, including webinars and in-person workshops and conferences, involving **more than 1,180 participants**
- **11 face-to-face NEWMOA meetings**, involving **approximately 230 people**
- **15 face-to-face meetings** sponsored by other groups in which NEWMOA staff participated
- **150 NEWMOA Workgroup and project conference calls** involving **more than 1,420 participants**
- **45 calls** organized by partnering groups in which NEWMOA staff participated
- **8 websites** supported by NEWMOA, including newmoa.org, theic2.org, erpstates.org, p2rx.org, and greenlodgingcalculator.org
- More than **64,000 user sessions on four of the NEWMOA-supported websites** and **approximately 153,000 page views** by those visitors
- **3 professional social networks** developed and supported by NEWMOA, including SustainableLodging.org (**592 members**), ZeroWasteConnection.org (**180 members**), GreenChemConnect.org (**119 members**)
- **9 NEWMOA listservs**, involving about **900 participants**
- **4 issues** of *News@NEWMOA* distributed to **approximately 2,200 readers each**
- **13 other NEWMOA publications or documents** developed and distributed
- **79 online databases and other downloadable tools and resources** developed and maintained
- More than **450 companies** reporting on their mercury-added products through the Interstate Mercury Education and Reduction Clearinghouse (IMERC)
- **8 NEWMOA member states**
- **28 Workgroups or Committees** involving approximately **520 participants** and **4 networking groups** involving **approximately 60 participants**
- **15 IMERC member states**
- **15 IC2 Members, including 12 state and 3 local governments; 14 Supporting Members**
- **4 meetings** of the NEWMOA Board of Directors and **3 webinars**
- **6 NEWMOA staff and 2 interns**

For more information, visit www.newmoa.org.

2015 NEWMOA HIGHLIGHTS

Summit on Garment Care

There are more than 30,000 dry cleaning operations in the U.S., approximately 70 percent of which use perchloroethylene (perc) as the primary cleaning solvent. However, there are a number of adverse health effects associated with the use of perc, including dizziness, headaches, impaired judgment, and cancer. The International Agency for Research on Cancer has designated perc as a “probable human carcinogen.” Perc from dry cleaning operations can be a source of groundwater contamination, and EPA and state environmental agencies consider it to be a hazardous air pollutant. NEWMOA held a cross-program meeting in December for participants to share experiences working on dry cleaning issues and to discuss the scope of a potential regional initiative. The meeting involved participants from state hazardous waste, waste site cleanup, air toxics, and pollution prevention programs from all of the states in the northeast. Speakers discussed various alternatives to the use of perc in garment care, particularly wet cleaning. Participants heard presentations on programs in Massachusetts and New York that reach out to dry cleaners to promote compliance and a switch to wet cleaning. The participants brainstormed a number of strategies for addressing dry cleaning issues and demonstrated a strong interest in holding wet cleaning demonstration events around the region.

IC2 National Meeting

In June, IC2 members from across the U.S. gathered in Olympia, WA for a two-day face-to-face strategic planning meeting. This meeting provided an

opportunity for IC2 members to review the Clearinghouse’s accomplishments and discuss its vision and plans for the future. This was the Clearinghouse members’ first chance to meet in person since the IC2 was formed more than five years ago. The Washington State Department of Ecology generously provided funds to make this meeting possible. On the following day, Ecology hosted a Quick Chemical Assessment Tool (QCAT) training session and tour of its product testing lab.

Waste Site Cleanup Workshops

NEWMOA held waste site cleanup workshops on a range of topics throughout the year, including a session on “DNAPL Investigation and Remediation” in February, three sessions on “TCE and Vapor Intrusion” in April and May, and two sessions on “1,4-Dioxane Investigation and Remediation” in September. All of these sessions were well attended by consultants and state officials. The participants’ evaluations of the workshops were overwhelmingly positive.

Convening Solid Waste Program Managers & Staff

For the first time in almost ten years, NEWMOA held a workshop of the managers and staff of state solid waste regulatory programs to share information, tools, and ideas. The event focused on:

- Landfill post-30-year post-closure financial assurance and performance criteria
- Municipal solid waste facility issues and strategies for improving compliance
- Construction and demolition debris challenges and strategies for

improving compliance at processors

- Anaerobic digestion and other organic waste conversion technologies

Participants enjoyed a thought-provoking keynote presentation by Ted Siegler, DSM Environmental focused on “The Future of Waste Management and Changing Facility Needs.”

Hazardous Waste Training

For the first time in several years, NEWMOA held a hazardous waste inspector workshop for the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection staff and managers. The workshop focused on several federal rulemakings that are underway, including one addressing pharmaceutical waste management; enforcement of Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRs) for generators and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs); and the programmatic connections between RCRA and Superfund. The participants particularly appreciated the EPA presenters from Headquarters, EPA Region 2, and the National Enforcement Investigations Center.

NEWMOA held a successful hazardous waste training workshop for New England State officials that focused on state efforts to improve compliance at scrap metal recyclers, an update from EPA Headquarters on RCRA rulemakings and policy changes, hazardous waste management at furniture strippers, and hazardous waste in disaster debris. The participants commented on how useful the information is for their day-to-day work as inspectors.



Fiscal Year 2015 was a watershed year for NEWMOA's Pollution Prevention (P2) and Sustainability Program. EPA's Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP) developed new program priorities in the areas of food manufacturing, climate mitigation and resiliency, and hazard reduction. The state programs worked through NEWMOA's P2 and Sustainability Roundtable to communicate with EPA regarding these priorities and to explore opportunities to align their activities with these areas of interest.

In addition to state-EPA coordination, NEWMOA focused on a grocery sector sustainability initiative and the development and expansion of virtual networks of professionals working on zero waste, green chemistry, and sustainable lodging.

Northeast P2 & Sustainability Roundtable

NEWMOA's Northeast Pollution Prevention and Sustainability Roundtable helps state and local government environmental officials implement effective multimedia source reduction and assistance programs to promote sustainability and improvement in public health and the environment. The Roundtable:

- Facilitates information sharing and networking
- Manages a resource center for information
- Conducts training sessions for state officials
- Researches innovative and source reduction strategies and techniques
- Coordinates joint policy and program development

In 2015 the Roundtable held conference calls of state and federal programs in the region to share information and coordinate programs.

Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx)

NEWMOA supports a regional Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx) Center. P2Rx is a network of eight regional centers that advance P2 as a cornerstone of sustainability. The goals of P2Rx are to build networks, develop and deliver P2 information and training, and measure impacts resulting from P2 efforts. In 2015, NEWMOA fulfilled its P2Rx goals by delivering services through niche professional social networks that it developed and managed, including the:

- [Zero Waste Connection](#)
- [National Sustainable Lodging Network](#)
- [Green Chemistry Connection](#)

Through these professional social networks, members learn about events, trainings, resources, and emerging issues that help them develop and implement sustainable strategies.

In addition to supporting the Northeast Regional P2Rx Center, NEWMOA fills a key infrastructure role by hosting the national P2Rx.org website. A number of P2Rx web-based services originate from this website and are broadcast to regional centers' websites. In 2015,

NEWMOA led an effort to modernize and streamline the national website, making it easier for users to find popular resources and technical information. The new site will launch in early 2016.

Green Lodging

NEWMOA managed the [National Sustainable Lodging Network](#), with more than 590 members from lodging properties and state and local programs, as well as independent experts, in 2015. The Network:

- Provides forums for sustainable hospitality practitioners to share information



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2015 Pollution
Prevention &
Sustainability
Program Area Chair

- Promotes sustainable hospitality programs and the facilities that participate in them
- Increases the adoption of sustainable hospitality practices nationwide
- Fosters innovation in sustainable lodging through the exchange of ideas

Throughout 2015 NEWMOA shared materials through the site and sent out regular notices about new resources available through the site.

Sustainable Grocers Initiative

Opportunities abound at grocery stores to reduce energy and water use; reduce, reuse, and recycle various materials and wastes; improve management of stormwater; and promote the sale and use of greener products. These measures can help mitigate greenhouse gases, conserve natural resources, create a healthier environment for employees and customers, and save money. To address these opportunities, a number of NEWMOA's members have established green business recognition and leadership programs focused on grocery stores. Throughout the year, NEWMOA's Sustainable Grocers Workgroup led a Regional Sustainable Grocery Initiative. The goals of the Initiative are to:

- Increase adoption of sustainable practices to reduce the environmental footprint of the grocery sector
- Recognize the achievements of those within the sector
- Measure the environmental benefits of the Initiative

To achieve these goals, NEWMOA is pursuing the several strategies:

- Establish a model that can be implemented on a multi-state basis

- Support state programs that are working with the sector
- Develop tools to help estimate environmental outcomes

During 2015 NEWMOA developed an online application and review system, built on one developed by the California Green Business Program. The system will allow stores to apply online for recognition and enable state program staff to review the applications and follow-up with them. The application includes a checklist of sustainable practices available to grocers with "green tips" and referrals to service providers for technical assistance. These kinds of checklists are often the foundation of state green business programs, and NEWMOA aims to use its checklist to increase the adoption of sustainable practices and recognize leading grocers. In 2015, NEWMOA finalized a measurement methodology that will make it easier for stores to estimate the environmental outcomes from their sustainable practices and will help programs to capture outcomes of participating stores. The methodology uses estimators or calculators that can translate practices, such as installation of energy efficient lighting, into estimates of environmental outcomes, including reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, energy savings, and cost savings. The methodology covers 14 common practices that can be implemented at grocery stores, including those related to water and energy use and waste generation.

In the coming year, NEWMOA's Workgroup will deploy the online application system through participating state programs. The Workgroup will continue to promote the idea that the sustainability of a store's operations are as important as the sustainability of the food and other products it sells.



addressing waste site cleanup challenges <<



NEWMOA's Waste Site Cleanup (WSC) Program provides vital support, particularly training, to help state programs address the challenges they face. Organizing training through NEWMOA is more cost-effective than having each state develop this capacity. Bringing all the state programs together also enhances the training by involving people with different perspectives and a broad range of experiences. The Association enables its members to learn about emerging issues and develop responses more efficiently than they would if they operated separately. As resources available to state waste site cleanup programs continue to shrink, the efficiencies state programs gain through NEWMOA become even more valuable.

Each year, NEWMOA's Waste Site Cleanup Steering Committee identifies priorities for training on technical issues and policy approaches. In FY 2015, WSC programs relied on NEWMOA to help them understand issues and share technical information and policy approaches on emerging topics, including:

- Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPL) investigation and remediation
- Trichloroethylene (TCE) and vapor intrusion
- 1,4-Dioxane assessment and remediation
- Perfluorinated compounds
- Solidification/stabilization methods

DNAPL

DNAPL presents a particularly difficult challenge for investigation and remediation once it enters the environment. Many commonly used solvents are DNAPLs, including trichloroethylene (TCE) used to clean metal parts and perchloroethylene (perc) used to dry clean garments. Mismanagement by facilities, both large and small, has led to widespread

contamination. DNAPLs are heavier than water, and when released to the environment they migrate through the soil and continue downward through the groundwater. Small changes in soil porosity can cause the contaminant to move laterally, creating a migration path that is difficult to determine. At many sites in the northeast, DNAPLs enter fractures in the bedrock and are challenging to remove.

In February 2015, NEWMOA organized a “DNAPL Investigation and Remediation: The Evolving State of Practice” workshop. More than 70 state officials and consultants attended the session, held in White River Junction, VT. Participants reported that the workshop:

- “Exceeded... expectations for relevance, clarity, and appropriate technical scale... presenters were thorough and knowledgeable, and provided ready references for diving deeper into the details”
- “...gave an excellent overview of the current state of characterizing and remediating DNAPL”
- “...pointed to the challenges... very clearly and concisely... learned a lot from their practical knowledge”
- “...built on information with basics at the beginning, moving to characterization and remediation... good mix of basic information with technical explanations”



