1987 Annual Report

NEIW PCC
The New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
New York
Rhode Island
Vermont
Dear Friends,

It has been 40 years since the legislatures of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island ratified the New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Compact, and the United States Congress granted its consent and approval for the States to enter into such an agreement. Subsequently, the States of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine became signatories. Since the Commission was established in 1947 we have operated with the awareness that the citizens of our member States place a high value on their quality of life and the quality of their environment. Furthermore, they recognize the undeniable importance of clean rivers, lakes, estuaries, and oceans to this quality of life.

The purpose of the Commission originally was to establish reasonable standards of water quality and to approve the States' classifications of interstate waters within the Compact area for their proposed highest use. Today, the Commission's responsibilities have increased tremendously over and above those of 1947. A wide range of complicated water issues are now being addressed. Those issues include groundwater protection, wetlands protection, acid precipitation, toxic pollution, leaking underground storage tanks and the establishment of workable revolving loan programs to take the place of the traditional construction grants program as mandated under the new Clean Water Act. In addition the Commission remains involved in its more traditional roles of representing its member States in legislative and regulatory review, training programs, public information, education, and special projects of varying natures.

There is no doubt that we have made significant progress in restoring our surface water resources. Much of this improvement has occurred within the last decade and can be attributed to massive Federal, State and local efforts to ensure the construction of municipal water pollution control facilities. In spite of this investment, much remains to be done, and continued expenditures of public funds will be required. As we move into 1988 many questions remain unresolved concerning the direction and level of commitment the Federal Government will bring to the concept of newly evolving state administered revolving loan programs which will replace the existing Federally funded construction grants program. These revolving loan programs will provide a continuing source of funding for attending to and correcting many of the region’s surface water quality problems. But the questions must be resolved in order for the States to continue the job at hand.

The Commission will continue to work with the States, the EPA, other interested agencies and the public to address the issues which are important to us all. We are sincerely thankful for the support we have received from Governors, State Legislators, Congress and the EPA and its staff over the past year. We enter 1988 with a resolute commitment to the principles of regional cooperation and to addressing State environmental and public health needs.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Robert E. Moore
Chairman
Clean Water And The Federal Budget

The Budget

In his first budget proposal, presented to Congress in January of 1981, President Reagan withheld his funding requests for the Construction Grants Program, saying that funds would not be requested until significant "acceptable" reforms were enacted by the Congress. The President's strong position on the Municipal Wastewater Treatment Program set the stage for what became a most contentious reauthorization of Title II of the Clean Water Act (CWA).

As a result of the President's position, Federal funding for the Construction Grants Program was reduced by more than 50%. In addition, the Federal portion of project costs was decreased by as much as 85% (the result of the Federal share being reduced from 75% to 55%), and the elimination of funding eligibility for reserve capacity, combined sewer overflows, and rehabilitation. With significant Congressional discontent over these changes, the Construction Grants Program was finally reauthorized in December of 1981.

During 1986, the CWA became the subject of a complete reauthorization, with final passage taking place over the President's veto in February of 1987. During this revision, Congress enacted several new programs, including non point source pollution controls, individual toxic pollutant controls, stormwater pollution controls, and a provision for a transition from the Federally dominated Construction Grants Program to a state controlled Revolving Loan Fund (SRF) program. From the outset, the demise of construction grants seemed to be the Administration's objective.

The institution of the SRF is coupled with a transition schedule for terminating the Construction Grants Program by FY 1990. Congress and the states are concerned that the Wastewater Treatment Program maintain Federal funding support, which is crucial to a successful transition, and the long term viability of the SRF program.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 1986 Needs Survey, the six New England States and New York State have nearly $18 billion in unmet wastewater treatment construction needs which are eligible for Federal assistance under the Clean Water Act. This represents 29.3 percent of the national needs. Without a doubt, because of the steady decrease in Federal commitment to assist communities with construction of needed wastewater treatment works, many communities face an uphill battle in finding funds to meet these needs.

