

CRS Report for Congress

Interstate Shipment of Municipal Solid Waste: 2007 Update

June 13, 2007

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Prepared for Members and
Committees of Congress

Interstate Shipment of Municipal Solid Waste: 2007 Update

Summary

This report, which replaces a 2004 report on the same subject (CRS Report RL32570), 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. It generally presents data as of 2005.

Total interstate waste shipments continue to rise due to the closure of older local landfills and the consolidation of the waste management industry. More than 42 million tons of municipal solid waste crossed state lines for disposal in 2005, an increase of 8% over 2003. Waste imports have grown significantly since CRS began tracking them in the early 1990s, and now represent 25.3% of the municipal solid waste disposed at landfills and waste combustion facilities. In the last 10 years, reported imports have increased 147%.

Pennsylvania remains the largest waste importer. The state received more than 7.9 million tons of MSW and 1.7 million tons of other non-hazardous waste from out of state in 2005. Most of this waste came from New Jersey and New York. Pennsylvania's waste imports represented 19% of the national total. Virginia and Michigan, the second and third largest importers, received 5.7 million tons and 5.4 million tons from out of state respectively in 2005, each of them about 30% less than the amount received by Pennsylvania.

With the exception of Pennsylvania, each of the 15 largest importers showed an increase in waste imports, compared to our last survey, which provided data as of 2003. Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin showed particularly large increases, with Ohio, New York, Oregon, and Georgia also increasing substantially. In each of these states, waste imports increased by 300,000 tons or more, in some cases substantially more. In all, 30 states had increased imports in the current report, and 11 states reported imports that exceeded 1 million tons.

While waste imports increased overall, Pennsylvania, the leading importer, reported a sharp decline in imports. Pennsylvania's imports fell for the fourth year in a row: about 2.7 million fewer tons of out-of-state MSW were received at Pennsylvania landfills in 2005 than in 2001. Factors causing this decline included the imposition of an additional \$4.00 per ton state fee on waste disposal and the absence of rail service at Pennsylvania landfills.

New York remains the largest *exporter* of waste, with New Jersey in second place. Nine other states (Illinois, Missouri, Maryland, Massachusetts, Washington, Minnesota, North Carolina, Indiana, and Florida), the District of Columbia, and the Canadian province of Ontario also exported more than 1 million tons each.

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Interstate Shipment of Municipal Solid Waste: 2007 Update

Introduction

This report provides updated information on interstate shipment of municipal solid waste (MSW). Concerned about increased waste imports, some states have attempted to regulate this commerce, by imposing barriers or requirements specific to waste importation; federal courts, however, have declared such state restrictions unconstitutional. If states are to have such authority, these decisions say, 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

The report presents information gathered through telephone contacts with solid waste officials in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Canadian province of Ontario (which ships large quantities of waste to the United States, principally to Michigan). The 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, and in some cases links to detailed reports on solid waste management in the specific state that are available on the Web.

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. In a number of cases, faced with conflicting reports from

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, which 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*, by James E. McCarthy.

² This report replaces CRS Report RL32570, *Interstate Shipment of Municipal Solid Waste: 2004 Update*, by James E. McCarthy. Earlier reports, many of which are now out of print but available directly from the author, were prepared in 2002, 2001, 2000, 1998, 1997, 1996, 1995, and 1993.

exporters and importers or no quantitative data at all, the report provides CRS's best estimate, based on discussions with state officials or other sources.

Seven of the states provided data for a period other than calendar year 2005 — either a fiscal year that included part of 2005 or a different calendar year. This adds another layer of imprecision: CRS generally combined data for whatever was the reporting period closest to 2005, even though in these seven cases, this meant combining data from somewhat different time periods. The exceptions are noted in the appropriate tables. As a result, many of the totals reported here represent a best estimate rather than precise figures.

