1988 Annual Report

NEIWPCC
The New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission
Dear Friends,

It has been over 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 1989 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 1989 with a resolute commitment to the principles of regional cooperation and to addressing State environmental and public health needs.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Moore
Chairman
The term "wetlands" holds a different meaning depending upon who you are talking to. Essentially, we're talking about the marshes, swamps, bogs, and similar areas that develop between open water and dry land. Those wet areas can be found in virtually every community in the Northeast.

In the past, wetlands have been regarded as wastelands - sources of mosquitoes, flies, and unpleasant odors. With this stigma, it is no wonder that many people have regarded wetlands as nuisances, places to be avoided, or better yet, eliminated. More than half of our nation's original wetlands have been destroyed. They have been drained and converted to farmland, filled for housing and commercial development, or simply used as depositories for solid and hazardous waste.

But these attitudes have begun to change. Our growing understanding of wetland values and ecological processes has enhanced our national consciousness. Scientists have discovered that wetlands are, in fact, very valuable natural resources which provide many important benefits to people and their environment. Among other things, wetlands help improve water quality, reduce flood and storm damages, provide important fish and wildlife habitat, recharge groundwater, filter sediment, and support a whole host of recreational activities.

Wetlands play an important role in improving and maintaining water quality in adjacent water bodies. They remove nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus, which helps prevent over-enrichment of open waters (eutrophication). Also, they filter harmful chemicals, such as pesticides and heavy metals, and trap suspended sediments which otherwise would produce turbidity (cloudiness) in water. This function serves as a natural buffer for nonpoint source pollution.

Unfortunately, we don't have the luxury to mull over and debate the value of wetlands - it's been done. Now serious commitment, action, and time are of the essence. Our natural heritage of swamps, marshes, bogs, and other types of wetlands is rapidly disappearing. Once there were over 200 million acres of wetlands in the lower 48 states; by the mid-1970's, only 99 million acres remained.

Between 1955 and 1975, more than 11 million acres of wetlands were lost entirely - an area three times the size of the State of New Jersey. The average rate of wetland loss during this period was 458,000 acres per year - 440,000 acres of inland wetlands and 18,000 acres of coastal wetlands. Agricultural development involving drainage of wetlands was responsible for 87 percent of the losses during those two decades. Urban and other development caused 8 percent and 5 percent of losses, respectively. In addition to the physical destruction of habitat, wetlands are also threatened by chemical contamination and other types of pollution.

In the summer of 1987, at the request of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Conservation Foundation convened the National Wetlands Policy Forum, chaired by Governor Kean of New Jersey, to address major policy concerns about how the nation should protect and manage its valuable wetland resources. The forum drew into the process as many perspectives as possible and developed a sound, broadly supported report containing recommendations on how federal, state, and local wetlands policy could be improved.

The hope is the results of the forum's efforts will provide a focus for reframing national wetlands policies and programs to ensure more effective and even-handed protection of wetland resources. In support of these goals, the NEIWPC has worked at the national level with the Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies (ASIWPCA) to develop a strong wetlands protection policy. At the regional level, the Commission has addressed these concerns through its state wetlands managers Wetlands Protection Workgroup.

Ultimately, the protection of our nation's wetlands will require that all citizens understand the need to protect those natural resources. National, regional and local wetlands policy cannot be effective unless the urgency of the problem is recognized by private landowners, public land managers, developers, and the general public.
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 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 NEIWPC staff for three primary reasons: to provide a structured forum for the exchange of information; to encourage a cooperative approach to address 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. The following subsections summarize work group activities during FY-88.

**Toxics Management**

Toxic substances are continuously released into our environment - through smokestack emissions and effluent discharges, through toxic leachate entering groundwater supplies, through careless people throwing waste substances down storm drains or toilets, or carting them off to landfills...the list goes on and the potential health threats do too. There are literally thousands of substances in the environment that are known or 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 attention of both environmental and health agencies. In past years, NEIWPC has had a toxics coordinator who provided technical support to the states on regional health and toxicity issues. Unfortunately, funding for this position is no longer available and the Commission has had to reduce time spent on toxic issues.

In FY-88, NEIWPC continued to coordinate Aquatic Toxics and Risk Assessment Work Groups, both dealing with different aspects of toxics in the environment.

**Aquatic Toxicity**

The Aquatic Toxicity Work Group met and discussed a number of issues important to state managers during FY-88. Among problems addressed were concerns with chlorine toxicity and persistence, implementation of requirements under the Clean Water Act's Section 304(l) (states must prepare lists of waters not meeting standards, etc. and develop control strategies), state water quality-based toxics control program reviews, and state clean water strategies.