1988 Appropriations

Funding levels for environmental programs established during the Congressional/Administration Budget Summit in November of 1987 offer little encouragement to state program managers. Regrettably, as Congress imposes ever more prescriptive mandates on state programs, Federal funding for environmental protection continues to decline.

State Management Grants

Environmental program management grants for the states (e.g. the CWA's Section 106 grants) have long been a target for the budget axe of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Nonetheless, the states, in many instances supported by US EPA funding needs projections, have managed to successfully make their case to Congress. The result has been relatively stable funding for state management grants (diminished by inflation). Unfortunately, this year when Congress reauthorized the Clean Water Act setting forth a cadre of new and complex requirements, it also significantly reduced the state management grants which support the new initiatives.

State Revolving Loan Fund

With the passage of the Clean Water Act in 1987, Congress expressed its understanding and support for the federal budget cuts needed to facilitate the initiation of the State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF). However by year's end, the mandate for deficit reduction overshadowed the states' efforts to successfully institute the SRF.

The first blow to the states was the OMB/EPA determination to withhold regular cash payments from EPA to the states by using a Letter of Credit (LOC) approach. The LOC slows payment of Federal capitalization grants meant to help states to establish SRFs. As a result, it eliminates the opportunity for states to accrue interest, and inhibits leveraging, as well as other creative financial options.

Many members of Congress considered this approach "highly inconsistent with the law", and the Senate attached an amendment to the appropriations bill to require "cash payments" after FY 89. However, because of the overwhelming Congressional concern with the Federal deficit, this requirement was defeated by the House/Senate Conference Committee. Now, according to Congressional representatives, court action is the only viable option left to those in opposition to the Letter of Credit approach.
“As Congress imposes ever more prescriptive mandates on state programs, Federal funding for environmental protection continues to decline.”

The Bottom Line
For nearly a decade, the states have been forced to continually defend Congressionally authorized program management grants. These grants are essential to the successful implementation of Federal mandates at the state level. States, working closely with the members of Congress, have been able to document the need for stable grant funding for the majority of the environmental programs.

Today, however, with the recent revisions to the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, we find that the new and unrestricted budget authorities granted to OMB and the financial commitments made as part of the 1987 “Budget Summit” render state grants more and more vulnerable. The gloomy outlook is that program grant reductions, as proposed in the President’s recently released budget, and the more subtle reductions, such as an estimated $3 billion reduction in the SRF value caused by the administrative LOC outlay reduction approach, will undoubtedly result in personnel layoffs, reduced program management capability, and/or elimination of certain state agency functions.

Work Groups
One of NEIWPC’s most important jobs is to champion and facilitate the communication and cooperation of its Compact-member States. The effectiveness of this effort is most notable when environmental issues common to all or some of the States are identified, addressed and examined through the framework of the Commission. This framework (see Work Group diagram) enables the staff to work with Commission members and state and federal agencies to maintain and foster regional responsiveness to the growing list of environmental issues.

Interstate work groups have been organized by the NEIWPC staff for three primary reasons: to provide a structured forum for the exchange of information; to encourage a cooperative approach for addressing issues of regional importance; and to develop recommendations for regional policies. NEIWPC personnel coordinate meetings and provide both staff support to the groups and an information clearinghouse service.

Because more new and serious considerations are being added to the environmental protection agenda each year, NEIWPC’s list of work groups and discussion topics is also expanding. The following subsections summarize work group activities during FY-87.

Toxics Management
Toxic substances are continuously discharged into our environment through smokestack emissions and effluent discharges, through toxic leachate entering groundwater supplies, through careless people throwing waste oil down storm drains, flushing hazardous household products down the toilet or carting them off to the landfill ... the list goes on and the potential health threats do too. There are literally thousands of substances in the environment that are known or are suspected to be toxic to humans and other animals.