Total Shipments

The data show that total interstate waste shipments continue to rise:³ imports in the current survey totaled 42.2 million tons, 17% of the 245.7 million tons of municipal solid waste generated in the United States.⁴ Of municipal waste disposed (as opposed to recycled or composted), the percentage is higher. EPA estimates that 79.0 million tons of municipal solid waste were recycled or composted in 2005, leaving 166.7 million tons to be disposed in landfills or incinerators. Of this amount, 25.3% crossed state lines for disposal.⁵

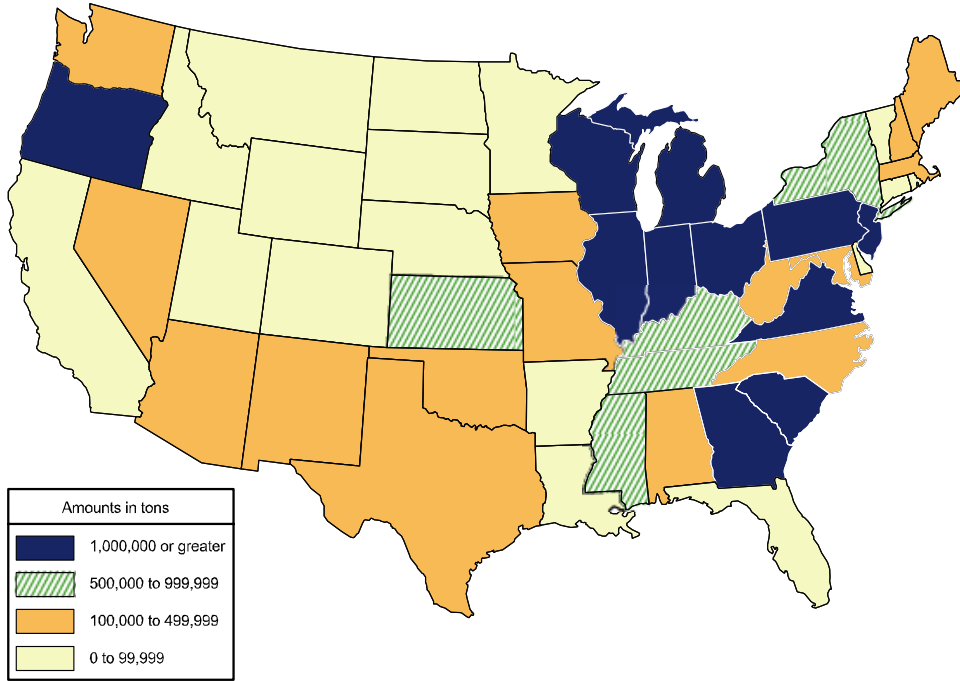
Between CRS's year 2004 report (reporting largely 2003 data) and the current survey (reporting generally 2005 data), imports increased 3.2 million tons, or 8%. Since 1995, reported imports have risen 147%, from 17.1 million tons in 1995 to 42.2 million tons in the current survey.

³ We rely on imports rather than exports as our measure of total shipments, because we believe that waste management facilities and states have a greater interest in accurately measuring imports than they do exports. Often the amounts received and their source are subject to formal legal reporting requirements and/or fees, with penalties for failure to report. Exports are not generally subject to such requirements.

⁴ Because many of the larger importing states now differentiate MSW from other non-hazardous waste imports, we compared total MSW imports to EPA's national estimate of MSW generation (245.7 million tons in 2005). For EPA data on waste generation, see *Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2005 Facts and Figures*, at [<http://www.epa.gov/msw/pubs/mswchar05.pdf>]. State-reported waste generation, summarized in *BioCycle* magazine's biannual survey, is substantially higher (509 million tons in 2004) but may include other nonhazardous waste, provided it was disposed at MSW facilities. For state-reported data, see Phil Simmons, Nora Goldstein, Scott M. Kaufman, Nickolas J. Themelis, and James Thompson, Jr., "The State of Garbage in America," *BioCycle*, April 2006, p. 26. Removing Canadian waste from the total imports would also reduce the percentage of waste crossing state lines for disposal, from 17% to 16%.