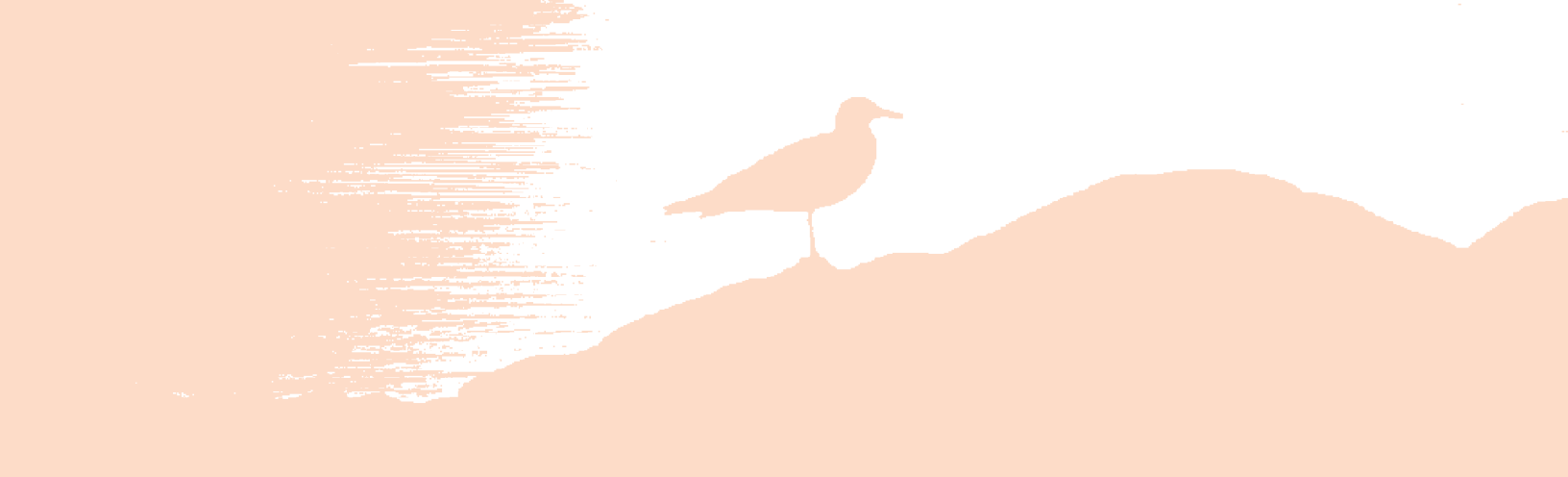
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2015 NEWMOA
Waste Site Cleanup
Program Area Chair

TCE & Vapor Intrusion

TCE is a contaminant that is found at many waste sites. EPA recently updated the toxicity values for TCE in its Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), lowering the concentrations at which adverse outcomes might occur. TCE is a volatile compound that can migrate from groundwater or soil into nearby buildings through a process called vapor intrusion (VI), contributing to human inhalation exposure. Awareness



of VI as a potential problem has been emerging for a number of years, and NEWMOA organized workshops on the topic for state officials and consultants in 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2013. Due to the changes in TCE's toxicity values, state programs asked NEWMOA to organize updated vapor intrusion sessions in April and May 2015. NEWMOA partnered with the Brown University Superfund Research Program to hold the "TCE Vapor Intrusion: State of the Science, Regulations, and Technical Options" workshops in April in Providence, RI and Lowell, MA, and in May in West Lebanon, NH. The workshops reached more than 180 state and federal staff and consultants. Participants reported that the workshop provided:

- "Excellent speakers"
- "A great range of topics and lineup of presenters"
- "The practical application aspects for investigation and remediation"
- "A good balance between theory and practical field investigations/remediation"
- "High quality experts presenting TCE basics"
- "A mix between qualitative and quantitative presentations"

Many commented on how useful and informative the sessions were to their work.

1,4-Dioxane

1,4-Dioxane is a challenging emerging contaminant. It is an added ingredient in many products and a manufacturing by-product. It is highly soluble in water, relatively non-volatile, and degrades slowly in subsurface environments, and therefore is difficult to remove from groundwater.

NEWMOA organized a "1,4-Dioxane Assessment and Remediation" workshop to present the most current information available on treatment and remediation. The workshop was held

in September in Danielson, CT and Westford, MA, and was attended by more than 160 state and federal staff and consultants. The workshop was also held in December 2015 in West Lebanon, NH. Participants reported that the workshop was:

- "Informative without being repetitive"
- "Pertinent and applicable"
- "Very informative and covered various topics"
- "A great discussion with good diversity of topics"
- "... appropriate to my current work"
- "Well organized, lots of good information"

Perfluorinated Compounds

Perfluorinated compounds (PFCs) are a class of chemicals used in making non-stick, stain repellent, grease barrier, and other surface treatments, including Teflon®, Gore-Tex®, and the inside lining of microwave popcorn bags. PFCs are now suspected of causing serious health consequences. PFCs can be an environmental contaminant, primarily due to their use in fire-fighting foams that are liberally sprayed during real fire events and frequently during training drills and at manufacturing sites where releases occurred. To help state programs better understand this emerging concern, NEWMOA organized a webinar in January 2015 that included an overview presentation by a nationally-recognized expert and presentation of a case study of a site in New Hampshire.



TCE Vapor Intrusion Workshop

Solidification/Stabilization

Solidification and stabilization (S/S) methods are used to immobilize contaminants in soil and allow them to remain in the ground. This can be significantly less expensive than excavating and transporting the soil off-site for treatment and/or disposal. In some cases this in-situ remedy may also reduce impacts to the surrounding community, including truck traffic and noise associated with digging and hauling and may also have air pollution benefits including greenhouse gas reductions. However, state programs have concerns about the long-term reliability of S/S remedies. NEWMOA organized a “Solidification/ Stabilization: Long-term Reliability and Lessons Learned” webinar in April 2015 that included presentations by a nationally-recognized expert and a case study of a site in New York City where S/S was implemented successfully.

Brownfields

In addition to technical training, NEWMOA's WSC program helps members and EPA develop strategies to improve the effectiveness of their cleanup programs, including Brownfields redevelopment. Since 2004, NEWMOA has organized at least one meeting annually of state and EPA Region 1 Brownfields program staff to discuss implementation challenges and solutions. At NEWMOA's May 2015 meeting, participants discussed:

- EPA's sustainability emphasis and implementation requirements
- Massachusetts' interactive online brownfield sites database
- Connecticut's interactive online adaption of EPA's *The Prepared Workbook*
- State Brownfield program updates and priorities
- Updates from EPA on their Brownfield program priorities

URBAN FILL & OTHER MILDLY CONTAMINATED SOILS

NEWMOA's Waste Site Cleanup and Solid Waste Programs initiated a multi-year project in fiscal year 2011 that focuses on improving the management of mildly contaminated soil. Providing clear guidance to generators of excess soil on acceptable management options is a challenge for state agencies because requirements can differ between the waste site cleanup and solid waste programs. Due to strict requirements or the lack of clear guidance, excess soil is often transported long distances to solid waste landfills, consuming valuable landfill space and adding significant costs to projects.

