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Interstate Shipment of Municipal Solid Waste: 2001 Update

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Interstate Shipment of Municipal Solid Waste: 2001 Update

Summary

This report, which replaces CRS Report RL30409, provides updated information on interstate shipment of municipal solid waste (MSW). Since the late 1980s, Congress has considered, but not enacted, numerous bills that would allow states to impose restrictions on interstate waste shipments, a step the Constitution prohibits in the absence of congressional authorization. Over this period, there has been a continuing interest in knowing how much waste is being shipped across state lines for disposal, and what states might be affected by proposed legislation. This report provides data useful in addressing these questions.

Total interstate waste shipments continue to rise, due to the closure of older local landfills and the increasing consolidation of the waste management industry. Between our year 2000 survey (reporting largely 1998 data) and the current survey (generally reporting 1999 or 2000 data), reported interstate waste imports have increased by 3.6 million tons, about 13%. In the last seven years, reported imports have more than doubled, from 14.5 million tons in 1993 to 32.0 million tons in 2000.

Pennsylvania remains, by far, the largest waste importer. The state received 9.8 million tons of municipal solid waste and 2.5 million tons of other non-hazardous waste from out of state in 2000, more than 30% of the national total for interstate shipments. Virginia, the second largest importer, received 60% less than the amount received by Pennsylvania. Michigan, the third largest importer, imported 2.8 million tons of MSW in fiscal year 2000, an increase of nearly one million tons over the previous year. Twenty states had increased imports in the current report – the largest increases occurring in Pennsylvania and Michigan. In all, eight states reported imports that exceeded one million tons.

While waste imports increased overall, several states (including Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, and New Hampshire) reported sharp declines in waste imports.

New York remains the largest exporter of waste, with New Jersey and Illinois in second and third place. Exports from New York, already nearly 7 million tons per year, are expected to grow further because of the closure of New York City's Fresh Kills Landfill in March 2001.

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Interstate Shipment of Municipal Solid Waste: 2001 Update

Introduction

This report provides updated information on interstate shipment of municipal solid waste. Concerned about increased waste imports, some states have attempted to regulate this commerce; federal courts, however, have declared these state restrictions unconstitutional. If states are to have such authority, congressional action is required.

Since the late 1980s, Congress has considered, but not enacted, numerous bills that would grant such authority.¹ Over this period, there has been a continuing interest in knowing how much waste is being shipped across state lines for disposal, and what states might be affected by proposed legislation. This report provides data useful in addressing these questions. It updates information provided in earlier CRS reports.²

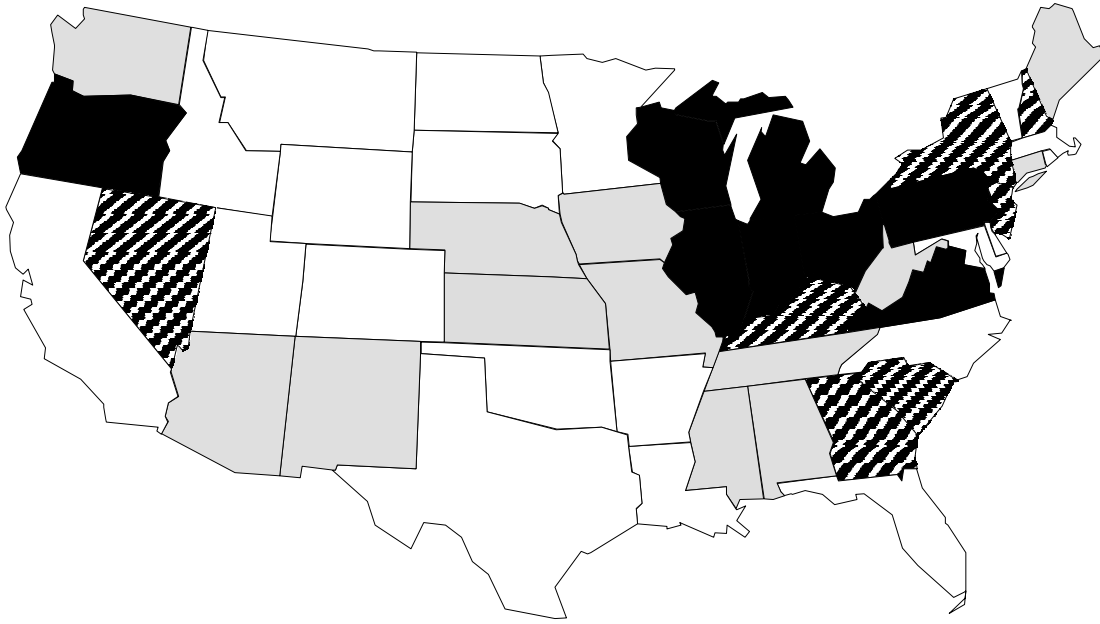
Not all states require reporting of waste imports, and very few track exports, so the available data are incomplete and in some cases represent estimates rather than actual measurements. From what is known, waste shipments appear to be concentrated among 25-30 states in the Northeast, Midwest, Southeast, and Pacific Coast regions (Figures 1 and 2). This report presents information gathered through telephone contacts with solid waste officials in those states, the District of Columbia, and the Canadian province of Ontario.

Data obtained from these contacts are summarized in Tables 1, 2, and 3, and Figures 1 and 2. Table 4 presents additional information, including the names and telephone numbers of state contacts.