The risks these toxics present to the health of us all is a serious concern which demands the increasing attention of both environmental and health agencies. Protecting public health requires a fair assessment of our risks. Risk assessment must also be properly explained to the public to avoid any unnecessary fear or confusion, but the many factors influencing “risk” make that task extremely difficult.

To help the states pursue a greater understanding of risks associated with toxic substances, the NEIWPC and the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM) continued work under a grant from the EPA to implement a regional assistance program. An important part of this grant has been the addition of a full time toxics coordinator to the staff. The coordinator has provided technical support to the states on regional health and toxicity issues for the air, water and solid waste programs. The coordinator has been working with the Toxics Work Groups as well as running toxics-related training programs.

In FY-87, NEIWPC coordinated with three work groups, all of which dealt with different aspects of toxics in the environment. The subjects were:
• Aquatic Toxicity,
• Risk Assessment,
• Drinking Water and Health.

Aquatic Toxicity
The Aquatic Toxicity Work Group met four times in FY-87. Important issues discussed by member states in this group included the need to establish a regional certification program for biototoxicity lab certification, water quality based permitting, enforcement and compliance concerns related to toxicity limits in NPDES permits, chlorine toxicity and persistence, state disinfection policies, bacteria standards, and mixing zone policies.
At EPA's request, NEIWPCC organized a toxics enforcement meeting in February for permits, water quality and enforcement staff from the states and EPA. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss a regional enforcement strategy for toxicity limits: how to define significant non-compliance, and options for non-compliance follow-up.

As a result of this meeting, and subsequent discussions with EPA Region I staff, NEIWPCC drafted a seven page Toxics Enforcement Strategy for Region I. This draft was sent out for review to state and federal staff in the Northeast who have responsibility for permits, water quality, and enforcement.

Risk Assessment

In July, the Commission, NESCAUM, the New England Waste Management Officials Association (NEWMOA), and EPA co-sponsored a workshop on the use of EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS).

Also, in support of the Boston Risk Assessment Group Seminar Series, co-sponsored by NEIWPCC, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, NEIWPCC staff mailed seminar notices to over 100 participants and attended steering committee meetings. Seminar topics during the last half of FY-87 included: Exposure Assessment of a Waste-to-Energy Facility; EDP and Risk Analysis (Role of Gluthatione); Threshold Mutagenic Concentrations of Chemical Carcinogens; Aspartame - Assessing the Risks; Interspecies Differences and Sensitivities to Aflatoxin B1 - Relevance to Risk Assessment; and Prevalence in Immunobiology of Leukemia in Soft Shell Clams.

Free copies of Choices: Risk Assessment, Risk Management, the Commission's Risk Assessment Slide/Tape Show, were distributed in the fall to the health agencies in each New England state.

Drinking Water and Health

As part of a series of workshops on pesticides/herbicides and groundwater contamination, NEIWPCC organized a November 1986 seminar for state environmental and health agency staff on Pesticides and Potatoes. Topics covered included the problems of potato production, health effects associated with aldicarb (Temik) and dinoseb, and a state-by-state update of regulatory strategies for these pesticides in the Northeast. A six-page bulletin summarizing the seminar presentations was published and distributed in January.

The second in this series of workshops focused on lawn care chemicals, and was held in February 1987 at the Yankee Drummer Inn, Auburn, MA. A six-page bulletin, Lawn Care Regulation, summarizing the seminar presentations was published and distributed in April.

In March, NEIWPCC attended and recorded a workshop on Pesticide Waste Disposal organized by the National Agricultural Chemicals Assoc., and co-sponsored by a multitude of agencies and organizations, including EPA. The purpose of the workshop was to define pesticide waste disposal solutions from a regional perspective. State staff from pesticide and RCRA programs were invited to attend. Notably absent were representatives of state health or environmental agencies concerned with risk assessment.