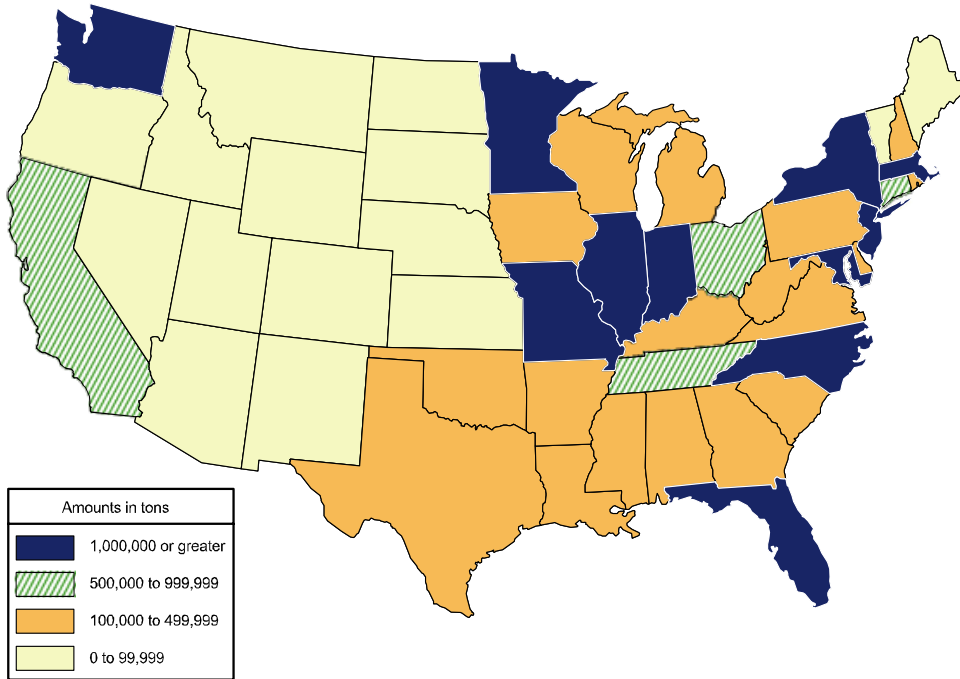
⁵ Much of the waste destined for recycling may also have crossed state lines, but waste destined for recycling is not as controversial as that sent for disposal. In addition, recycling facilities do not generally require permits by state agencies. Thus, amounts shipped across state lines for recycling cannot generally be tracked by the solid waste agencies.

Figure 1. Imports of Municipal Solid Waste, 2005 or Latest Year, in Tons



Source: Map resources. Adapted by CRS Graphics 5/24/2007

Figure 2. Exports of Municipal Solid Waste, 2005 or Latest Year, in Tons



Source: Map resources. Adapted by CRS Graphics 5/24/2007

Table 1. Imports of Municipal Solid Waste, 2005 or Latest Year
(in tons)

State	Quantity Imported
Pennsylvania	^a 7,931,984
Virginia	^a 5,709,441
Michigan	^{b,c} 5,442,044
Indiana	^a 2,428,838
Wisconsin	2,143,133
Illinois	^c 2,114,898
Oregon	1,795,971
Georgia	1,744,317
New Jersey	1,731,729
Ohio	^a 1,689,470
South Carolina	^a 1,243,993
Kansas	800,318
New York	769,083
Tennessee	682,411
Kentucky	663,685
Mississippi	553,772
New Mexico	471,345
Maine	436,412
Arizona	433,400
New Hampshire	402,900
Oklahoma	400,868
Nevada	381,719
Iowa	^d 300,528
Maryland	^a 286,011
Texas	259,040
Missouri	227,858
West Virginia	194,917
Massachusetts	169,845
Washington	147,746
Alabama	146,637
North Carolina	^e 137,298
North Dakota	88,000
Louisiana	^e 77,190
California	75,734
Connecticut	43,921
Montana	32,205
Utah	^a 16,038
Arkansas	7,574
Rhode Island	5,924
Nebraska	^d 5,028
South Dakota	1,500
Total	42,194,725

^a In addition, the state received substantial amounts of industrial, construction and demolition (C&D), or other non-hazardous waste. See Table 4.

^b 10/1/2004 - 9/30/2005.

^c Converted from cubic yards by CRS.

^d 7/1/2004 - 6/30/2005.

^e 7/1/2005 - 6/30/2006.

Source: CRS, based on data provided by state program officials. See text and Table 4 for qualifications/details.