¹ Legislation on interstate shipment of waste has been introduced in every Congress since the 100th. In the 104th Congress, the Senate passed S. 534. The bill would have granted states authority to restrict new shipments of municipal solid waste from out of state, if requested by an affected local government. In the 103rd Congress, both the House and Senate passed interstate waste legislation (H.R. 4779 and S. 2345), but lack of agreement on common language prevented enactment. For a discussion of the issues addressed in these bills, see CRS Report RS20106, *Interstate Waste Transport: Legislative Issues*.

² This report replaces *Interstate Shipment of Municipal Solid Waste: 2000 Update*, CRS Report RL30409. Earlier reports were *Interstate Shipment of Municipal Solid Waste: 1998 Update*, CRS Report 98-689; *Interstate Shipment of Municipal Solid Waste: 1997 Update*, CRS Report 97-349; *Interstate Shipment of Municipal Solid Waste: 1996 Update*, CRS Report 96-712; *Interstate Shipment of Municipal Solid Waste: 1995 Update*, CRS Report 95-570; and *Interstate Shipment of Municipal Solid Waste*, CRS Report 93-743.

Figure 1. Imports of Municipal Solid Waste, 2000 or latest year, in tons







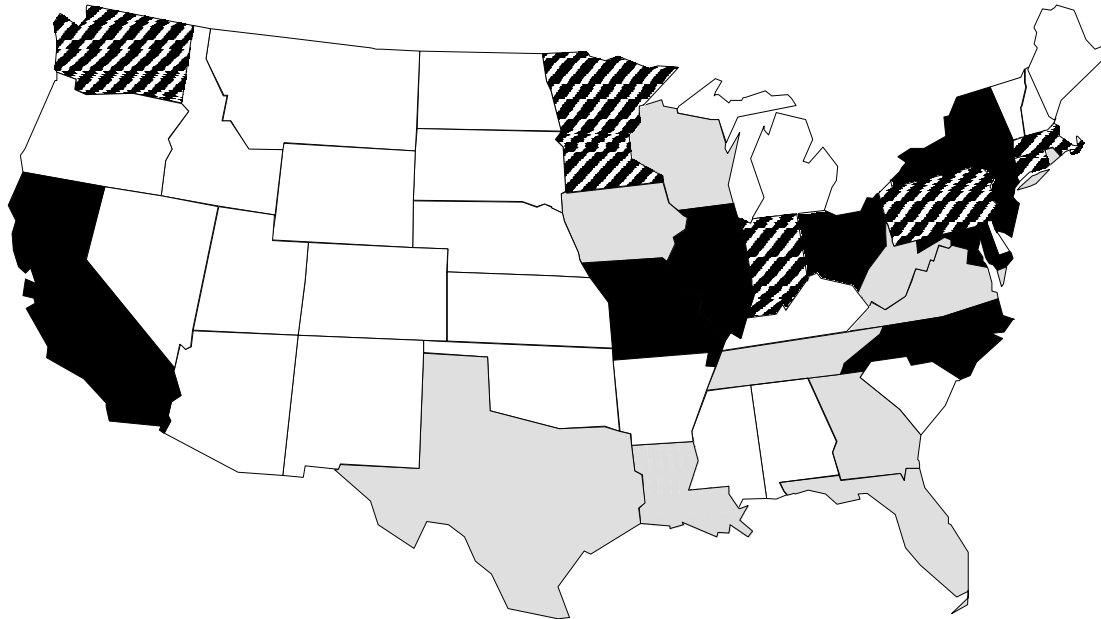
Amounts in Tons	
	1,000,000 or greater
	500,000 to 999,999
	100,000 to 499,999
	Less than 100,000

Figure 2. Exports of Municipal Solid Waste, 2000 or latest year, in tons



**Table 1. Imports of Municipal Solid Waste, 2000 or latest year
(in tons)**

State	Quantity Imported
Pennsylvania	^a 9,764,147
Virginia	^b 3,891,320
Michigan	^{c,d} 2,840,338
Ohio	1,774,134
Illinois	^{d,e} 1,541,913
Indiana	^f 1,439,431
Oregon	^e 1,239,579
Wisconsin	1,067,926
South Carolina	^g 862,925
New Jersey	^e 836,154
Kentucky	626,920
Nevada	541,400
New York	539,000
New Hampshire	^e 538,700
Georgia	^h 515,604
Iowa	^h 485,000
Mississippi	^e 449,821
Kansas	^h 434,000
Arizona	ⁱ 408,718
Tennessee	^j 297,081
West Virginia	^k 250,264
Washington	^e 243,292
New Mexico	^e 241,771
Connecticut	^{e,l} 239,842
Alabama	210,000
Missouri	183,042
Maine	^e 164,527
Nebraska	122,500
Utah	^m 66,000
Maryland	^{e,n} 62,246
North Dakota	^e 54,460
Texas	^e 46,611
North Carolina	^h 41,840
Montana	31,693
Massachusetts	^e 29,412
Idaho	^e 17,682
California	^k 11,069

^a In addition, Pennsylvania received 2,473,843 tons of other waste (industrial waste, construction/demolition [C&D] waste, ash, asbestos, and sludge) from out of state at MSW landfills in 2000.

^b Virginia also imported 580,226 tons of other waste, mostly sludge, C&D, ash, and industrial waste in 2000.

^c 10/1/99 - 9/30/2000.

^d Converted from cubic yards using 3.3 cu. yds. = 1 ton.

^e 1999.

^f Indiana also imported 172,410 tons of non-municipal solid waste, primarily C&D and industrial waste in 2000.

^g 7/1/98 - 6/30/99.