NEIWPCC published and distributed a six-page bulletin, Pesticides & Waste Disposal, summarizing the presentations at this seminar.
Groundwater Management

Protection of our groundwater supplies may be the most pressing challenge facing environmental managers today. Over the years, NEIWPCO has been working with EPA and state groundwater staff to facilitate the exchange of technical information and the discussion of various groundwater management systems.

In fiscal year 1987, NEIWPCO again had the benefit of a full time groundwater coordinator, who assisted the states in implementing their individual groundwater protection strategies and provided them with information on what other states are doing. The presence of this full time groundwater staff person enables the Commission to follow and respond to the growing list of issues relating to groundwater quantity and quality.

The Groundwater Management Work Group met several times during the year to exchange information on state and federal program activities. Items discussed included EPA’s Groundwater Classification Strategy, local groundwater protection efforts, storm runoff management methodologies, pesticide contamination, and the proper application of environmental assessments.

Particular attention was devoted to the Wellhead Protection Program, Sole Source Aquifer Demonstration Program, state-by-state groundwater program and legislative developments and EPA’s Groundwater Classification Guidelines.

Workshops on Wellhead Protection (WHP) issues were held in early March. The March 3rd meeting focused on technical issues associated with WHP. The States of CT, MA, ME and the USGS gave an overview and in-depth presentation of their experiences in Wellhead delineation. The last session was a panel discussion that focused on WHP delineation methods in fractured bedrock/anisotropic media systems and adherence to appropriate groundwater modelling protocol and underlying assumptions. The March 4th workshop dealt with WHP policy and management issues. Both sessions were well attended by State and Federal technical and program management personnel.

A state consensus of WHP options that were discussed at the workshop was sent to EPA Headquarters, Office of Groundwater Protection to serve as additional comment on the development of state WHP program guidance.

Additionally, NEIWPCO reviewed abstracts as a part of co-sponsoring a portion of the National Water Well Association’s 4th Annual Eastern Regional Groundwater Conference on July 14-16, 1987 in Burlington, VT.

Commission staff also worked with the Massachusetts DEQE’s Division of Water Supply and the Metropolitan Area Planning Council in co-sponsoring a November 1986 workshop on the legal aspects of groundwater protection for town counsels and local officials.

The State Groundwater Management Tools Matrix was updated and revised. The matrix identifies potential groundwater polluting land uses and lists state groundwater related regulations. A schematic that identifies state agencies/divisions and personnel that have groundwater responsibilities also accompanies the matrix.

The new document, An Overview of Regulatory and Non-regulatory Techniques for Local Groundwater Protection (November 1986) was printed and distributed to state, Federal and local agencies in the region. Additional copies were printed in January.

Commission staff gave presentations on Groundwater Sampling and Monitoring Programs in the Northeast at the NCASI Northeast Regional Meeting in October and on the Application of State Groundwater Standards and Classification at the ASIWCPCA Groundwater Conference in November.

Sludge Management

The sludge management work group held its first meeting in December 1986 and discussed two major topics: 1) the agenda for the one-day technical seminar which NEIWPCO will organize, and 2) issues the work group members want to address in future meetings. The group also briefly discussed the status of EPA’s Part 501 and 503 regulations, and each state gave an update on its sludge management program.

Members of the work group also met informally in early 1987. Plans for the one-day technical seminar were put on hold because of two major sludge conferences that were held in Boston during the spring of 1987. In the interim, the work group will meet to discuss EPA’s approach to the new permitting requirements contained in the 1987 Clean Water Act amendments.

“Protection of our groundwater supplies may be the most pressing challenge facing environmental managers today.”
Underground Storage Tanks (UST's)

The 1984 Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) directed the EPA to initiate a program aimed at regulating the underground storage of petroleum products and hazardous substances. NEIWPCC states and New Jersey have been meeting and exchanging information and experiences relating to UST's for nearly three years. The result has been a strong Northeast response to UST regulation and an equally strong communication network.

