NEWMOA Self-Audit

Terri Goldberg, Executive Director
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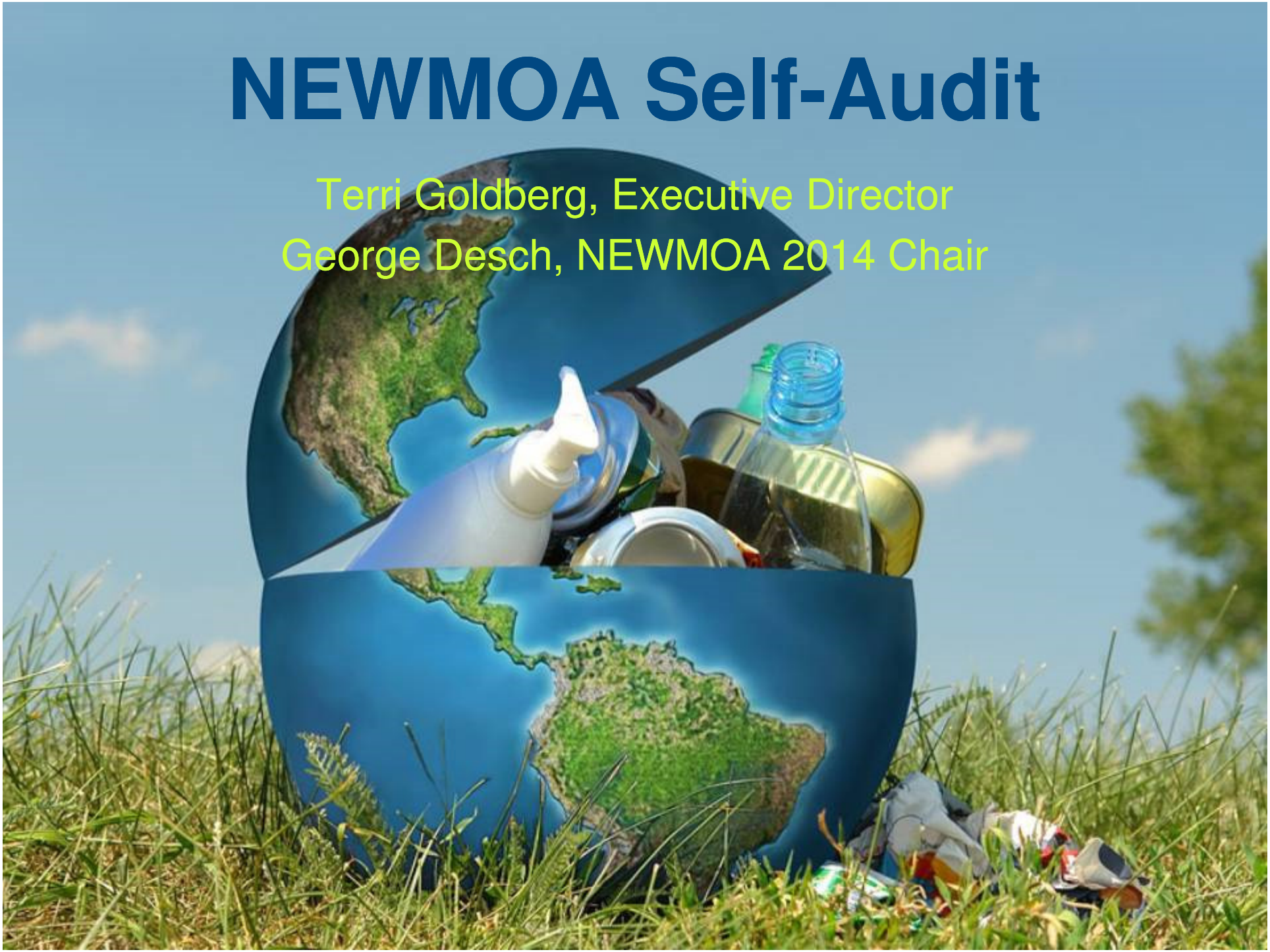

Outline

- Basics
- Value to Members
- Funding
- Operations Chart
- Examples of Projects
- Coordination with Other Groups