^h 7/1/99 - 6/30/2000.

ⁱ 4/1/99-3/31/2000.

^j 8/1/97 - 7/31/98.

^k 1998.

^l Connecticut import total does not include waste from New York that was received at a Connecticut transfer station and re-exported to other states for disposal.

^m Utah landfills also imported 299,000 tons of industrial waste.

ⁿ Maryland also imported 469,944 tons of C&D waste.

Source: CRS, based on telephone interviews with and data provided by state program officials.

**Table 2. Exports of Municipal Solid Waste, 2000 or latest year
(in tons)**

State	Quantity Exported
New York	^a 6,807,167
New Jersey	4,158,060
Illinois	3,145,821
Missouri	^b 1,792,753
Maryland	1,791,103
Ontario, Canada	1,277,822
California	1,195,000
North Carolina	1,106,897
Ohio	1,039,876
Massachusetts	984,558
District of Columbia	978,900
Indiana	^c 908,418
Washington	832,421
Minnesota	619,592
Connecticut	^d 554,482
Pennsylvania	553,570
Texas	395,067
Iowa	380,000
West Virginia	305,257
Louisiana	300,000
Florida	289,613
Wisconsin	250,776
Georgia	250,000
Tennessee	151,229
Virginia	150,000
Rhode Island	146,950
Kentucky	94,171
Vermont	88,350
Michigan	85,210
Alabama	75,000
Idaho	65,530
New Hampshire	64,000
South Carolina	57,377
Arkansas	53,860
Maine	50,862
Kansas	43,000
Alaska	27,500
Delaware	24,618
Nebraska	18,203
Oregon	17,682
Colorado	15,000
Utah	1,000

^a As reported by four importing states (Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, and Ohio). New York's data indicate exports of 5,610,000 tons.

^b About 40% of Missouri's exports are believed to be construction and demolition or industrial waste sent to MSW landfills.

^c As reported by four receiving states (Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, and Illinois). Indiana reported 289,856 tons of exports, but noted that the amount was incomplete because it only counted exports from transfer stations.

^d As reported by receiving states, Connecticut exports may include waste that originated in New York State, but was managed at a Connecticut transfer station.

Source: CRS, based on telephone interviews with and data provided by state program officials. In many cases, the amount is based on data compiled by receiving states. See Table 4 entries for additional information.

Table 3. Net Imports/Exports of Municipal Solid Waste, 2000 or latest year (in tons)

State	Imports	Exports	Net Imports/Exports
Pennsylvania	9,764,147	553,570	9,210,577
Virginia	3,891,320	150,000	3,741,320
Michigan	2,840,338	85,210	2,755,118
Oregon	1,239,579	17,682	1,221,897
Wisconsin	1,067,926	250,776	817,150
South Carolina	862,925	57,377	805,548
Ohio	1,774,134	1,039,876	734,258
Nevada	541,400	-	541,400
Kentucky	626,920	94,171	532,749
Indiana	1,439,431	908,418	531,013
New Hampshire	538,700	64,000	474,700
Mississippi	449,821	-	449,821
Arizona	408,718	-	408,718
Kansas	434,000	43,000	391,000
Georgia	515,604	250,000	265,604
New Mexico	241,771	-	241,771
Tennessee	297,081	151,229	145,852
Alabama	210,000	75,000	135,000
Maine	164,527	50,862	113,665
Iowa	485,000	380,000	105,000
Nebraska	122,500	18,203	104,297
Utah	66,000	1,000	65,000
North Dakota	54,460	-	54,460
Montana	31,693	-	31,693
Colorado	-	15,000	-15,000
Delaware	-	24,618	-24,618
Alaska	-	27,500	-27,500
Idaho	17,682	65,530	-47,848
Arkansas	-	53,860	-53,860
West Virginia	250,264	305,257	-54,993
Vermont	-	88,350	-88,350
Rhode Island	-	146,950	-146,950
Florida	-	289,613	-289,613
Louisiana	-	300,000	-300,000
Connecticut	239,842	554,482	-314,640
Texas	46,611	395,067	-348,456
Washington	243,292	832,421	-589,129
Minnesota	-	619,592	-619,592
Massachusetts	29,412	984,558	-955,146
District of Columbia	-	978,900	-978,900
North Carolina	41,840	1,106,897	-1,065,057
California	11,069	1,195,000	-1,183,931
Ontario, Canada	-	1,277,822	-1,277,822
Illinois	1,541,913	3,145,821	-1,603,908
Missouri	183,042	1,792,753	-1,609,711
Maryland	62,246	1,791,103	-1,728,857
New Jersey	836,154	4,158,060	-3,321,906
New York	539,000	6,807,167	-6,268,167

Source: CRS, based on telephone interviews. Data subject to numerous qualifications: see notes from Tables 1, 2, and 4.

Total Shipments

The data show that total interstate waste shipments continue to rise: imports in the current survey totaled 32.0 million tons, 14.6% of the 220 million tons of municipal solid waste generated in the United States.³ Between our year 2000 report (reporting largely 1998 data) and the current survey (reporting generally 1999 and 2000 data), imports increased 3.6 million tons, about 13%. Since 1993, reported imports have more than doubled, from 14.5 million tons in 1993 to 32.0 million tons in the current survey.

States Reporting Increased Imports

Twenty states had increased imports of municipal waste in 2000, with the largest increases occurring in Pennsylvania and Michigan. The increases in these two states, 2.6 million tons and 1.1 million tons respectively, total more than the entire increase nationally. The other 48 states added together show a net decrease in waste imports of 0.1 million tons.