Northeast UST Work Group Support

NEIWPCC continues to organize (co-chaired with EPA Region I) interstate meetings for the UST contacts in the Northeast (Regions I & II). The three UST meetings in FY '87 provided a forum for state/federal information exchange on issues such as pollution liability insurance and financial responsibility, Lust Trust Fund, EPA's proposed UST regulations and their effect on existing state regulations, EPA's cathodic protection survey in Connecticut and New Hampshire, the Barnstable County project on exempt tanks, as well as updates on state regulatory strategies.

During this same period, NEIWPCC provided a number of informational mailings to the Northeast UST Work Group members. Materials distributed concerned changes in various state regulations, Vermont's contaminated soils report, draft state financial responsibility legislation, progress reports on Barnstable County's exempt tank study and Suffolk County's tank removal study, and notices of various seminars and training opportunities. Members were also encouraged to attend two EPA Region I meetings on the Lust Trust Fund and associated financial reporting and recordkeeping.

State Outreach

In May 1987, NEIWPCC organized a mailing to the 50 states and 10 EPA regions for the multiple purposes of: (1) verifying our draft state and federal UST contact list, (2) updating our L.U.S.T. Line mailing list to be sure appropriate state staff were receiving our bulletin issues, and (3) compiling accurate information (by questionnaire) on the status of state UST legislation and regulation.

General Outreach

NEIWPCC responded to requests for UST information from across the country, both by telephone and by mail. Materials distributed by mail usually included our UST brochure, a list of technical tank references, regional and national lists of state and federal UST contacts, fliers on our UST audio-visual presentations available from NEIWPCC for sale and loan, and copies of our state regulatory status presentations.

NEIWPCC staff delivered presentations on the importance of preventing UST and the status of state UST regulations to one regional and two national audiences.

Technical Training and Video Production

In October 1986, NEIWPCC co-sponsored (with the New England Waste Management Officials Association) an interstate seminar on Treatment of Soils Contaminated with Volatile Organics in Waterville Valley, New Hampshire.

In anticipation of producing an inspector training video on tank installation, NEIWPCC spent a considerable amount of time researching and developing an outline or checklist of items that an inspector could or should look for during a UST installation. This was accomplished with the assistance of Kristine Cavosie of Franklin Assoc., Ltd., and Marcel Moreau of E.C. Jordan, Inc.

In August 1987, after a change in plans at EPA OUST, NEIWPCC organized a mailing of this material to fourteen state/local UST experts for review, in order to assist the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) in the preparation of their inspector's installation video and companion booklet (A Question of When: Tank Installation for Inspectors).

By the end of the fiscal year, NEIWPCC was in the process of preparing an inspector training video on tank closure: Tank Closure Without Tears: An Inspector's Safety Guide. Most of the filming had been completed, work had begun on the script, graphics preparation was underway, and a rough but detailed outline for a companion booklet to the video was prepared. This video will focus on fire/explosion safety issues, and it will be followed by a separate video on environmental site assessment issues. Both these videos will be completed in 1988.

L.U.S.T. Line

Three issues of the newsletter L.U.S.T. Line were published and distributed nationally in FY-87. The publication, made possible by a grant from the EPA Office of Underground Storage Tanks in Washington, DC, is designed to keep state regulators and members of the public well informed on both state and federal UST regulatory activities as well as technological and innovative advances in efforts to control leaking underground storage tanks.

Tank closure is the subject of NEIWPCC's first UST video.
Atmospheric Deposition/Acid Rain

Despite widespread concern and discussion on the issue of atmospheric deposition, little agreement has been reached which would guide future policy on eliminating this problem. We know, for sure, that acid precipitation does occur - oxides of sulfur and nitrogen which are given off by the burning of fossil fuels, dissolve in precipitation and, thereby, increase the acidity of soil and surface water - so why not do something about it?

So far, as a nation, we "do" little more than debate the issue, although individual states in the Northeast have taken some initiative in setting emission control timetables for their own industries.