In December, the Commission forwarded the final Toxics Enforcement Strategy for Region I to EPA for review. The strategy, as agreed upon by the New England States, sets standards and procedures in dealing with toxics enforcement. For example, the strategy uses an enforcement criterion of 1.0 (instead of the factor of 1.2 used when enforcing chemical-specific limits) and calls for compliance results to be reviewed by a biologist or water quality staff person, as well as the permit compliance staff.

**Risk Assessment**

In support of the Boston Risk Assessment Group Seminar Series, co-sponsored by NEIWPC and the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, the Commission continued to co-sponsor an ongoing series of informational seminars during FY-88. Seminar topics this year included:

- **Sept 16** - Prevalence in Immunobiology of Leukemia in Soft Shell Clams
- **Oct 14** - A Research Plan for Validating Environmental Risk Assessments for Superfund Sites: A Case Study Involving the Baird & McGuire Superfund Site
- **Nov 19** - Public Health Risk Assessment in the Superfund Program
- **Dec 10** - Cost Benefit Analysis for the Phasedown of Lead in Gasoline


**Work Groups**

Jan 28 - Round Table Discussion of Proposals for Revising EPA's Cancer Risk Assessment

Feb 23 - Risk Assessment of Land Disposal of Resource Recovery Ash

Mar 23 - Meat-Analysis in Risk Assessment - Trichloroethylene: A Case Study

Apr 13 - ASTDR: Programmatic and Site-Specific Aspects

May 17 - The Risk Assessment of Trichloroethylene: Oncodynamics

June 14 - Evaluation of Cancer Clusters: Woburn and Plymouth

Sept 27 - Methodology for Quantitative Risk Assessment for Non-Carcinogenic Effects

**Groundwater Management**

Protection of our groundwater supplies may be the most pressing challenge facing environmental managers today. Over the years, NEIWPCC 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 1988, NEIWPCC 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 the development of state groundwater protection strategies, wellhead protection, groundwater resource identification, water supply planning, groundwater classification, inter-town aquifer protection planning, municipal management of hazardous materials ordinances, research proposal on management of UIC-class V wells, and state pilot projects to inventory risks in wellhead areas.

**Groundwater Activities for FY-88 include:**

- Groundwater staff developed an annotated Matrix of Local Management Techniques for Hazardous Materials, and a checklist of information to be provided to local authorities as part of local water resource protection.

- NEIWPCC organized the fourth in a series of seminars on pesticides and drinking water in November 1987. This last seminar in the series, Managing the Risks of Pesticides: What Role for Monitoring?, was held at the University of Massachusetts Conference Center in Amherst. Fifty people attended the workshop which covered topics including: pesticide monitoring results for groundwater in the Northeast states; appropriate sampling methods and analytical techniques; objectives of pesticide monitoring projects; how agencies can coordinate efforts; and risk communication with the public. The 30-page workshop packet given to registrants is available from NEIWPCC upon request.

Ron Pollak, Executive Director of the Commission, served on the project’s Policy Committee representing states’ views of the issues addressed.
Work Groups

"Protection of our groundwater supplies may be the most pressing challenge facing environmental managers today."

The seminar was summarized in a comprehensive Report on Pesticide Monitoring Activities in the Northeast, which was sent to state agency staff involved with pesticide regulation and to attendees of this conference.

- NEIWPCC facilitated arrangements for the EPA/NEIWPCC Fall Forum on Groundwater for Water and Waste Program Directors held in Wakefield, MA. NEIWPCC has available cassette audio tapes of hydrogeologist Dr. John Cherry's presentation on the effectiveness of remediation strategies at sites where dense, non-aqueous, pollution levels are involved, and a tape of the reports from the waste and water program directors explaining the objectives and status of their programs. Also available are a briefing packet on the major federal waste and water programs, and two hypothetical case studies of Superfund sites, with discussion summaries.

The Forum produced two major follow-up recommendations: 1) to develop a centralized coordination structure within each state to facilitate greater interaction between state waste and water program managers regarding applicable and relevant requirements for Superfund site cleanup; and 2) to encourage participation by NEIWPCC, NEWMOA, and EPA in furthering discussion of conference issues.

- NEIWPCC, with the New England Land Grant Universities, co-sponsored a free conference, A New Age for Decision-Making - Using Geographic Information Systems. The meeting was designed to address common issues of management structure and models, information and data collection systems, budgets, choices of technology acquisition, and technical applications.

- A seminar on Best Management Practices for Non-Point Source Pollution was held in May and attended by 95 people.

- A two-day conference addressing On-Site Treatment & Disposal of Sanitary Wastewater in New England: Technologies and Regulation, held in June, involved representatives from all New England states.