NEWMOA's initiative helps state solid waste and waste site cleanup programs develop their frameworks for the management of mildly contaminated soils to:

- Protect human health and the environment
- Provide clarity to utilities, construction operators, departments of public works (DPWs), and other developers; as well as municipal, county, and state government departments and agencies
- Preserve landfill capacity by allowing non-landfill uses, as appropriate
- Promote cost effective alternatives

The project has succeeded in improving communication both within state agencies—between the waste site cleanup and solid waste programs—and among the states' programs in the region. During the Workgroup's calls, participants learned about the issues and strategies under consideration in other states and shared ideas for making improvements. Participants expressed appreciation for NEWMOA's calls since they provide an efficient way to keep up-to-date on activities and policy developments occurring around the region and requested that the Association continue to sponsor calls in 2016.

In FY 2015, NEWMOA posted a public compilation of the contaminated soils regulations and policies for each state on its website. The [project webpage](#) also includes presentations that Workgroup participants have made to stakeholders.

sustainable materials management & solid waste <<



State solid waste programs in the Northeast focus on sustainable materials management (SMM) approaches that build on the concepts of reusing, recycling, and composting and seek to reduce materials use and their associated environmental impacts over their entire life cycle. In FY 2015, NEWMOA's solid waste program focused on:

- Information-sharing opportunities
- Management of food waste
- Implementation of state extended producer responsibility (EPR) legislation
- Adoption of "Save Money and Reduce Trash" (SMART) strategies
- Municipal solid waste (MSW) and construction and demolition (C&D) materials data

Information Sharing

For the first time in almost ten years, NEWMOA convened a face-to-face workshop of the managers and staff of state solid waste regulatory programs to share information, tools, and ideas. The January 2015 workshop was attended by over 50 state and EPA staff and focused on:

- Landfill post-30-year post-closure financial assurance and performance criteria
- Municipal solid waste facility issues and strategies for improving compliance
- C&D debris challenges and strategies for improving compliance at processors
- Anaerobic digestion and other organic waste conversion technologies

Participants also heard a stimulating keynote presentation by Ted Siegler, DSM Environmental focused on "The Future of Waste Management and Changing Facility Needs."

Each year NEWMOA's Sustainable Materials Management (SMM) and Solid Waste Steering Committee selects topics for technical training webinars. In FY 2015, NEWMOA organized webinars focused on:

- Mattress reuse and recycling, with presentations from The Wish Project, a furniture bank located in Lowell, MA and the United Teen Equality Center's employment training program, also in Lowell, MA
 - Textiles reuse and recycling, with presentations on activities in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island
- State and federal SMM staff and managers participated actively in these [webinars](#).

In addition to the webinars, NEWMOA facilitated information-sharing conference calls and an annual meeting for EPA Region 2, New Jersey, and New York SMM staff and managers. These meetings provide an opportunity for updates and coordination on such topics as organics management, MSW data, and disaster debris.

Food Waste

According to EPA, food scraps are about 14 to 15 percent by weight of the total MSW that is generated in the U.S. There are significant opportunities to promote reduction and increase diversion of these materials from disposal in landfills and incinerators. The technologies for converting these wastes to energy through anaerobic digestion (AD) are rapidly improving, and there is growing interest in expanding composting capacity in the Northeast. State environmental agencies have begun to receive applications for new AD and composting operations. The agencies are also working with local governments and waste haulers to address challenges with food waste and other organic waste collection and storage.



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2015 NEWMOA
Solid Waste &
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SMART PROJECT

Save Money and Reduce Trash (SMART) is a system under which residents pay for municipal waste management services per unit of waste disposed. SMART systems charge residents based on the amount of trash they throw away, thereby offering them an incentive to reduce the amount of waste they generate and dispose of. Communities across the U.S. that have implemented SMART programs, often called “pay as you throw” (PAYT), “variable rate pricing”, or “unit-based pricing”, have found them to be the most effective way to encourage residents to reduce the amount of municipal solid waste (MSW) that is disposed of and to recycle and compost more of it.

In FY 2015, NEWMOA completed a project funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Utilities Program, called “Promoting SMART Strategies to Increase Recycling of Solid Waste in Rural Communities” to encourage adoption of SMART strategies in three rural regions in Vermont and New Hampshire. The project focused on developing outreach materials and educating municipal government leaders, residents, solid waste haulers, solid waste facility operators, and municipal and regional recycling coordinators on the benefits and challenges of implementing SMART programs. Under the project, NEWMOA developed:

- [Case Studies](#) covering 11 rural communities that have implemented SMART and including data on waste and cost reductions and recycling increases, where available.
- [“Fair Pricing Strategies for Trash”](#) outreach brochures customized for each local area that was involved in the project. The brochures target local government officials and include short versions of the case studies, in addition to SMART program benefits and design options and considerations. NEWMOA also developed a version of the brochure that is not location-specific so it can be used by any organization in any geographic area.
- A [fact sheet](#) to promote the benefits of SMART to the general public. It is a “writable” PDF so users can enter the appropriate local information in the “For More Information Contact” box on the back page before saving and posting or printing the handout.
- An outreach guide for residents in municipalities that have adopted a PAYT system and operate a transfer

station to manage their trash, recycling, and bulky wastes. This [one-page tri-fold Microsoft Word template](#) is easy to edit and customize for a particular municipality.

- An online [SMART Toolkit](#) with all the material developed under the Project, as well as other helpful online information for rural communities and others. NEWMOA performed a comprehensive online search for SMART information and reviewed the available material so that only the most useful information was included in the resource.

A key step in community adoption of SMART strategies is gaining the support of municipal government authorities. NEWMOA and its project partners collaborated on engaging local government decision-makers and helped them to understand SMART and its benefits. As part of these efforts, NEWMOA organized local workshops and made presentations at several regional meetings. In FY 2015, NEWMOA presented to local government officials and municipal solid waste program staff interested in implementing SMART at the following events:

- Windham Solid Waste Management District meeting of municipal officials and representatives of private companies that haul trash held in Townshend, Vermont in November 2014
- MassRecycle annual conference in Quincy, Massachusetts in March 2015
- Maine Resource Recovery Association (MRRA) annual conference in Northport, Maine in April 2015
- Northeast Resource Recovery Association (NRRRA) annual conference in Manchester, New Hampshire in June 2015
- New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services transfer station operator training in Concord, New Hampshire in June 2015

In addition, NEWMOA held an end-of-project webinar, [“Fair Pricing Strategies for Trash: PAYT Experience in Rural Areas and New Resources,”](#) in June 2015 that was advertised nationally and attended by over 145 people from municipalities, state governments, and organizations across the U.S.