Besides the on-going debate about environmental impacts, there are a number of other factors in the "acid rain" issue which make its resolution difficult. For one thing, the source of the problem and the affected environment are often separated by large distances. Also, it is clear the costs of any corrective measures will be considerable ... in the multibillion dollar range.

NEIWPC has been working closely with NESCAUM and other concerned parties to coordinate and disseminate state-of-the-art information on all aspects of the issue. The Northeast Regional Task Force, made up of federal and state air and water divisions, works with the Commission and NESCAUM staff to develop program priorities.

During 1987, NEIWPC mailed informational materials to task force members in the air and water sections of the state environmental agencies. Materials included information on: the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program's peer review process, NESCAUM's regional sulfate evaluation, sulfate control, transport and monitoring, drinking water and health effects, EPRI research, and the New York State/Quebec agreement.

Water Quality /Wetlands

Viewed as worthless swamps in the past, wetlands are now recognized as extremely valuable natural resources. The nation's wetlands provide a full spectrum of irreplaceable environmental values including flood control, water quality maintenance, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreational use. Throughout the country, loss of wetlands to development, agriculture, and other land uses continues at a rapid rate. In many Northeast States, the protection of our remaining wetland habitats has become a major priority.

NEIWPC organized and co-sponsored Wetlands Conferences in the States of New Hampshire and Maine in FY 87. The purpose of the conferences was to give local elected officials and the general public a better understanding of federal and state wetland protection programs and to provide an opportunity to discuss local wetlands issues. At the meetings participants were provided with self help materials and assistance available directly from state and federal agencies. Particular attention was paid to discussions concerning the development of local protection bylaws primarily focusing on freshwater wetlands.

The Water Quality Management and Wetlands Protection Work Groups held a joint meeting to discuss using the 40l certification process and antidegradation policies to protect wetlands. Several mailings of state and federal regulations, strategies, and related material have also been sent to the Work Group.

The Wetlands Protection Work Group also met to discuss EPA's Advanced Identification System. The meeting featured a presentation by B. Katherine Biggs, EPA Region VII. Discussion covered other subjects such as EPA's wetlands priority list, EPA Region I wetland strategy, and VT's wetlands identification criteria. Several mailings of state and federal regulations, strategies, and related material have also been sent to the Work Group.
An Informed Public

Past environmental legislation and related improvements in environmental programs have come about because the public cared and the public got involved. Keeping abreast of our environmental woes and hot spots is like playing a tennis match; if you don’t keep moving — keep the whole court covered, the ball gets past you. If that happens too often you lose the game.

The environmental ball is going in every direction and the public cannot afford to back out of the game or to panic. An informed public has the power to keep the court covered and to make points on the side of environmental quality. These points won’t be made without a strong legislative and financial commitment on the part of federal and state legislators. Only an informed public can effectively convey the urgent need for this commitment.

Since the early 1970’s the NEIWPCC has maintained its commitment to public environmental education by producing a variety of informational products designed to enhance public awareness.

This growing collection of publications and audio/visual materials has been listed in a brochure, Water Quality & Technical Information from NEIWPCC, available from NEIWPCC at no charge. Other materials available include:

- Water Connection — The Commission’s quarterly newsletter, Water Connection is available free of charge and is intended to keep readers abreast of the wide range of environmental issues on NEIWPCC’s slate. The publication addresses emerging and on-going issues related to water’s interaction with air, land and living organisms.

- Reports — The Interstate has put together a document, Overview of Regulatory and Non-Regulatory Techniques for Local Groundwater Protection, designed to inform municipalities in the Northeast of the variety of groundwater protection techniques available to them. Most communities are now aware of the importance of groundwater protection. Most are also aware that planning a comprehensive strategy to accomplish this goal is crucial. NEIWPCC has been in the forefront in promoting and tracking the use of effective groundwater protection regulatory and non-regulatory techniques. This document is part of an on-going effort to get this information out to those who can best use it.