The preponderance of these two states in the 2000 waste statistics demonstrates another element of the emerging picture of interstate waste shipment: 52% of total municipal waste imports are disposed in just three states: Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Michigan.

Pennsylvania continues to be the largest waste importer, by far. Disposal facilities in the state received 9.8 million tons of MSW and 2.5 million tons of other nonhazardous waste from out of state in 2000. The amounts represented half of all solid waste disposed in the state and more than 30% of the national total for interstate shipments.

After Pennsylvania, Virginia is the largest waste importer, with 3.9 million tons of MSW imports and 580,226 tons of other nonhazardous waste. Despite predictions that Virginia would receive increased imports as New York's Fresh Kills landfill phased out operations, waste imports to Virginia remained roughly the same in the 1998-2000 period.

Michigan, the third largest waste importer in 2000, saw out-of-state waste disposed in the state grow by more than 1.1 million tons that year. Substantial amounts of waste come to Michigan from Illinois, Indiana, and other neighboring states, but the biggest source, accounting for about 45% of Michigan's out-of-state waste, is Ontario, Canada. Ontario's waste shipments are growing as the Toronto area awards new contracts for waste disposal and closes its two remaining landfills.

³ Because many of the larger importers now differentiate MSW from other non-hazardous waste imports, we compared total MSW imports to EPA's national estimate of MSW generation (220 million tons in the latest available year, 1998). State-reported waste generation, summarized in *BioCycle* magazine's annual survey, is substantially higher (340 million tons in 1998), but is likely to include other nonhazardous waste, provided it was disposed at MSW facilities. For state-reported data, see Jim Glenn, "The State of Garbage in America," *BioCycle*, April 1999, p. 60.

At the beginning of 1999, Toronto area municipalities were managing about 2.8 million tons of waste annually, of which about 350,000 tons were shipped to Michigan. By early 2003, however, there will be virtually no local disposal capacity. Barring unforeseen developments, most of this waste is expected to be sent to Michigan for disposal.

In other highlights:

- Eight states reported imports exceeding one million tons per year in the latest year, a figure unchanged from our previous survey, which reported 1998 data.
- Another 20 states had imports exceeding 100,000 tons.
- For the third year in a row, New Jersey is on the list of major importers, with 836,154 tons of MSW imports in 1999 (2000 data were not yet available). Imports in 1999 grew by more than 250,000 tons. The state is still a major exporter of waste, as well: according to New Jersey, MSW exports totaled 2.5 million tons in 1999, and receiving states estimate the total exports at more than 4 million tons in 2000. But the absence of flow control (local government requirements that waste within their jurisdiction be disposed at local facilities, which were overturned by the courts in the mid-1990s) has led waste-to-energy facilities in New Jersey to search for waste to replace local waste now being disposed elsewhere. As a result, large amounts of waste are entering New Jersey from New York.
- New York, the nation's largest waste exporter, also saw rapid growth in waste imports in 2000. The state imported 539,000 tons of waste in 2000, an increase from 130,000 in our previous survey.
- Other states reporting major increases in imports were Ohio, Georgia, South Carolina, and Kentucky. Ohio had a nearly 700,000 ton increase in MSW imports between 1998 and 2000, Georgia experienced a nearly 300,000 ton increase over the two years, and South Carolina and Kentucky both had increases in the 150,000 - 200,000 ton range.
- Although there are no comprehensive data, imports to transfer stations⁴ have become a political issue in some locations. Transfer stations are generally located in urban areas and are subject to less stringent regulation than disposal facilities. Heavy truck traffic and odors have aroused concerns in some neighboring communities. Both Connecticut and the District of Columbia report significant amounts of out-of-state waste imported to transfer stations, then exported to other states for disposal. New York City's plan to export waste to transfer stations in New Jersey has raised substantial controversy.⁵

⁴ Transfer stations receive waste from collection trucks, compact it, bale it, and load it on larger trucks for disposal elsewhere.

⁵ See, for example, "Garbage Plan Ignites Border Tensions," New York Times, December 3, 1998, p. A27.

States Reporting Decreased Imports

While waste imports increased overall, 14 states reported declines in waste imports. In half the cases, the declines were small, but seven others had declines exceeding 100,000 tons. Most notable were: Indiana, where waste imports have declined 742,000 tons since 1998; Kansas, which declined 366,000 tons and now imports about half the amount received in the mid-1990s; Mississippi, which declined about 350,000 tons, due to markedly lower shipments from New Orleans; and New Hampshire, where new permit conditions imposed on the state's largest landfill contributed to a state-wide reduction in imports of almost 280,000 tons.

Major Exporters

Eight states (New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Missouri, Maryland, California, North Carolina, and Ohio) exported more than one million tons of waste to facilities in other states in the latest reporting period, and six other states and the District of Columbia exported more than half a million tons. The Canadian province of Ontario also exported a substantial amount of municipal waste (1,277,000 tons) to Michigan.

New York, New Jersey, and Illinois remained the largest exporters. Together these three states accounted for 46% of waste exports nationally.

New York reported exports of 5.61 million tons of MSW in 2000, an increase of 29% in the 1998-2000 period. But receiving states report even higher totals, 6.82 million tons in 2000. Despite the already large amount, waste exports from New York are expected to grow further because of the March 2001 closure of New York City's Fresh Kills Landfill — the city's last disposal facility.