Table 2. Exports of Municipal Solid Waste, 2005 or Latest Year
(in tons)

State	Quantity Exported
New York	7,198,648
New Jersey	5,772,838
Illinois	4,441,679
Ontario, Canada	^a 3,976,399
Missouri	2,398,865
Maryland	2,048,204
Massachusetts	1,986,945
Washington	1,745,171
Minnesota	1,085,000
North Carolina	1,074,386
Indiana	1,061,581
District of Columbia	1,061,558
Florida	1,039,611
Ohio	875,005
California	856,509
Connecticut	636,599
Tennessee	518,896
Kentucky	488,157
Texas	460,000
Kansas	446,150
Iowa	409,881
Pennsylvania	338,265
West Virginia	298,238
Wisconsin	263,126
Louisiana	260,588
Alabama	231,700
Virginia	210,688
Mississippi	194,164
New Hampshire	175,000
South Carolina	163,646
Arkansas	161,303
Georgia	125,000
Oklahoma	110,000
Vermont	104,278
British Columbia, Canada	^a 101,834
Michigan	99,855
Rhode Island	76,077
Maine	71,379
Idaho	63,056
Oregon	52,438
Delaware	30,000
Alaska	25,201
Nebraska	12,415
Arizona	7,000
Nevada	4,500

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State	Quantity Exported
North Dakota	3,000
Utah	1,500
Wyoming	<u>200</u>
Total	42,766,533

^a exports to the United States

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

**Table 3. Net Imports/Exports of Municipal Solid Waste,
2005 or Latest Year**

(in tons)

State	Imports	Exports	Net Imports /Net Exports(-)
Pennsylvania	7,931,984	338,265	7,593,719
Virginia	5,709,441	210,688	5,498,753
Michigan	5,442,044	99,855	5,342,189
Wisconsin	2,143,133	263,126	1,880,007
Oregon	1,795,971	52,438	1,743,533
Georgia	1,744,317	125,000	1,619,317
Indiana	2,428,838	1,061,581	1,367,257
South Carolina	1,243,993	163,646	1,080,347
Ohio	1,689,470	875,005	814,465
New Mexico	471,345	-	471,345
Arizona	433,400	7,000	426,400
Nevada	381,719	4,500	377,219
Maine	436,412	71,379	365,033
Mississippi	553,772	194,164	359,608
Kansas	800,318	446,150	354,168
Oklahoma	400,868	110,000	290,868
New Hampshire	402,900	175,000	227,900
Kentucky	663,685	488,157	175,528
Tennessee	682,411	518,896	163,515
North Dakota	88,000	3,000	85,000
Utah	16,038	1,500	14,538
Nebraska	5,028	12,415	-7,387
Alaska	—	25,201	-25,201
Delaware	—	30,000	-30,000
Idaho	—	63,056	-63,056
Rhode Island	5,924	76,077	-70,153
Alabama	146,637	231,700	-85,063
West Virginia	194,917	298,238	-103,321
Vermont	—	104,278	-104,278
Iowa	300,528	409,881	-109,353
Arkansas	7,574	161,303	-153,729
Louisiana	77,190	260,588	-183,398
Texas	259,040	460,000	-200,960
Connecticut	43,921	636,599	-592,678
California	75,734	856,509	-780,775
North Carolina	137,298	1,074,386	-937,088
Florida	—	1,039,611	-1,039,611
District of Columbia	—	1,061,558	-1,061,558
Minnesota	—	1,085,000	-1,085,000
Washington	147,746	1,745,171	-1,597,425
Maryland	286,011	2,048,204	-1,762,193
Massachusetts	169,845	1,986,945	-1,817,100
Missouri	227,858	2,398,865	-2,171,007
Illinois	2,114,898	4,441,679	-2,326,781
New Jersey	1,731,729	5,772,838	-4,041,109
New York	769,083	7,198,648	-6,429,565

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

Waste Import Highlights

Thirty states had increased imports of municipal waste since 2003, with the largest increases occurring in Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. These three states, along with Pennsylvania and Virginia, accounted for 56% of total municipal waste imports in 2005.