Basics

- Members: CT, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, RI, & VT
- Formed by Governors of New England states in 1986
- Non-profit interstate recognized by EPA under RCRA Authority
- Focus: solid & hazardous waste, waste site cleanup, pollution prevention & toxics, cross program

Basics

- 6 Staff – Facilitation & Technical Support
- Board, Committees, & Workgroups
- Regulatory Development & Program Implementation Support
- Training & Information Sharing
- Data Collection, Management, & Analysis
- Policy Coordination & State Collaboration
- State & Federal Agency Interaction
- Research

Value

- Many waste & toxics issues & solutions are regional in nature & scope
- Region provides a “waste shed” for management & recycling services
- Helps members develop & maintain capacity
- Promotes efficiency by avoiding redundant state efforts
- Facilitates sharing of information

Value

- Facilitates collaboration & harmonization
- Provides forum for coordination on policy & builds support for strong federal measures
- Assists with data management & analysis
- Helps identify emerging issues; stay on cutting edge of policy & technology
- Helps develop & implement regional strategies
- Supports coalitions with other states

Distinctions

- Breadth of NEWMOA: prevention to cleanup
- Hazardous waste: only federally-delegated program
- State Brownfields programs: partially funded by EPA
- Unique approaches by states to waste site cleanup, P2, solid waste, toxics

Funding Sources

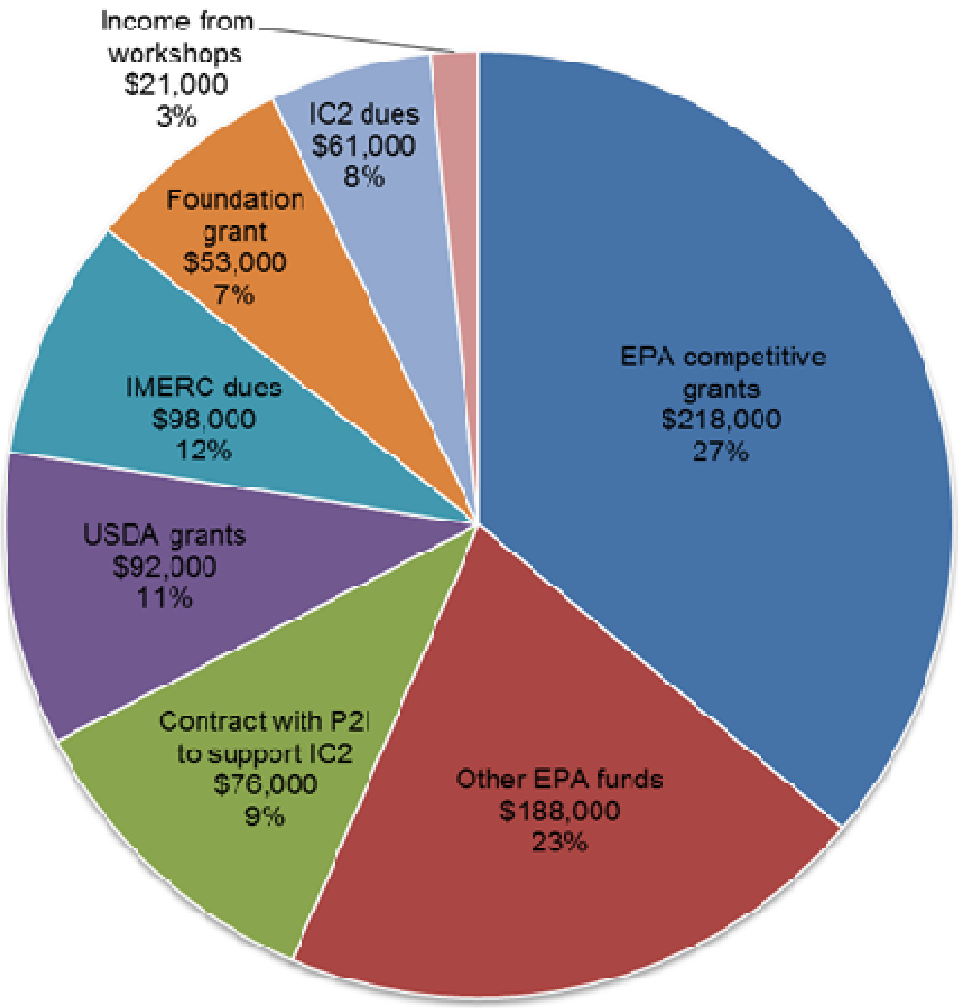

Figure 1: FY 2014 Projected Working Funds - $807K

FY 2014 Budget

- Personnel: $520K (5.7 FTEs + interns)
- Travel and Meeting: $55K
- Contracts: $15K
- Operating Expenses: $180K