New Jersey's estimated exports, 4.16 million tons, have also grown dramatically. In New Jersey's case, the cause of increased exports is the overturning of the state's flow control law, which, until 1997, directed much of the state's waste to high-cost local facilities for disposal. The state law was overturned and the state exhausted its appeals in October 1997. Exports have since grown by nearly 2 million tons.

Illinois' exports, at 3.15 million tons, declined in 2000, after several years of rapid growth: in 1998, they were about four times the amount reported for 1995.⁶ Most of the exports originate in Cook County (Chicago and its suburbs), which has a relative shortage of disposal capacity. Illinois as a whole reported a more than doubling of landfill capacity between 1995 and 2000. But Chicago is located near the border of both Indiana and Wisconsin; so increases in capacity elsewhere in Illinois may not affect disposal decisions in the metropolitan area.

Maryland, California, and North Carolina all showed large increases in waste exports (around 500,000 tons each) in the reporting period. Each of the three appears to be an example of the growing regionalization of waste disposal markets, as waste flowed from them to large disposal facilities in adjoining states.

⁶ Illinois, like most states, does not report waste exports. This export estimate was derived from data provided by neighboring states.

Net Imports and Exports

Table 3 combines import and export data to rank the states by net amounts imported or exported. The table shows that 15 states (Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Georgia, Tennessee, and Iowa among the net importers, and West Virginia, Connecticut, Washington, Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, and New York among net exporters) both export and import in excess of 100,000 tons of municipal solid waste.

There are several factors at work here. In the larger states, there are sometimes differences in available disposal capacity in different regions within the state. Areas without capacity may be closer to landfills (or may at least find cheaper disposal options) in other states. A good example is Illinois: the Chicago area, which is close to two other states, exports significant amounts of waste out of state, despite Illinois being a large waste importer with available capacity in other parts of the state.

As noted earlier, the movement of waste also represents the growing regionalization and consolidation of the waste industry. In 1999, the three largest firms (Waste Management, Allied Waste, and Republic Services) accounted for 81% of total revenues of the industry's 100 largest firms.⁷ These large firms offer integrated waste services, from collection to transfer station to disposal site, in many locations. Often, they ship waste to their own disposal facility across a border, rather than dispose of it at an in-state facility owned by a rival. As small landfills continue to close — the number of U.S. landfills declined 51% between 1993 and 1999⁸ — this trend toward regionalization and consolidation is likely to continue. The amount of waste being shipped across state lines for disposal may rise in this process.

Additional Information

The remainder of this report consists of a table summarizing waste import and export data, by state. All 50 states and the District of Columbia are listed in alphabetical order, with data for the amount of waste exported, destination of exports, amount of waste imported, source of imports, and a state agency contact for additional information.

⁷ "The Seventh Annual Waste Age 100," *Waste Age*, September 2000, pp. 42-51.

⁸ "The State of Garbage in America," *BioCycle*, April 1994, p. 51, and April 2000, p. 36.

Table 4. Amount and Destination of Exported MSW, and Amount and Sources of Imported MSW, by State

State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	State Contact
Alabama	No reporting system. Mississippi reported receiving about 75,000 tons of waste from Alabama in 1999. Very small amounts to Georgia and Tennessee.	Mostly to Mississippi.	210,000 tons in 1998, according to <i>BioCycle</i> magazine survey. Probably still about the same, according to the state.	Mostly from Georgia.	John Narramore, AL Dept. of Environmental Management, (334) 271-7764
Alaska	Alaska estimates exports at about 27,500 tons.	Washington	None	N.A.	Glenn Miller, Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (907) 465-5153
Arizona	Very little. There are a couple of small flows in areas that are not accessible from the rest of the state.	Nevada and New Mexico.	408,718 tons in the period 4/1/99 - 3/31/2000.	Almost all from California, especially the San Diego area.	David Janke, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, (602) 207-4173
Arkansas	53,860 tons reported by Missouri in 2000.	Missouri	Arkansas does not measure waste imports. The state is not believed to be a major importer.	N.A.	Darlene Hale, Arkansas Dept. of Pollution Control and Ecology, (501) 682-0602
California	California does not have current data on waste exports. Four neighboring states report 1,195,000 tons in the most recent reporting period (1999 or 2000).	Primarily Nevada and Arizona. Smaller amounts to Washington and Oregon.	11,069 tons in 1998 (latest available).	N.A.	Tracy Harper, CA Integrated Waste Management Board, (916) 341-6292
Colorado	CRS estimates exports at 15,000 tons. According to the state, the city of Durango exports its waste to New Mexico. There are also small amounts crossing the Kansas and Nebraska borders.	Primarily New Mexico.	No tracking system. Small amounts may enter from Kansas and Nebraska.	Kansas and Nebraska.	Glenn Mallory, CO Dept. of Public Health and Environment, (303) 692-3445