As shown in **Table 1**, Pennsylvania continues to be the largest waste importer. Disposal facilities in the state received 7.9 million tons of MSW and 1.7 million tons of other nonhazardous waste from out of state in 2005. The amounts represented 39% of all solid waste disposed in the state and 19% of the national total for interstate MSW shipments. Pennsylvania has abundant landfill capacity, relatively low tipping fees, and is near two major states that have a shortage of disposal capacity: New York and New Jersey.

Despite the state's continued predominance on the list of waste importers, Pennsylvania's MSW imports actually declined for the fourth year in a row in 2005 — a cumulative decrease of more than 2.7 million tons. This happened simultaneously with continued growth of interstate waste shipments along the Eastern seaboard.

Several factors appear to have been at work. First, beginning in 2002, Pennsylvania imposed a new state fee of \$4.00 per ton on waste disposal. Added to pre-existing fees, the state and local governments in Pennsylvania now collect \$7.25 on each ton of waste disposed in the state. This may have provided sufficient economic incentive for some haulers to dispose elsewhere. Second, the state appears to be receiving less waste from New York City, whose Mayor has adopted a goal of shipping all of New York City's waste by rail, rather than truck. Pennsylvania has no landfills served by rail, so some of this waste has been diverted to large landfills in Virginia that do have rail service.

After Pennsylvania, Virginia is the largest waste importer, with imports totaling 5.7 million tons of MSW and 1.3 million tons of other nonhazardous waste. Waste imports to Virginia have increased 45% since 2001, when they totaled 4.1 million tons of MSW and 0.7 million tons of other waste. The state has attempted to restrict imports, but has not been as successful as Pennsylvania, in part because it has chosen a variety of measures that have run afoul of the Constitution's interstate commerce clause. These included a ban on barge shipping of wastes on Virginia rivers, truck regulations that applied only to commercial solid waste transporters, and daily limits on the amount of waste that Virginia landfills could accept.⁶

Michigan, the third-largest waste importer for the past several years, has also seen substantial growth in imports. Significant amounts of waste come to Michigan from Indiana, Illinois, and other neighboring states; but the biggest source, accounting for 69% of Michigan's out-of-state waste, is Ontario, Canada. Ontario

⁶ See "Federal Appeals Court Strikes Majority of Virginia Restrictions on Trash Imports," *Daily Environment Report*, June 7, 2001, p. A-2. The case decided was *Waste Management Holdings, Inc. v. Gilmore*, 252 F.3d 316 (4th Cir 2001).

is also Michigan's neighbor, but the fact that it lies in a foreign country and that it has large expanses of open land where landfills might be sited seems to have added additional notoriety to its waste shipments. Ontario's shipments to Michigan have grown as Toronto, Canada's largest city, awarded new contracts for waste disposal and closed its last two landfills. At the beginning of 1999, the Toronto area was generating about 2.8 million tons of waste annually, of which about 700,000 tons were shipped to Michigan. By early 2003, however, there was virtually no local disposal capacity in the Toronto area, and almost all of the waste was being shipped to Michigan, where large disposal sites offered very low cost disposal.

In August 2006, the Ontario Minister of the Environment reached an agreement with Michigan's two Senators, under which Ontario will eliminate shipments of municipally managed waste to Michigan by the end of 2010. In return, the Senators agreed not to pursue passage of legislation that would have imposed large inspection fees and other requirements on Ontario's waste shipments to the United States.⁷ On September 19, 2006, Toronto's City Council approved a letter of intent to purchase a landfill near London, Ontario, where it is expected to ship its waste as it phases out shipments to Michigan.

The agreement reached by the two Michigan Senators in their exchange of letters with Ontario's Minister of the Environment would not eliminate the majority of the waste shipped from Ontario to Michigan, however. The agreement refers to "municipally managed waste," and specifically uses a 2005 baseline amount of 1.34 million metric tons of municipal waste shipped.⁸ About two-thirds of the waste shipped from Ontario is not "municipally managed" – it is waste collected by private haulers and shipped to Michigan landfills under private contracts. These wastes are exported to Michigan either because it provides lower cost disposal options or because the landfills in Michigan are controlled by the same company that collects the waste in Canada. The provincial government and the local governments within the province have no authority to prevent these private waste shipments from leaving Ontario. (For additional information on Canadian waste import issues, see CRS Report RL33720, *Imports of Canadian Waste*.)