- Two public information documents were published in June: A Directory of Groundwater Information for the New England Region, (30 pp), and A Summary of Municipal Actions for Groundwater Protection, (30 pp).

Sludge Management

The Sludge Management Work Group met with EPA Headquarters staff in July to discuss EPA's proposed State Sludge Management Program Rules, which included proposed Revised Regulations for NPDES Permits to incorporate the sludge permitting requirements of the amended Clean Water Act. These rules, proposed in March 1988, were followed in late May by EPA's draft Strategy for Interim Implementation of Sludge Requirements. The work group discussed both these documents as well as the current status of EPA's technical regulations that will set criteria for various sludge use and disposal options. The work group is presently reviewing EPA's final Regulations for Sludge Management and will be commenting as appropriate.

Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)

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 have been meeting and exchanging information and experiences relating to USTs for nearly four 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 (Region I & NY). The three UST meetings in FY-88 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.

Additional topics discussed included a mini seminar on the technical problems and state-of-the-art solutions/vendor capabilities for household water treatment.
systems (point of use) contaminated by petroleum products. Also, training and licensing needs for tank installers and tank installer education programs were addressed.

**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, lists on our UST audio-visual presentations (available for sale and loan) and copies of our state regulatory status presentations.

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

**State Outreach**

NEIWPCC prepared and distributed a draft “List of UST Installer Training Courses/References and State Licensing or Certification Programs”.

EPA sponsored a national workshop for state UST regulators in Santa Fe, NM. NEIWPCC coordinated state input from New England on the agenda, which included short courses on a wide variety of issues, plus panels, roundtables, case studies, role playing sessions and exhibits of materials and tools available to states to implement and manage their tank programs.

NEIWPCC had a booth exhibiting LUSTLine, training videos and booklets, our LUST-Buster t-shirts, etc.

**Video Production**

The NEIWPCC UST inspector training video on *Tank Closure Without Tears: An Inspector’s Safety Guide* was completed and shown across the nation via satellite broadcast on May 25th. The primary focus is tank removal, but closure in place is also covered.

Free copies of the 30 minute video and 20 page companion booklet were distributed to the states and regional UST Coordinators in late June. Everyone is encouraged to copy the materials freely. Copies of the video and booklet are available to the public for $25 and to states for $15 per set.

**L.U.S.T.Line**

Three issues of the newsletter LUSTLine were published and distributed nationally in FY-88. The publication, made possible by a grant from the EPA Office of Underground Storage Tanks, is designed to keep state regulators and members of the public informed on both state and federal UST regulatory activities as well as technological and innovative advances in efforts to control leaking underground storage tanks.
Work Groups

“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."

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.

NEIWPCCC organized and co-sponsored a Wetlands Conference in the State of Vermont in FY-88. The purpose of the conference 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 meeting, participants were provided with self help materials and assistance available directly from state and federal agencies.

The Wetlands Work Group met to discuss state/federal enforcement coordination, handling public projects, the takings issue and mitigation.

In September, the State/EPA National Wetlands Conference was held in Danvers, MA, co-sponsored by NEIWPCCC and EPA HQ. The conference was attended by roughly 155 state, federal, and intertribal wetland managers and "401" coordinators from 41 states across the country (including Hawaii and Alaska). Three full days of sessions, drawing from 60 state, federal, and county speakers, covered issues such as state assumption of the 404 program, enforce ment, nationwide permits, state and local program initiatives, interagency interaction, integrated approaches to wetlands protection, 401 certification, and public and private assistance.

NEIWPCCC Executive Director Ron Poltak gave a presentation regarding his responsibility as chairman of ASIWPACA’s Wetlands Task Force. Poltak stressed the importance of having a nationwide consensus in the form of a policy statement in favor of wetlands protection. His message to wetland managers on the need for more communication with their ASIWPACA representatives on the wetlands issue seemed very well received.

Attendees from at least 37 states were reimbursed by NEIWPCCC for travel costs in association with the conference.

Merrimack River Initiative
Late in the fiscal year, NEIWPCCC received funds to participate in and develop public education materials for the Merrimack River Initiative, a special program launched by EPA, in cooperation with Massachusetts and New Hampshire, to focus resources and attention to the Merrimack River, an important interstate resource and a water supply for many communities in the watershed. Work on this project will be carried out during FY-89.