- Local officials interested in developing a protection program need to begin by identifying their town’s reliance on groundwater through assessing existing and proposed development. They also need to understand the political, social and economic issues associated with implementing land use controls for protecting their groundwater resource.

- To make strategy development easier, NEIWPCC’s document reviews groundwater protection planning guides and summarizes many of the regulatory and non-regulatory techniques used by local governments. The report is intended to overview, not detail, management issues and alternatives. Management guides for local protection of groundwater resources, which provide more specific information are listed in the appendix. Copies of the document are available free of charge.

- Slide/Tape Shows — How do regulatory agencies decide how risky certain chemicals, which have escaped into the environment, are to people and other living organisms? How can risks from hazardous substances be managed and minimized? The answers are far from simple.

- Choices: Risk Assessment, Risk Management, a 25-minute slide/tape show, co-produced by the NEIWPCC and the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM) takes a provocative look at the uncertainties encountered in risk assessment, and the hard choices we all face in managing risk.

The production, funded by the U.S. EPA Region I, is designed to inform the public of the processes of assessing and managing risks associated with hazardous substances in the environment. A scientific risk assessment involves four major steps: hazardous identification, dose/response assessment, exposure assessment, and risk characterization. Risk management is a decision-making process that uses risk assessment information to balance human health concerns with economic, social and political considerations. The presentation explains these processes and discusses individual concepts of “risk” — voluntary versus involuntary risk.
The New England Regional Wastewater Institute

The most successful answer to the surface water pollution problem has been wastewater treatment - the transporting of waste material from its source, through pipes, to a treatment plant where the water is sufficiently cleaned for discharge into an adjoining river. Today's treatment plants stand as technological showcases. The operators of these plants must be well trained in their field.

In 1969, NEIWPCC established the unique New England Regional Wastewater Institute (NERWI) on the campus of the Southern Maine Vocational Technical Institute (SMVTI) in South Portland, Maine. Through NERWI, the Commission has been able to provide the region with training and related educational opportunities in wastewater treatment plant operation and maintenance.

NERWI's 9-month Training Program

In 1987, eleven students were graduated from NERWI's 9-month wastewater treatment technology program. Ninety percent of these students found jobs in the wastewater treatment field before graduation.

Short Courses and Seminars

During the summer, NERWI offered five short courses to more than 150 people on the following topics:
- Basic Wastewater Treatment Technology
- Electrical Systems and Motor Controls
- Instrumentation Maintenance
- Optimizing Your Bugs
- Sludge Management

Mobil Training Facility

A variety of upgrade training courses were presented using NERWI's Mobile Training Facility at locations throughout New England and New York. Courses were held at 20 different locations for the benefit of over 550 trainees. The course topics included pump maintenance, safety, and microbiology.

Other Activities

Other accomplishments during FY-87 included:
- Co-sponsoring with EPA the annual Region I Operation and Management meeting held in April 1987
- The Instructional Resource Center made a total of over 220 mailings to schools, treatment facilities, industries, consultants and government agencies.
- NERWI staff hosted the Tenth Annual Conference of the National Environmental Training Association, which was held in August in Portland, Maine.
Finances

The NEIWPCG receives its operating funds from the signatory states under the terms of the Interstate Compact and from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the provisions of Section 7 of Public Law 84-660, as amended. The states' annual contributions depend upon the population and assessed valuation of each respective Compact-member area.