In 2013, NEWMOA formed a Food Waste Workgroup to foster interstate collaboration and information sharing regarding efforts to promote food waste reduction, use of food waste to help feed people and animals, siting and permitting of composting and AD facilities, and other regulatory and policy issues and challenges. The Food Waste Workgroup:

- Supports regional discussions of emerging food waste issues and state regulatory and policy developments
- Coordinates and holds information-sharing and training events to address policy, regulatory, and technical challenges
- Conducts research and analysis
- Helps state programs implement projects

In FY 2015, NEWMOA's Workgroup held several conference calls that focused on state food waste bans, AD capacity, and methods for estimating food waste generation by commercial and institutional facilities.

Extended Producer Responsibility

During the past decade, all of the states in the Northeast have enacted at least one extended producer responsibility (EPR) law. As a result, there are more than 25 producer responsibility laws covering at least 7 categories of products, including electronics, paint, mattresses, mercury thermostats, mercury auto switches, fluorescent lamps, and rechargeable batteries. EPR includes, at a minimum, the requirement that the producer's responsibility for its product extends to post-consumer management of that product and its packaging. EPR shifts end-of-life financial and management responsibility, with government oversight, upstream to the producer and away from the public sector; thereby providing incentives to producers to incorporate environmental considerations in the design of their products and packaging.

State environmental agencies are responsible for implementing many of the requirements of EPR laws, and NEWMOA supports an EPR Implementation Workgroup to provide an information-sharing forum for state officials. In FY 2015, the Northeast Committee on the Environment (NECOE) asked NEWMOA to support their discussions by helping them consider regional priorities for EPR approaches, and the Workgroup provided assistance for this effort. The NECOE includes state environmental agency commissioners and directors, and its efforts are facilitated by the Coalition of Northeast Governors (CONEG). The Workgroup compiled information on the status of state EPR laws and programs to share with NECOE.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) & Construction & Demolition (C&D) Materials Data

States in the Northeast gather data on MSW disposal from the transfer and disposal facilities they regulate. This data helps them

monitor remaining disposal facility capacity and understand the success of SMM approaches. Several northeast states evaluate their waste reduction efforts based on changes in per-capita disposal. NEWMOA has focused on gathering and analyzing state MSW disposal data for over a decade, and in FY 2015 published a biennial presentation of calendar year 2012 MSW disposal data, including information on interstate waste flows. The analysis of the data revealed that all of the Northeast states export MSW to facilities in other NEWMOA states for disposal, and, with the exception of Rhode Island and Vermont, disposal facilities in all of the NEWMOA states import MSW from other NEWMOA states. The presentation includes 2012 data compared with prior years starting in 2000. It showed that approximately 29.7 million tons of MSW were generated in the region and disposed of in 2012, a reduction of approximately 19 percent from the high of 36.6 million tons in 2002.

NEWMOA also participated in a national effort facilitated by EPA to develop a "State Data Measurement Sharing Program". The Program allows states to share a wide range of MSW information, including data on annual waste disposal, recycling, and composting, and on state program funding and staffing levels. In FY 2014 NEWMOA provided extensive feedback regarding the MSW disposal data section of the program. In FY 2015, NEWMOA focused on the C&D materials section. To share its concerns with EPA and other states, NEWMOA prepared and submitted written comments. EPA facilitates an annual review of the Program so that it can be continuously improved.

In FY 2015 NEWMOA initiated a new multi-year effort to identify data needs to measure regional progress towards sustainable materials management goals. In the first step of this project, NEWMOA gathered the information states currently collect from entities that handle solid waste, including landfills, waste-to-energy facilities, transfer stations, recycling processing facilities, and municipalities to understand the similarities and differences. NEWMOA developed a spreadsheet that showed the significant variation in the information collected and in the terms used. NEWMOA will use the spreadsheet to inform discussions that will continue into 2016.

As resources available to state solid waste programs continue to shrink, the efficiencies states gain through NEWMOA become even more valuable. Information sharing through the Association enables its members to learn about emerging issues and innovative approaches and develop responses more efficiently and effectively than they would if each worked separately.

hazardous waste management programs tackle new challenges <<



In 2015, NEWMOA continued its long-standing tradition of providing training for hazardous waste program staff through monthly information-sharing conference calls and training workshops. This year the calls focused on:

- Plumbed-in totes: container or a tank? What regulations apply to this kind of unit?
- Implementing state paint stewardship programs, focusing on regulation and management of oil-based paints
- Addressing hazardous waste pharmaceuticals
- Results of a survey of hazardous waste management practices at small independent pharmacies
- Results of a test burn of pharmaceuticals and personal care products at a waste-to-energy facility
- Baghouse filter waste management
- Management of aerosol can waste
- How do hazardous waste programs encourage stakeholder and public involvement?
- Applicability of Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRs) and other requirements to Universal Waste generators and facilities
- Policies on evaporators
- Results of inspections of pharmacies that are large quantity generators

NEWMOA held an advanced hazardous waste inspector workshop in June for programs in New England. The workshop covered:

- State efforts to improve compliance at scrap metal recyclers and junkyards
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) rule-makings and policy changes

- Hazardous waste management at furniture strippers
- Hazardous waste in disaster debris
- Interesting compliance and enforcement cases



MICHAEL WIMSATT

New Hampshire
Department of
Environmental
Services

2015 NEWMOA
Hazardous Waste
Program Area Chair

For the first time in several years, NEWMOA held an advanced hazardous waste inspector workshop for program staff in New Jersey. The session covered:

- Federal rulemakings, including one focused on pharmaceutical waste management
- Enforcement of LDRs for generators and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs)
- Programmatic connections between RCRA and Superfund

The participants in both of these workshops particularly appreciated the EPA presenters from Headquarters, EPA Region 2, and the National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC), and participants' evaluations emphasized how important the workshops are for state RCRA program staff. These sessions and the conference calls are the primary training that they receive.



New England Hazardous Waste Workshop

ADDRESSING PHARMACIES THAT ARE LARGE GENERATORS

In recent years, northeast states have received a significant number of notifications from large retail pharmacy chains and “big box” retailers that operate pharmacies within their stores that they are large quantity generators (LQGs) of hazardous waste. These notifications are being made primarily in response to their generation of P-listed (acutely hazardous) pharmaceuticals and over-the-counter consumer products (e.g., warfarin and nicotine) that are non-salable for a variety of reasons (e.g., expired and overstocked) and therefore must be disposed of. As a result, the LQG universe in the region has increased significantly due primarily to these notifications.