Mass Bay/Cape Cod Bay Project
In July, the Commission awarded a contract to the Massachusetts Bay Marine Studies Consortium to establish a citizens advisory committee for the Mass Bay/Cape Cod Bay program. In August, the Commission staff participated in one of the initial meetings of the advisory committee. In September, the Commission awarded a second contract to the Consortium to conduct a goals setting workshop for this program. Work under both contracts will continue into FY-89.
These days, environmental crises seem to emerge every time we turn on the radio or TV open a magazine or newspaper. Staying abreast of these events 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.

Though it may seem like the environmental ball has gone amuck, this is a good opportunity for those who care to get into the game. 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 strong legislative and financial commitment on the part of federal and state legislators. An informed public can effectively convey the urgent need for this commitment.

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

This growing collection of publications and audio/visual materials is listed in a brochure, Water Quality & Technical Information From NEIWPCC, is available at no charge. In addition to the NEIWPCC informational materials listed in this report under their respective topics, the Commission also produced the following during FY 88:

- Water Connection - the NEIWPCC newsletter, which is a means for keeping readers abreast of the wide range of environmental issues on the Commission’s slate. The publication, available free of charge, addresses emerging and on-going issues related to water and it’s interaction with air, land and living organisms.

- Transition ... Grants to Loans: Financing Wastewater Treatment Construction with State Revolving Funds - NEIWPCC prepared this 21-page manual to provide municipal officials with an overview of how the transition from federally subsidized construction grants to State Revolving Funds will work, and to discuss other possible financing options for wastewater facilities.

The reauthorization of the Clean Water Act in 1987 introduced a turning point in wastewater treatment facility construction financing; the present federal construction grants program is to be phased out by 1991. To help fill the void, State Revolving Funds (SRFs) are to be created, and to assist in making this transition, Congress authorized the appropriation of SRF start-up money in the form of capitalization grants to states. This start-up money will help provide a permanent, state-administered revolving fund to assist communities in wastewater treatment facility financing.

No federal construction grants will be awarded to communities after 1990. At this point, states and municipalities will have the sole responsibility for providing the financing for meeting enforceable requirements of the Clean Water Act. As early as 1988, states can use their SRFs to provide loans and other types of financial assistance to municipalities.
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 1988, seven 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.

The NERWI staff has been working with the SMVTI faculty and administration to develop an expanded recruiting program for the 9-month program and to develop a new 2-year environmental technology/engineering technician program which will offer wastewater technology as an option. NERWI has also been working with the New England Water Pollution Control Association (NEWPCA) to establish a New England task force to address the overall shortage of trained operators in New England. The first meeting of the task force was in November 1989.

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. During FY-88, the MTF completed 22 courses at 16 sites in New England and New York, providing training to more than 425 operators.

Short Courses and Seminars

During the summer, Short Courses/Symposiums were offered on the SMVTI campus for upgrade training of water/wastewater personnel. There were 8 programs covering maintenance, operation, laboratory, etc. for people with basic to advanced skills. The total number of attendees was 171.

Audio/Visual

NEIWPCC received two grants from EPA Headquarters to produce two audio visual productions concerning wastewater treatment plants which were completed in FY-88:

- Preserving the Care Free Flush, a slide/tape program designed to help educate the general public and especially the municipal officials on the importance of the wastewater treatment plant as a community investment. The show also points out the importance of proper facility operation and maintenance and the need for future rehabilitation of the systems and for trained professionals to staff these facilities.

- Quest for Quality - Clean Water - NERWI completed its work with EPA Headquarters staff on production of this video which promotes public awareness of and support for POTW's by focusing on the winners of EPA's national awards program for POTW's. The video has been distributed all over the country and to each of the Region I states.

Other Activities

- NERWI received additional funding to support the Maine DEP’s color, odor and foam control technology assessment project. These funds were used a) to support DEP staff travel to several sites across the U.S. to evaluate operating facilities and b) to cover expenses associated with public meetings and workshops as well as laboratory costs. A copy of DEP’s draft report to the Governor is available. DEP is also committed to completing a detailed technical report during FY-89.

- NERWI also co-sponsored 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.

- The Joint Environmental Training Coordinating Committee (JETCC) is going strong offering a host of programs (29) in FY-88 throughout the State of Maine to enable access to as many O&I personnel as possible. NERWI provides a host of other services as part of the contract - training needs survey, training newsletter and calendar, toll free number, WTP directory, focus sessions, and training coordination.
# Finances

The NEIWPCC 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 1988 are prepared on the Cash basis, whereby Assets, Liabilities, Revenue and Expenditures are recognized and recorded when funds are dispersed.

The NEIWPCC is an exempt organization under Section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code.