The accompanying Financial Statements for fiscal year 1987 are prepared on the cash basis, whereby Assets, Liabilities, Revenue and Expenditures are recognized and recorded when funds are dispersed. The NEIWPCG is an exempt organization under Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Revenues

Statement of FY-87 Revenues and Expenses

From Signatory States:
- Connecticut .......................................................... $3,000
- Maine ............................................................... 4,800
- Massachusetts .................................................. 30,110
- New Hampshire ................................................. 5,100
- New York .......................................................... 5,380
- Rhode Island ..................................................... 4,800
- Vermont ............................................................ 6,270

$59,910

From the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:
- Clean Water Act Program Grants ........................................ 371,515
- Training Grants .................................................... 116,109

487,624

Contracts
- Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering (DEQE) ........................................ 519,905
- Rhode Island Narragansett Bay Project ...................................... 254,553
- Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM) ........................................ 10,535
- Miscellaneous ......................................................... 25,000

809,993

Other Sources:
- NESCAUM Grants and Contracts .................................. 310,544
- Training ............................................................. 70,391
- Fiscal Agent Functions .................................................. 72,944
- Interest from Banks ................................................ 11,999
- Miscellaneous ......................................................... 8,624
- NEWMOA Grants ..................................................... 50,717

525,219

TOTAL REVENUES .......................................................... $1,882,746

Expenses

Basic Program ......................................................... 282,508
Special Projects and Grants ........................................... 138,073
Contracts .............................................................. 1,206,177
Operator Training ..................................................... 156,071
Other Grants and Contracts ........................................... 100,776

TOTAL EXPENSES ..................................................... $1,883,605

Financial Status Report

Balance of Cash on October 1, 1986 .................................. $275,464
Receipts ......................................................................... 1,882,746
2,158,210
Disbursements ............................................................ 1,883,605
Balance of Cash on September 30, 1987 .......................... $274,605
Officers
Chairman Robert E. Moore
Vice Chairman N. Bruce Hanes
Treasurer John B. Casazza

The Commissioners

Connecticut
Douglas S. Lloyd, M.D., Commissioner, Department of Health (1983-
Rita Melley Coyne, Winsted (1979-)
Stanley J. Pac, Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection (1977-1987)
Samuel M. Chambliss, Esq., Danbury (1984-)
Leslie A. Carothers, Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection (1987-)

Maine
Harvey E. DeVane, Ellsworth (1980-1987)
Ed Laverty, Milo (1985-1987)
Kim Matthews, Freeport (1985-1987)
Michael Petit, Commissioner, Department of Human Services (1979-1987)
Dean Marriott, Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection (1987-)

Massachusetts
S. Russell Sylva, Commissioner, Department of Environmental Quality Engineering (1983-)
James K. Rogers, Chelmsford (1977-)
Bailus Walker, Jr., Ph.D., Commissioner, Department of Public Health (1983-1987)
Francis T. Bergin, Waltham (1984-)
N. Bruce Hanes, Winchester (1984-)
Deborah Prothrow-Stith, M.D., Commissioner, Department of Public Health (1987-)

New Hampshire
John C. Collins, Director, Water Supply and Pollution Control Division (1982-)
John F. Bridges, Commissioner, Water Supply and Pollution Control Commission (1985-)
William A. Healy, P.E., Commissioner, Water Supply and Pollution Control Commission (1951-)
David G. Scott, Director, State Planning Office (1983-1987)
Richard M. Flynn, Commissioner, Dept. of Safety (1984-)
Francesca Latawiec-Dupe, State Planning Office (1987-)

New York
Dr. Bernard Fryshman, Brooklyn (1977-)
Fred R. Gaines, P.E., Brooklyn (1976-)
Donald B. Stevens, P.E., Delmar (1977-)
Henry Williams, Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation (1983-1987)
Thomas Jorling, Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation (1987-

Rhode Island
Hagop Boghosian, Department of Health (1980-1987)
Charles E. Dickerson, Warwick (1963-)
Walter J. Shea, P.E., Providence (1947-)
Thomas Wright, Department of Environmental Management (1983-1987)
James W. Fester, Department of Environmental Management (1987-)

Vermont
David L. Clough, Department of Environmental Conservation (1983-)
Reginald A. LaRosa, P.E., Department of Environmental Conservation (1977-)
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