In 2015 NEWMOA convened the staff from the state and EPA RCRA programs to discuss how to educate and assist the retail pharmacies with compliance through a series of conference calls. They shared information resources and lists of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and other products that are commonly found in retail stores. Programs have found that the retailers face many challenges (including high staff turnover) with training staff in proper waste management. For many of these facilities, understanding and complying with the complex array of RCRA requirements is challenging. State programs are interested in working together to improve their compliance guidance and communications with these operations.

LEAN & PROCESS IMPROVEMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCIES

Lean and Six Sigma methods help organizations identify and eliminate unnecessary and non-value-added process steps and activities that have built up over time. These process improvement approaches were developed originally for use in the private sector for manufacturing processes, but there has been steady progress towards adapting them for use in the public sector for service and administrative processes. In non-manufacturing settings, waste (non-value-added activity) is most prevalent in processes associated with the exchange and flow of information. Government organizations are using Lean and Six Sigma to improve these administrative activities.

Most of the environmental agencies in the Northeast are using Lean to dramatically reduce wasted time in their permitting, administrative reviews, and other activities. These agencies have found that Lean methods enable them to understand how their processes are working and to make adjustments that optimize desired outcomes. By getting routine activities to operate more quickly and efficiently, staff time can be freed to focus on higher-value functions.

NEWMOA supports a Lean Practitioners Workgroup to facilitate information sharing to help its members learn from each other’s experience and exchange technical resources. In FY 2015, the group held three conference calls to promote coordination. The group also held a webinar to share tools and data systems for tracking Lean events and other efforts. In 2016, the group plans to develop a regional list of state agency Lean events and to hold more webinars to share the results of their Lean activities.



interstate chemicals clearinghouse (IC2) <<



A high point of the year was a face-to-face IC2 meeting in June 2015. Approximately two dozen representatives of IC2 Members and Supporting Members met in Olympia, Washington to map out a strategy for the organization for the next few years. The IC2 had not had an opportunity to meet face-to-face since 2008, so this meeting was extremely timely and important. Washington Department of Ecology provided financial support, and Ecology staff were terrific hosts.

Participants recounted the IC2's many accomplishments and its value and importance to them as members and outlined priorities for 2016 and beyond, including:

- Development of a multi-state chemical use disclosure system for reporting and data sharing
- Expansion of the Alternatives Assessment (AA) Guide to cover some challenging areas, including AA for mixtures
- Support for IC2's training and capacity-building efforts, including ideas for future webinars
- Support for IC2's information sharing through conference calls and its website
- Continued support for sharing chemical hazard assessments, alternatives assessments, lists of chemicals of concern, and state and local laws and policies focused on chemicals of concern
- Development of a multi-state system for sharing the results of product testing for chemicals of concern
- Renewed emphasis on recruitment and outreach

A number of other important ideas and recommendations that came from the group's discussions will inform the IC2's work. The IC2 Workgroups, Board, and Council used the results of the meeting to develop a detailed FY 2016 IC2 workplan. The Olympia meeting also featured a preview of IC2 founder Ken Geiser's book, *Chemicals without Harm*. At the

end of the meeting, the participants expressed a renewed sense of commitment and energy for IC2's work.



KEN ZARKER

Washington
Department of
Ecology
IC2 2015 Chair

Welcome New Members

The IC2 welcomed the San Francisco Department of the Environment as a new IC2 Member. San Francisco joins local government Members Metro Portland, Oregon and King County, Washington, who, like San Francisco, joined the IC2 to take advantage of its information-sharing and networking opportunities. The IC2 also welcomed the Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute, based in San Francisco, as a new Supporting Member.

Support for Cleansing Product Ingredient Disclosure

Throughout the year, the IC2 supported New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC) ongoing development of its Cleansing Product Ingredient

Disclosure Program, including researching and developing draft language for NYSDEC guidance.

Enhancements to Databases & Online Resources

During 2015, the IC2 worked on a number of noteworthy improvements to its online resources, including the Chemical Hazard Assessment Database (CHAD) and Chemicals of Concern Database. Staff implemented several enhancements to the user interface of the CHAD, including a separate search interface for full GreenScreen® assessments and GreenScreen® List Translator assessments, the ability to search the Database by GreenScreen® Benchmark score, and the ability to represent new GreenScreen® levels of assessment and allow many-to-one associations of Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Numbers to chemicals.

IC2 staff also added more chemical profiles to the CHAD, including approximately one dozen new GreenScreens® and several Quick Chemical Assessment Tool (QCAT) assessments covering a range of chemistries. Supporting Member Clean Production Action developed these GreenScreen® assessments and staff at the Washington State Department of Ecology reviewed them.

IC2 staff made structural changes to the Chemicals of Concern Database needed to add California's Candidate Chemicals list, Maine's list of Priority Chemicals, and Vermont's list of Chemicals of High Concern to Children and subsequently added Maine's and Vermont's lists to the Database. Staff also mapped California's Candidate Chemicals list to the Database, in preparation for adding it.

The IC2 Alternatives Assessment Workgroup created an "Alternatives Assessment Library" page on the IC2 Website that covers publicly available, authoritative AAs and AA-related guidance documents.

At the beginning of FY 2015, IC2 staff completed the 2014 additions to the Chemicals Policy Database for the 2014 state legislative sessions. At the end of the fiscal year staff began reviewing recent legislative activity in preparation for making the 2015 updates. 13 states (including California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee, and Wisconsin) enacted relevant legislation in 2015. Many of the laws passed by these states addressed plastic microbeads, but others were directed toward such issues as lead poisoning in children and flame-retardant chemicals in children's products and upholstered furniture. Of particular interest was Oregon's passage of the law called the Toxics-Free Kids Act, which includes a chemical ingredient disclosure requirement for children's products that is similar to those passed in Washington and Vermont.

2016-2017 Strategic Plan

The IC2 completed a detailed top-to-bottom strategic planning process for FY 2016 – 2017. The final plan comprises four separate strategic workplans—one for each of the four IC2 workgroups. The Workgroups focus on alternatives assessment, databases, governance and recruitment, and training. Through this planning process, the membership affirmed that developing an interstate chemical use disclosure system for reporting and data sharing is the IC2's top priority. The Clearinghouse started to work toward realizing that goal by beginning to develop a grant proposal to apply for EPA funding for the system.