## Statement of FY-88 Revenues and Expenses

### REVENUES

From Signatory States:
- Connecticut: $23,340
- Maine: 4,800
- Massachusetts: 30,110
- New Hampshire: 5,100
- New York: 5,380
- Rhode Island: 4,800
- Vermont: 6,720

Total: $80,250

From the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:
- Clean Water Act Program Grants: 434,323
- Training Grants: 219,206

Total: 653,529

Contracts:
- Massachusetts Department of Environmental Quality Engineering (DEQE): 66,926
- Rhode Island Narragansett Bay Project: 393,902
- Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM): 152,961
- Miscellaneous: 72,496

Total: 686,285

Other Sources:
- NESCAUM Grants and Contracts: 576,715
- Training: 102,540
- Indirect Cost Reimbursement: 108,698
- Interest from Banks: 10,633
- Miscellaneous: 12,670
- NEWMOA Grants: 76,376

Total: 887,632

TOTAL REVENUES: $2,307,696

### EXPENSES

- Basic Program: 313,130
- Special Projects and Grants: 272,650
- Contracts: 1,221,280
- Operator Training: 170,075
- Other Grants and Contracts: 309,569

TOTAL EXPENSES: $2,286,704

### Financial Status Report

- Balance of Cash on October 1, 1987: $274,605
- Receipts: 2,307,696
- Disbursements: 2,286,704
- Balance of Cash on October 31, 1988: $295,597
OFFICERS
Chairman: Robert E. Moore
Vice Chairman: N. Bruce Hanes
Treasurer: John B. Casazza

COMMISSIONERS

CONNECTICUT
Frederick Adams, Commissioner,
Dept. of Health Services (1988- )
Leslie Carothers, Commissioner,
Dept. of Environmental Protection (1987- )
Samuel M. Chambliss, Esq., Danbury (1984-1988)
Rita Melley Coyne, Windsor (1979- )
Douglas S. Lloyd, M.D., Commissioner,
Dept of Health Services(1983-1988)
Edwin Pearson, Esq., Ridgefield (1988- )

MAINE
Helen Finlayson, Belfast (1988- )
Michael T. Healy, Freeport (1988- )
Rollin Ives, Commissioner, Dept of Human Services (1988- )
Dean Marriott, Commissioner, Dept of
Environmental Protection (1987- )
Richard F. Swasey, Wayne (1988- )

MASSACHUSETTS
Francis T. Bergin, Waltham (1984- )
Daniel Greenbaum, Commissioner, Dept of Environmental
Quality Engineering (1988- )
Prof. N. Bruce Hanes, Winchester (1984- )
Deborah Prothow-Stith, M.D., Commissioner,
Dept of Public Health (1987- )
James K. Rogers, Chelmsford (1977- )
S. Russel Sylva, Commissioner, Dept of Environmental
Quality Engineering (1985-1988)

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Richard M. Flynn, Commissioner, Dept. of Safety (1984- )
William Healy, Concord (1951- )
Alden Howard, Commissioner,
Dept. of Environmental Services (1987- )
Francesca Latawiec-Dupee, Office of State Planning (1987- )
William T. Wallace, Jr., Director,
Division of Public Health Services (1987- )

NEW YORK
Dr. Bernard Fryshman, Brooklyn (1977- )
Fred R. Gaines, P.E., Brooklyn (1976- )
Thomas Jorling, Commissioner, Dept of Environmental
Conservation (1987- )
Donald B. Stevens, Delmar (1977- )

RHODE ISLAND
Charles Dickerson, Warwick (1963- )
James Fester, Dept of Environmental Management (1987- )
Walter J. Shea (1947-1988)

VERMONT
David L. Clough, Dept. of Environmental Conservation (1983- )
Reginald A. LaRosa, Dept. of Environmental
Conservation (1977- )
William Martinez, Rutland (1983- )
Patrick Parenteau, Commissioner, Dept of Environmental
Conservation (1988- )
Peter A. Robinson, Newport (1975- )

NEIWPC Staff
Ronald F. Poltak, Executive Director (1984- )
Frederick K. Schaufler, Executive Engineer (1974- )
Jennie E. Bridge, Environmental Scientist (1977- )
Susan Redlich, Groundwater Coordinator (1987- )
Ellen Frye, Public Affairs Specialist (1980- )
Sidney D. Kallman, Comptroller (1982- )
J. Patricia Conway, Secretary (1975- )

NERWI Staff
Kirk J. Laffin, Director (1975- )
Thomas Morton, Instructor/JETCC Coord. (1987- )
Gregory Kidd, MTF Coordinator (1987- )
Lee Ager, Asst. Training Coordinator (1985-1988)
Theresa Davis, Secretary (1984- )

New England Interstate
Water Pollution Control Commission
85 Merrimac Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114
(617) 367-8522

* Printed on Recycled Paper *