In other highlights from the CRS survey:

- Eleven states reported imports exceeding 1 million tons per year, an increase from 10 in CRS's last survey. Indiana, the additional state, jumped from 11th to 4th on the list with an increase of 1.5 million tons.
- In addition to the 11 states that imported more than a million tons, another 20 states had imports exceeding 100,000 tons.

⁷ Letter of Senators Stabenow and Levin to Hon. Laurel C. Broten, Ontario Minister of the Environment, August 30, 2006.

⁸ Letter of Laurel C. Broten, Ontario Minister of the Environment, to Senators Stabenow and Levin, August 30, 2006.

- Besides the three big increases discussed above (Indiana, Virginia, and Michigan), states that reported major increases in imports compared to CRS's previous survey were Wisconsin, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Georgia, Illinois, Maine, Tennessee, and Kansas, each of which reported an increase of at least 100,000 tons. Growth of waste imports in the Great Lakes states was particularly strong: together, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois saw an increase of 3.65 million tons in MSW imports.
- New Jersey remains on the list of major importers, with 1.7 million tons of MSW imports in 2005. The state is also a major exporter of waste: receiving states estimated New Jersey's exports at 5.8 million tons. 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 to increased waste exports from New Jersey over the last decade. Waste-to-energy facilities in New Jersey, in turn, began importing MSW in order to replace local waste flowing elsewhere. As a result, large amounts of waste have entered New Jersey from New York in recent years. On April 30, 2007, the Supreme Court held, in the *United Haulers* case, that flow-control ordinances requiring delivery of local waste to a *publicly-owned* processing facility do not violate the Constitution's commerce clause, making it clear that some forms of flow control can survive judicial scrutiny.⁹ New Jersey officials do not expect the decision to have much impact on waste exports or imports, however.¹⁰
- Besides Pennsylvania, only Alabama experienced a major decrease in imports in 2005. Imports to Alabama have been particularly volatile. They declined by almost 270,000 tons (65%) in 2005, compared to 2003, but rebounded 150,000 tons in 2006. Even after that increase, they were less than half the peak amount recorded in 2002.
- Ten other states reported declines in waste imports. The declines were generally small – in half the cases, less than 20,000 tons.
- Although there are no comprehensive data, imports to transfer stations¹¹ have been 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.

⁹ *United Haulers Ass'n v. Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Mgmt. Auth.*, 127 S. Ct. 1786 (2007).

¹⁰ Personal communication, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, May 30, 2007.

¹¹ Transfer stations receive waste from collection trucks, compact it, bale it, and load it on larger trucks for disposal elsewhere.

Connecticut, Rhode Island, the District of Columbia, and South Carolina have reported significant amounts of out-of-state waste imported to transfer stations, then exported to other states for disposal. A New York City plan to export most of its waste to transfer stations in New Jersey raised substantial controversy, before being rescinded.

Major Exporters

As shown in **Table 2**, eleven states (New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Missouri, Maryland, Massachusetts, Washington, Minnesota, North Carolina, Indiana, and Florida) and the District of Columbia each exported more than 1 million tons of waste to facilities in other states in the latest reporting period, and 21 other states exported more than 100,000 tons. As noted above, the Canadian province of Ontario also exported a substantial amount of municipal waste (nearly 4 million tons), most of it to Michigan.¹²

Although the reported amount of total waste exports grew by more than 4 million tons, shipments from the two largest exporting states, New York and New Jersey, did not increase. Compared to CRS's last survey, New York's exports fell more than a million tons to 7.2 million tons in 2005, according to 10 receiving states. New Jersey's estimated exports, 5.8 million tons, remained steady.

By far, the largest growth in exports came from Illinois, whose exports more than doubled, to 4.4 million tons.¹³ Most of the exports originate in Cook County (Chicago and its suburbs), which has a relative shortage of disposal capacity. Illinois as a whole has reported a more than doubling of landfill capacity since 1995, 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 Chicago metropolitan area.