International Chemicals Conference

In September, the IC2 joined delegates from industry, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and more than 100 countries at the fourth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM4) hosted by the United Nations (UN) Environment Program. A key facet of ICCM4 was the 10th anniversary and additional development of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM). SAICM is a policy framework to promote chemical safety around the world. Its overall objective is the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycles to minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment from chemicals' production and use. The Conference included high-level segments with ministers, heads of companies, and heads of UN agencies and organizations working toward achieving 2020 goals for chemicals management. The conference featured sessions on lead in paint, green chemistry, endocrine disrupting chemicals, nanotechnology, pesticides, and mercury.

Alternatives Assessment & Life Cycle Assessment

The IC2 organized and facilitated two conference calls of an ad-hoc group of alternatives assessment (AA) and Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) experts to discuss how to incorporate life cycle thinking into AAs. IC2 staff presented key themes and recommendations from these discussions at the International Alternatives Assessment Symposium in Washington, DC in March and drafted a briefing paper on the results.

e-Bulletins

The Clearinghouse published two IC2 e-Bulletins, the first in the winter and the second in the summer. The winter issue announced the newly elected IC2 officers (Chair, Vice-Chair, Treasurer, and Secretary), described changes to the IC2 website and the launch of NEWMOA's Green Chemistry Connection website and social network, and provided a host of updates from IC2 members and the U.S. EPA. The summer issue focused on the June face-to-face IC2 meeting, plus member updates, EPA updates, and upcoming events of likely interest to IC2 members. A new feature this year was a spotlight in each issue on a different person involved with the IC2. IC2 *e-Bulletins* are distributed free to all IC2 Members and Supporting Members, colleagues at EPA, other interested groups, and anyone who expresses an interest in the work of the Clearinghouse.

interstate mercury education & reduction clearinghouse (IMERC) <<



Mercury Reporting Petition

In June 2015, following recommendation by the IMERC Steering Committee, and with support from the majority of NEWMOA's members, as well as the States of Minnesota and Washington, NEWMOA partnered with the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) to petition the EPA to issue a federal rule requiring all applicable companies to provide data on mercury use every three years, to coincide with IMERC's reporting program on mercury use in products. The NRDC and NEWMOA issued the request in response to EPA's proposed mercury reporting strategy, part of which relied on voluntary reporting from a select number of companies.

EPA rejected the petition on September 21, 2015. At least part of the Agency's reason was to avoid the lengthy process that would have been required had it granted the petition. EPA did commit to undertake more extensive data gathering than originally proposed and to work with NRDC and IMERC on its efforts.

Throughout the process, IMERC staff facilitated discussions between the IMERC Steering Committee, the NEWMOA Board of Directors, and the NRDC. The IMERC staff participated in two meetings with EPA Headquarters staff to advance information gathering on mercury use in products. IMERC will continue to offer EPA support as it implements its strategy.

More information on the petition and EPA's response is available: www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2015-10-07/pdf/2015-24849.pdf.

Mercury-Added Product Labeling

Another major IMERC accomplishment during the 2015 fiscal year was the recognition of a "minimum standard label" that meets the mercury-added product labeling requirement for all

IMERC-member states. The purpose of labeling mercury-added products is to:

- Inform consumers at the point of purchase that the product contains mercury and may require special handling at end of life
- Identify the products at the point of disposal so that they can be kept out of the trash and recycled

After much review and consideration, the IMERC Labeling Workgroup published its guidelines. The guidelines state that a mercury-added product that includes the following information on the product label meets the minimum "standard" requirements:

- Text that states "contains mercury" in 10 pt. font or higher
- Hg in a circle symbol
- Crossed out garbage bin

Manufacturers that are able to incorporate information indicating that the product can be recycled are encouraged to use the "chasing arrows" recycling symbol on their product and packaging labels, in addition to the minimum requirements noted above.

IMERC hopes that the simplicity of these guidelines for a "minimum standard label" will help facilitate manufacturer compliance with the states' requirements. During 2016 the IMERC Labeling Workgroup will focus on ensuring that manufacturers meet (or exceed) the standard labeling requirements. They will also continue to review applications for alternative labels from manufacturers that request a deviation from the standard labeling requirements.

KAREN KNAEBEL

Vermont
Department of
Environmental
Conservation

ENID MITNIK

Maine Department
of Environmental
Protection

2015 IMERC Chairs

Workgroup Activities

IMERC's Notification, Labeling, Phase-Out, and Education and Outreach Workgroups supported the implementation of legislative requirements that members have enacted.

During 2015, the Labeling Workgroup reviewed several alternative labeling applications for lamp products and, in many cases, was able to persuade the manufacturers to implement the minimum standard label. The Workgroup will continue its review of applications for additional lamp types in the coming fiscal year.

The Phase-Out Workgroup reviewed several phase out exemption applications. It also began to discuss with manufacturers of mercury-added pressure transducers instances where mercury use in these devices might be warranted. The Workgroup is continuing these discussions into FY 2016.

The Notification Workgroup focused on finishing its review of the applications submitted for the 2013 triennial reporting year and completed the initial data analysis of the 2013 data for six product categories. There were approximately 80 companies that had not supplied their 2013 reports, and the Workgroup will focus on these non-compliers during 2016. The goal is to be up-to-date with all companies required to report into the system before the next triennial notification year begins in January 2017.

The Education and Outreach Workgroup facilitated publication of the 2013 data analysis by providing feedback and conducting a review of Mercury-Added Product Fact Sheets. IMERC will publish and promote the updated Fact Sheets throughout FY 2016.

Finally, all of IMERC's Workgroups spent time in FY 2015 updating the mercury product compliance guidance posted on NEWMOA's website. This includes:

- [State Mercury-Added Product Labeling Guidelines](#)
- [State Mercury-Added Product Ban and Phase Out Guidance](#)
- [State Mercury-Added Product Collection Plan Information](#)
- [State Mercury-Added Product Notification Process](#)

NEWMOA COMMUNICATIONS



Examples of NEWMOA's 2015 publications, including:

- [Fair Pricing Strategies for Trash](#)
- [IMERC Alert](#)
- [IC2 E-Bulletin](#)
- [news@NEWMOA](#)

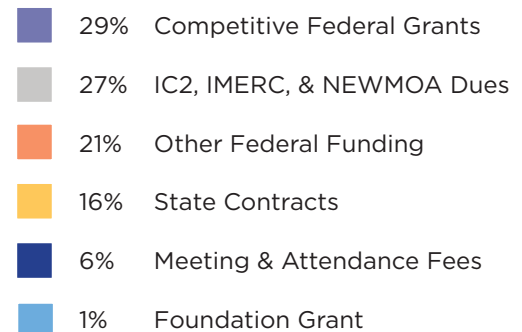
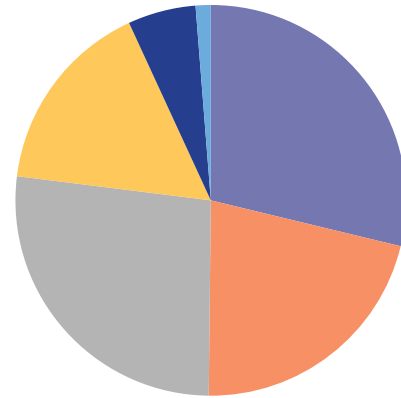
NEWMOA FUNDING

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 in consultation with U.S. EPA Region 1. New York and New Jersey pay their annual dues directly to NEWMOA. IMERC and IC2 members also pay annual dues directly to NEWMOA to fund those activities.