Total: $770K

Fund Balance: $325K

Budget Challenges

- EPA funding has shrunk dramatically
- No increase in basic NEWMOA member dues in 25 years
- Available funding is squeezed as more groups vie for declining resources
- Few other sources of funding to support focus of NEWMOA's work
- Pressure on state dues

Addressing Challenges

- Reduced staff by almost ½ since 2007 (from 11 to 6) & only slight cost of living adjustments in salaries over past 5 years
- Maintained low rent & operating costs
- Increased fees on waste site cleanup workshops for consultants
- Dues from IMERC & IC2
- Investigating foundation support
- Investigating fee-for-service opportunities

Operational Chart

www.newmoa.org/about/operational_chart.cfm

Achievements

- Hazardous waste training & policy coordination
- Mercury reduction & IMERC
- Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse (IC2)
- P2 sector support
- Waste Site Cleanup training & Brownfields support
- Municipal solid waste & C&D debris
- Climate - Waste Action

Example: IMERC Value

- 1999 – NE Governors' Action Plan established virtual elimination goal
- 1999 to 2001 – NEWMOA developed model legislation on mercury in products
- 2001 – States begin to pass portions of the model
- 2001 – NEWMOA formed IMERC to support state implementation of laws

IMERC Today

- 15 state members: CA, CT, IL, LA, ME, MA, MI, MN, NC, NH, NJ, NY, RI, VT, WA
- Supports mercury product notification, labeling, phase-outs, bans, & collection
- Develops & manages unified e-filing system for 8 states with notification requirements
- Funded by state dues

Estimated Cost Savings

- IMERC annual budget: $75K – 90K/yr. (<1 FTE)
- State staff participate on committees
- Programs with notification have estimated that they would each have to have a least 1 FTE to fulfill role of IMERC staff: total annual savings of ~$650-$700k/year

Mercury Reductions 2001–2010

- All products – **56%** (129.53 to 56.71 tons)
- Switches & relays – 67%
- Measuring devices – 85%
- Thermostats – 99%
- Dental amalgam – 44%
- Batteries – 155% (increase)
- Lamps – 22%

Climate-Waste Action

- 2007 New England Governors' Conference Environment Committee asked NEWMOA what we could do to help achieve regional climate goals

- 2007–2009 NEWMOA developed a regional Climate-Waste Action Plan

Connecting Climate & Materials

- 35–46% of GHGs can be attributed to the provision of good & materials (Source: US EPA)
- Life cycle activities generate GHGs:
  - raw material extraction
  - transportation
  - processing & manufacturing
  - shipping of goods

Climate–Waste Strategies

- Minimize life cycle GHG impacts of products, materials,& waste
- Increase waste reuse & recycling
- Reduce methane emissions from landfills
- Increase public awareness

Strategies

- Improve data on climate-materials connection
- Facilitate renewable energy development on waste sites
- Promote “green” cleanups of waste sites
- Improve planning for disaster debris management

Climate–Waste Challenges

- Waste & materials are undervalued as a source of GHG emissions in traditional inventories & climate-change initiatives
- State climate plans do not credit GHG benefits occurring out-of-state
- Little funding available to support climate-waste activities

Examples: NEWMOA Projects

- Zero waste
- Pay-as-you throw
- Food waste
- Alternatives assessment
- Priority chemicals & green chemistry
- Pharmaceutical waste
- Grocers & hospitality sectors
- Compliance monitoring & results




Examples: Data Harmonization

- Solid waste disposal data
- C&D materials data
- P2 Results
- IC2: Chemical-use disclosure
- Calculators for sustainable hospitality
- Sustainable grocers measures
- Compliance performance measures

Coordination with Other Groups

- NESCAUM & NEIWPCC
- NERC
- PSI
- ASTSWMO

More Information

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