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	State Contact
Connecticut	266,230 tons of MSW in 1999, according to Connecticut. Receiving states report a substantial increase in 2000, to 554,482 tons.	Pennsylvania (428,494 tons) Ohio (125,988 tons). Some to New Jersey, also.	239,842 tons in 1999. (Does not include waste from New York that is managed at a Connecticut transfer station and re-exported for disposal.)	About equally divided among Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York.	Judy Belaval, CT Dept. of Environmental Protection, (860) 424-3237
Delaware	24,618 tons in 2000, according to Pennsylvania and Virginia.	Almost all to Pennsylvania.	MSW landfills in the state's 3 counties are operated by a quasi-state authority and are prohibited from taking out-of-state waste. A private facility in the state imports close to 400,000 tons per year of "dry waste," primarily construction and demolition waste.	N.A.	Mike Apgar, Delaware Dept. of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, (302) 739-3689
District of Columbia	978,900 tons in 2000, according to Virginia and Pennsylvania.	88% to Virginia; 12% to Pennsylvania.	None for disposal. However, D.C. reported 348,500 tons of out-of-state waste were handled at D.C. transfer stations in FY 1999, then shipped to Virginia for disposal.	Maryland	Sybil Hammond, D.C. Dept. of Public Works, (202) 673-6833
Florida	Florida has no reporting system, but Georgia reported receiving 289,613 tons from Florida in FY 2000. Waste is exported mostly from border counties, according to Florida, and represents a small fraction of the 30 million tons of waste generated in the state.	Georgia.	Maybe a little, but disposal is generally less expensive in Georgia, so there's not much import.	N.A.	Peter Goren, Florida Dept. of Environmental Protection, (850) 487-9532

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	State Contact
Georgia	CRS estimates 250,000 tons in 2000, based on reports from Alabama and South Carolina.	Mostly to Alabama. South Carolina reported 57,377 tons of waste shipped to Georgia in 1999.	515,604 tons in the period 7/1/99 - 6/30/2000, more than double the amount two years previously.	56% from Florida 18% from South Carolina 5% from Tennessee 20% not specified.	Scott Henson, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources, (404) 362-4888
Hawaii	Hawaii does not export MSW.	N.A.	Hawaii does not import MSW.	N.A.	Gary Siu, Hawaii Dept. of Health, (808) 586-4244
Idaho	65,530 tons in 1998.	Washington, Oregon, and Montana.	17,682 tons in 1999, according to Oregon.	Oregon	Dean Ellert, ID Division of Environmental Quality, (208) 373-0416
Illinois	3,145,821 tons in 2000, according to five neighboring States, a decline of 650,000 tons since 1998.	1.5 million tons of MSW to Indiana (CRS estimate based on Indiana data); 904,000 tons to Wisconsin; 640,000 tons to Michigan. Small amounts elsewhere.	1,541,913 tons in 1999. (Data converted from cubic yards by CRS.)	75% from Missouri, 17% from Iowa, 4% from Indiana and 4% from Wisconsin.	Ellen Gambach, Illinois EPA (217) 782-9288
Indiana	Four receiving states, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois, report receiving a total of 908,418 tons from Indiana. Indiana reported exports of 289,856 tons in 2000, but the state notes that this total does not provide a complete picture of Indiana exports since it only includes waste exported by transfer stations. It does not include waste taken directly out of state by haulers.	Michigan (553,762 tons), Ohio (158,764 tons), Kentucky (134,215 tons), Illinois (61,677 tons).	1,439,431 tons of MSW in 2000, a decline of 742,000 tons in the past two years. Indiana also imported 172,410 tons of other waste (principally C&D waste and "special" waste) in 2000, a decline from 639,000 tons in 1999.	95% from Illinois, 3% from Michigan.	Michelle Weddle, IN Department of Environmental Management, (317) 233-3834

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	State Contact
Iowa	Iowa reports 380,000 tons of exports in FY 2000 (7/1/99 - 6/30/2000).	About 2/3 goes to Illinois; the remainder goes mostly to Nebraska and Missouri.	485,000 tons in FY 2000 (7/1/99 - 6/30/2000).	Minnesota	Tammie Krausman, Iowa Dept. of Natural Resources, (515) 281-8382
Kansas	Kansas reported 43,000 tons of exports in FY 2000 (7/1/99-6/30/2000).	Missouri and Oklahoma.	434,000 tons in FY 2000 (7/1/99 - 6/30/2000).	Mostly from Missouri. Some from southeast Nebraska and Oklahoma.	Kent Foerster, Kansas Dept. of Health and Environment (785) 296-1540
Kentucky	No reporting system for exports, but 2 neighboring states reported receiving 94,171 tons from KY in 2000. Exports to Indiana declined by almost 90%.	Indiana, 19,892 tons; Ohio, 74,279. Tennessee and Illinois also receive waste from Kentucky.	626,290 tons in 2000.	45% from Ohio, 21% from Indiana, 17% from W. Va., 16% from Tennessee.	Derek Gould, KY Department for Environmental Protection (502) 564-6716 x671
Louisiana	No reporting system for exports, but Mississippi reports that it received 300,000 tons of waste from Louisiana in 1999.	Mississippi.	No tracking system. The state is not believed to be a waste importer.	N.A.	Dennis Duszynski, LA Dept. of Environmental Quality, (225) 765-0249
Maine	50,862 tons in 1999, plus 40,412 tons of construction and demolition (C & D) waste.	19,000 tons to New Brunswick (Canada); most of the rest to New Hampshire.	164,527 tons of MSW in 1999.	74% from Massachusetts; the rest from New Hampshire.	George MacDonald, ME Department of Environmental Protection, (207) 287-5759
Maryland	Maryland reported 1,368,811 tons of MSW in 1999, plus 145,866 tons of incinerator ash. Receiving states, which have reported data for 2000, reported receiving 1,791,103 tons.	1,427,585 tons to Virginia; 359,596 tons to Pennsylvania.	62,246 tons in 1999. In addition, the state imported 469,944 tons of construction and demolition waste.	Pennsylvania and West Virginia. C & D waste comes from 6 states.	Frank Diller, MD Department of the Environment, (410) 631-4143