U.S. EPA grants support solid waste activities, sustainability and P2 projects, hazardous waste training, and participation in federal regulatory development. Grants for these activities were awarded by U.S. EPA Region 1 and other agencies and institutions. The U.S. Department of Agriculture provided grant support for solid waste projects in rural communities in the Northeast in 2015.

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 has also received a grant from the John Merck Fund to support IC2 projects.

2015 NEWMOA Revenues



NEWMOA Financial Activity

October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015

Revenues

State Dues, Contracts, Fees, Contributions, & In-Kind Services/Match	\$ 350,324
Federal Grants*	406,704
Miscellaneous	995
Total Revenue	\$ 758,023

Expenditures

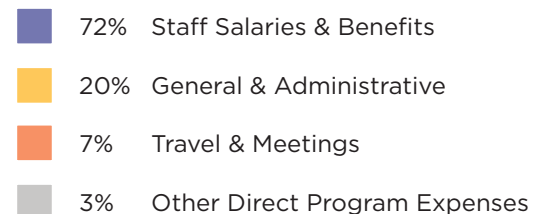
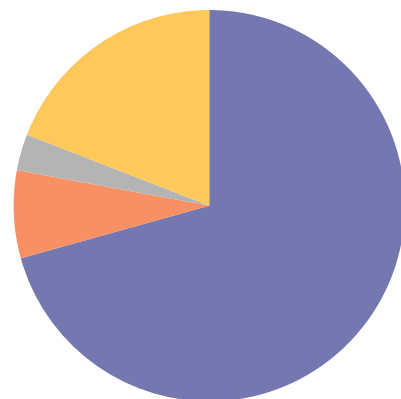
Staff Salaries & Benefits	555,853
Travel & Meetings	56,999
Other Direct Program Expenses	6,296
General & Administrative	150,188
Contracts	17,281
Total Expenditures	\$ 786,617

Net Assets

Net Assets at Beginning of Year	329,524
Net Assets at End of Year	300,930
Net Change in Assets	- \$ 28,594

* Federal grants include \$138,000 in state assistance allocated to NEWMOA at the request of the New England states.

2015 NEWMOA Expenses





NEWMOA 2015 Staff

Terri Goldberg
Executive Director

Andy Bray
Project Manager

Topher Buck
Project Manager

Jennifer Griffith
Project Manager

Lois Makina
Administrative Assistant

Rachel Smith
Project Coordinator

Giyan Chan
Intern

Emil Melchior Michelson
Intern

NEWMOA 2015 Board of Directors & Officers

Yvonne Bolton
Bureau Chief, Bureau of Materials Management & Compliance Assurance, CT DEEP

Robert Kaliszewski
Director/Ombudsman (2015 NEWMOA Vice Chair), Planning & Program Development, CT DEEP

Patrick Bowe
Director, Remediation Division, CT DEEP

Melanie Loyzim
Director (2015 NEWMOA Treasurer), Bureau of Remediation & Waste Management, ME DEP

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Leo Hellested
Chief, Waste Management Division, RI DEM

Chuck Schwer
Director, Waste Management Division, VT DEC

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 is to develop, lead, 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:

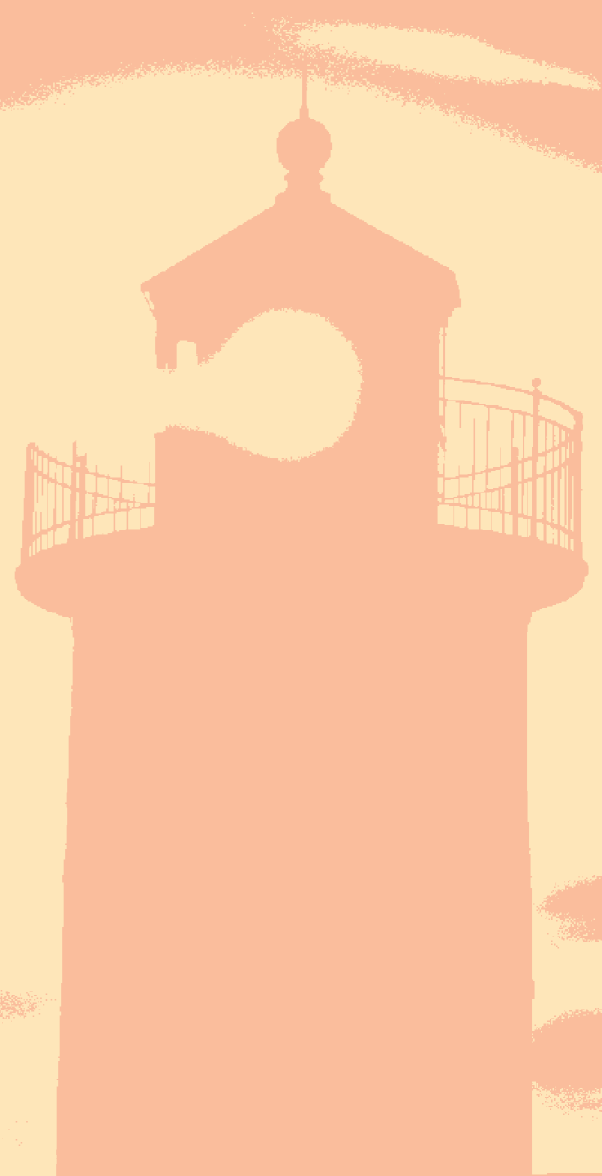
- Reducing materials use and preventing pollution and waste
- Properly reusing and recycling discarded materials that have value
- Safely managing solid and hazardous wastes
- Remediating contaminated sites

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

Visit www.newmoa.org.

NEWMOA is an equal opportunity employer and provider.





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