In all, 10 states and Ontario increased waste exports by more than 100,000 tons each in the period. In addition to Illinois and Ontario, Minnesota and Florida showed the largest increases. Five states and D.C. had decreases of more than 100,000 tons. Besides New York, the others were Georgia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

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 21 states were net importers; 24 plus the District of Columbia were net exporters. Thirty-eight of the 50 states had net imports

¹² Another Canadian province, British Columbia, also exports waste to the United States, but the amount is substantially smaller (about 100,000 tons to Washington state).

¹³ Illinois, like most states, does not report waste exports. This export estimate was derived from data provided by neighboring states.

or exports exceeding 100,000 tons in the reporting period; 22 exceeded 500,000 tons. Perhaps most interesting, given the tendency to identify states as either exporters *or* importers, 25 states both exported *and* imported in excess of 100,000 tons of municipal solid waste, an increase from 23 in CRS's last report.

Several factors are 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. Downstate, however, Illinois has substantial available landfill capacity, and imported 2 million tons from St. Louis, other locations in Missouri, and Iowa.

As noted earlier, the movement of waste also represents the regionalization and consolidation of the waste industry. In 2005, the three largest firms (Waste Management, Allied Waste, and Republic Services) accounted for 66% of total revenues of the industry's 100 largest firms.¹⁴ 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 63% between 1993 and 2004, from 4,482 to 1,654¹⁵ — this trend toward regionalization, consolidation, and waste shipment across state lines is likely to continue.

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.

¹⁴ "Waste Age 100," *Waste Age*, June 2006, p. 22.

¹⁵ "The State of Garbage in America," *BioCycle*, April 1994, p. 51, and April 2006, pp. 38, 40.

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	Additional Information
Alabama	Receiving states report 231,700 tons of MSW from Alabama in 2005.	Tennessee 134,164 tons Mississippi 97,517 tons Georgia 19 tons	146,637 tons in 2005. Imports doubled, to 297,387 tons in 2006, but remained less than half the peak amount (675,000 tons in 2002).	The state does not track the origins of imported waste, but believes it is mostly from Georgia and the Florida panhandle.	Philip Davis, AL Dept. of Environmental Management (334) 271-7755
Alaska	25,201 tons in 2005, according to Washington.	Washington.	No imports.	N.A.	Jennifer Roberts, AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation (907) 269-7553
Arizona	Arizona does not export significant amounts of MSW. There are small flows from border areas to New Mexico, Nevada, and Utah. Based on state estimates, CRS estimates total exports at 7,000 tons.	Arizona estimates that between 1,000 and 10,000 tons may flow to New Mexico; 1,200 tons to Nevada; and 500 tons to Utah.	433,400 tons in 2005.	Nearly all (428,500 tons) from California. Small amounts from Nevada (4,500 tons) and New Mexico (400 tons).	David Janke, AZ Dept. of Environmental Quality (602) 771-4173
Arkansas	Four receiving states reported receiving 161,303 tons from Arkansas, an increase of almost 50,000 tons since 2003.	Missouri ('06) 101,644 tons Mississippi 29,895 tons Texas 22,521 tons Tennessee 7,243 tons	State does not track imports, but believes that imports are relatively small and confined to border areas.	Missouri reported 7,574 tons shipped to Arkansas in 2006.	Susan Speake, AR Dept. of Pollution Control and Ecology (501) 682-0600
British Columbia, Canada	B.C. shipped 101,834 tons to the United States, according to Washington	Washington	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information
California	Receiving states report 856,509 tons of MSW shipped from California. Although exports are substantial, they represent only about 2% of the amount disposed in-state.	Arizona 428,500 tons Nevada 379,009 tons Oregon 49,000 tons	75,734 tons in 2005.	State does not keep track of where waste comes from.	Sherry Sala-Moore, CA Integrated Waste Management Board (916) 341-6204 www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Igcentral/drs/Reports/Statewide/SWTotals.asp
Colorado	State does not track exports. Very small amounts may be exported to neighboring states.	Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico	State does not track imports. Small amounts may be imported from Kansas and Nebraska.	Kansas, Nebraska	Charles Johnson, CO Dept. of Public Health and Environment (303) 692-3348
Connecticut	Six states reported receiving 636,599 tons from Connecticut in 2005.	New York 218,013 tons Pennsylvania 201,700 tons Ohio 131,801 tons Massachusetts 81,151 tons Georgia 3,869 tons Michigan 36 tons West Va. 29 tons	Connecticut reports 43,921 tons of MSW imports in 2005.	Mass. 36,924 tons New York 3,769 tons Rhode Isl. 3,218 tons	Judy Belaval, CT Dept. of Environmental Protection (860) 424-3237
Delaware	The state does not track MSW exports. CRS estimates exports at 30,000 tons in 2005 based on reports from receiving states, a decline of about 75% since 2003.	Virginia 18,537 tons Penn. 8,741 tons Small amounts to Maryland and New Jersey.	The state does not track MSW imports but says it is likely a negligible amount. All MSW landfills in the state are owned by the state and are prohibited from accepting out-of-state waste.	N.A.	Nancy Markur, DE Dept. of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, (302) 739-9403