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	State Contact
Massachusetts	984,558 tons of MSW in 1999; Mass. also exported 215,000 tons of other waste (mostly construction and demolition).	39% to New Hampshire; 17% to Virginia; 12% each to Ohio and Maine; 10% to NY.	29,412 tons of MSW in 1999. 224,165 tons of other waste (mostly ash and construction and demolition waste).	73% from Connecticut, 17% from New Hampshire.	Brian Holdridge, Mass. Dept. of Environmental Protection, (617) 292-5578
Michigan	No tracking system for exports, but two neighboring states reported 85,210 tons from Michigan in 2000.	Ohio (54%) Indiana (46%).	2,840,338 tons, 10/1/99-9/30/2000, an increase of nearly 1,000,000 tons in the last year. (Data converted from cubic yards by CRS).	Ontario, Canada (45%), Illinois (23%), Indiana (20%), Ohio (7%), Wisconsin (5%).	Lynn Dumroese, Michigan Dept. of Environmental Quality, (517) 373-4738
Minnesota	619,592 tons in 1999, a 38% increase over 1998.	Iowa (432,837 tons), Wisconsin (131,912 tons), North Dakota (54,460 tons), South Dakota (383 tons).	Imports were less than 1,000 tons.	N.A.	Jim Chiles, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, (651) 296-7273
Mississippi	May be small amounts to Tennessee and Arkansas.	Tennessee and Arkansas.	449,821 tons in 1999.	Louisiana accounted for about 300,000 tons, Alabama about 75,000 tons, and the rest comes mostly from the Memphis, Tennessee area.	Mark Williams, Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, (601) 961-5171
Missouri	1,792,753 tons in 2000. About 40% of this is estimated to be C & D waste or industrial waste sent to MSW landfills.	Illinois (70%) and Kansas (28%) were the main destinations.	183,042 tons in 2000 (includes industrial and C & D waste).	Illinois (54%) Arkansas (29%) Iowa (15%)	Dennis Hansen, Mo. Department of Natural Resources (573) 751-5401
Montana	Small amounts.	North Dakota	31,693 tons in 2000.	Mostly from Idaho. Smaller amounts from North Dakota and Wyoming (Yellowstone Park).	Pat Crowley, MT Department of Health and Environmental Sciences, (406) 444-5294

State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	State Contact
Nebraska	Nebraska does not collect annual data on waste exports. A one-time survey reported 18,203 tons in 1997. Probably hasn't been much change since then, according to the state.	Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming.	Nebraska does not collect annual data on waste imports, either. A one-time survey reported 122,500 tons in 1997. Probably hasn't been much change since then, according to the state.	98% from Iowa; the rest from South Dakota.	Keith Powell, Nebraska Dept. of Environmental Quality, (402) 471-4210
Nevada	None	N.A.	541,400 tons in 2000, according to preliminary state estimates.	California. Minute amounts from Arizona and Utah.	Les Gould, NV Division of Environmental Protection, (775) 687-4670, ext. 3018
New Hampshire	64,000 tons in 1999.	Maine and Massachusetts.	538,700 tons in 1999, down 34% from 1997. Imports are expected to continue declining as a result of a permit modification.	Primarily Massachusetts. Small amounts from Vermont and Maine.	Pierce Rigrod, NH Department of Environmental Services, (603) 271-3713
New Jersey	2,508,000 tons in 1999, a decrease of nearly 1,000,000 tons compared to 1998. Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia, which have data for the year 2000, report receiving 4,158,060 tons of MSW from New Jersey in 2000.	Mostly to Pennsylvania; about 6% to Ohio.	836,154 tons in 1999. Most goes to the Essex County incinerator.	New York (78%), Pennsylvania (14%), Connecticut (6%).	Ray Worob, NJ Department of Environmental Protection, (609) 984-6903
New Mexico	No MSW exports.	N.A.	241,771 tons in 1999, 80% of which is MSW. The rest is mostly maquiladora waste from Mexican border areas.	Mostly from El Paso, Texas. Small amounts from other areas of Texas and Mexico.	John O'Connell, New Mexico Environmental Department, (505) 827-2385

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	State Contact
New York	5,610,000 tons in 2000, according to New York. Four importing states report a total of 6,807,167 tons from New York.	Primarily Pennsylvania (4.7 million tons), Virginia (1 million tons), New Jersey (648,000 tons), and Ohio (466,000 tons).	539,000 tons in 2000. May include industrial and C & D waste.	441,000 tons came from Massachusetts. Vermont, Connecticut, and New Jersey were the other main sources.	Gerard Wagner, NY State Department of Environmental Conservation (518) 402-8692
North Carolina	1,106,897 tons from July 1999 to June 2000, a 10-fold increase since FY 1996.	Mostly to South Carolina and Virginia.	41,840 tons, July 1999-June 2000.	96% from Virginia; the remainder from South Carolina.	Paul Chrisman, NC Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources, (919) 733-0692 x254
North Dakota	Small amounts.	South Dakota and Montana.	The state has no reporting system, but Minnesota reports 54,460 tons of MSW exported to North Dakota in 1999.	Minnesota	Steve Tillotson, ND Dept. of Health, (701) 328-5166
Ohio	1,039,876 tons in 1999, a 17% increase from 1998, and nearly triple the amount in 1993.	Primarily to Michigan and Kentucky. Lesser amounts to Indiana, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.	1,774,134 tons received at MSW landfills in 2000, a 63% increase over 1997, but a decline of 50% from the peak in 1989. May include some C & D and industrial waste.	New York (26%), Pennsylvania (24%), New Jersey (13%), Indiana (9%). Smaller amounts from 28 other states.	Andrew Booker, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, (614) 728-5355
Oklahoma	Oklahoma does not require reporting, and does not believe it exports more than incidental amounts from small towns near the border.	N.A.	Landfills in Oklahoma are not required to report waste imports, but "there's not all that much" import.	N.A.	John Roberts, Oklahoma Dept. of Environmental Quality, (405) 702-5100
Ontario, Canada	Michigan reports receiving 1,277,822 tons of waste from Ontario, 10/1/99 - 9/30/2000, an increase of 80% in the last year.	Michigan	None.	N.A.	Bruce Pope, Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy, (416) 325-4420

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	State Contact
Oregon	17,682 tons in 1999.	Idaho	1,239,579 tons in 1999.	Mostly from Washington. About 6% from California.	Judy Henderson, OR Dept. of Environmental Quality, (503) 229-5521
Pennsylvania	553,570 tons in 2000, according to neighboring states.	77% to Ohio, 22% to New Jersey, 1% to Virginia.	9,764,147 tons of MSW in 2000, plus 2,473,843 tons of industrial waste, C&D waste, ash, sludge and asbestos. MSW imports increased about 1.8 million tons in 2000, and have more than doubled since 1993, when Pennsylvania was already, by far, the largest net importer.	48% from New York, 40% from New Jersey, 4% from Connecticut, 4% from Maryland, 2% from Massachusetts, 1% from D.C.	Sally Lohman, PA Department of Environmental Protection, (717) 787-7382
Rhode Island	146,950 tons in 1999.	Connecticut and Massachusetts were the principal export destinations. Some waste also goes to Pennsylvania and Ohio.	No imports.	N.A.	Robert Schmidt, RI Department of Environmental Management, (401) 222-2797 x7260
South Carolina	Not a major exporter: according to the state, 57,377 tons of MSW were exported in FY 1999 (7/1/98 - 6/30/99).	Georgia	862,925 tons, 7/1/98 - 6/30/99, an increase of nearly 30%.	Mostly from North Carolina; some from Georgia.	Celeste Duckett, SC Dept. of Health and Environmental Control, (803) 896-4226
South Dakota	The state does not track exports, but believes small amounts are exported from some border communities.	North Dakota, Nebraska, and Wyoming.	The state does not track imports.	N.A.	Jim Wente, SD Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources, (605) 773-3153
Tennessee	Neighboring states reported 151,229 tons of MSW from Tennessee.	Kentucky (97,178 tons) Georgia (26,547 tons) Virginia (27,504 tons).	Latest data, for FY 1998 (8/1/97 - 7/31/98), showed imports of 297,081 tons, an increase of 79% from the previous year.	34% from Virginia, 32% from Indiana, 30% from Kentucky.	Buddy Kelly, TN Dept. of Environment and Conservation (615) 532-0150

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	State Contact
Texas	The state assumes that little has changed since 1998, when 395,067 tons were exported. New Mexico reports lesser amounts received.	99% of the total went to New Mexico, 1% to Louisiana.	Texas imported 46,611 tons of MSW in 1999.	10,362 tons from Mexico; the remainder from 7 states.	Lynne Haase, Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission, (512) 239-6088
Utah	About 1,000 tons of MSW goes from Wendover, Utah, to Wendover, Nevada. There may also be some small amount of exports from Indian reservations.	Nevada.	66,000 tons in 2000. The state also imported 299,000 tons of non-hazardous industrial waste.	N.A.	Jeff Emmons, Utah Dept. of Environmental Quality (801) 538-6748
Vermont	88,350 tons in 1999.	Primarily New Hampshire and New York.	No imports.	N.A.	Julie Hackbarth, VT Dept. of Environmental Conservation, (802) 241-3446
Virginia	No export reporting system. Based on reports from surrounding states, CRS estimates 150,000 tons of exports.	Tennessee and North Carolina.	3,891,320 tons in 2000, plus an additional 580,226 tons of non-MSW. Imports declined more than 200,000 tons in 2000.	37% from Maryland, 27% from New York, 22% from the District of Columbia, 12% from North Carolina.	Kathy Frahm, VA Department of Environmental Quality, (804) 698-4376
Washington	832,421 tons in 1999.	Oregon	243,292 tons in 1999.	About 60% from California; the rest from Canada, Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska.	Ellen Caywood, Washington Dept. of Ecology (360) 407-6132
West Virginia	No tracking system. Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia reported 305,257 tons from WV.	Kentucky (40%), Ohio (30%) Pennsylvania (17%), Virginia (13%).	250,264 tons in 1998, about the same as in 1997, but a 69% decline from its peak in 1992.	N.A.	Bill Rheinlander, WV Division of Environmental Protection, (304) 558-4253
Wisconsin	250,776 tons in 1999, according to three neighboring states.	Michigan (187,825 tons) Illinois (61,677 tons) Indiana (1,274 tons).	1,067,926 tons in 2000.	85% from Illinois, 15% from Minnesota.	Wayne Ringquist, WI Dept. of Natural Resources (608) 267-7557

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	State Contact
Wyoming	No tracking system. A couple of communities in very remote areas may ship waste out of or into the state, but very little waste is believed to be exported.	N.A.	The state does not track waste imports. Very little waste is believed to be imported.	N.A.	Bob Doctor, WY Department of Environmental Quality, (307) 473-3468

N.A. = not available

Source: CRS, based on telephone interviews with and data provided by state program officials.