CRS-15

State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information
District of Columbia	Receiving states reported receiving at least 1,061,558 tons in 2005, the bulk of which went to Virginia.	Virginia 1,059,700 tons Penn. 1,858 tons An uncertain amount went to Maryland, as well.	There are no disposal facilities in the District of Columbia, but D.C. has imported substantial amounts of waste from Maryland to transfer stations located in the District. This waste is then exported for disposal. According to D.C., about one quarter of the waste handled at D.C. transfer stations originates in Maryland.	Maryland.	Thomas Henderson, D.C. Dept. of Public Works, Solid Waste Division, (202) 645-5141
Florida	The state does not track exports. Georgia reports receiving over 1 million tons of MSW from Florida in 2005. Exports to Georgia increased 350,000 tons since 2003, but still represent only 3% of Florida's waste generation.	Georgia 1,039,611 tons Small amounts may go to Alabama.	The state does not track imports. There is little incentive to import, since disposal is less expensive in Georgia, and there are no major out-of-state cities near the Florida border.	N.A.	Peter Goren, FL Dept. of Environmental Protection (850) 245-8714
Georgia	CRS estimates 125,000 tons of exports based on information available from three receiving states. Exports decreased from an estimated 600,000 tons in 2003.	Alabama 75,000 tons S. Carolina 28,810 tons Tennessee 17,056 tons	1,744,317 tons in 2005. Waste imports have increased by 750,000 tons since 2002.	Florida 1,039,611 tons N. Jersey 394,747 tons S. Carolina 81,738 tons New York 75,345 tons N. Carolina 42,668 tons Rh. Island 38,687 tons Tennessee 30,083 tons Maryland 29,454 tons 12 others 11,984 tons	Scott Henson, GA Dept. of Natural Resources (404) 362-4533

CRS-16

State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information
Hawaii	No exports of MSW in 2005. Proposals to export waste from Oahu to Washington state or Idaho are under consideration.	N.A.	No imports of MSW.	N.A.	Gary Siu, HI Dept. of Health (808) 586-4244
Idaho	Idaho does not track exports. Three receiving states report 63,056 tons in 2005.	Washington 32,256 tons Montana 29,000 tons Oregon 1,800 tons	Idaho does not track imports, but says there is not a large amount of waste imported currently. Idaho Waste Systems has applied for permission to import substantial quantities from Hawaii, however.	Small amounts from Oregon and Nevada.	Dean Ehlert, ID Dept. of Environmental Quality (208) 373-0416
Illinois	Six neighboring states report receiving 4,441,679 tons of MSW from Illinois in 2005. Exports more than doubled since 2003.	Indiana 2,522,635 tons Wisconsin 1,412,153 tons Michigan 416,538 tons Missouri 71,095 tons Iowa 12,926 tons Kentucky 6,332 tons	The state reports 2,114,898 tons of imports in 2005. (Data converted from cubic yards to tons by CRS.)	Missouri (76%) Iowa (19%) Indiana (3%) Wisconsin (2%) Small amounts from 6 other states.	Ellen Robinson, IL Environmental Protection Agency (217) 782-9288 http://www.epa.state.il.us/land/landfill-capacity/index.html
Indiana	Five receiving states reported a total of 1,061,581 tons of MSW from Indiana in 2005.	Michigan 731,270 tons Kentucky 170,870 tons Ohio 97,518 tons Illinois 61,854 tons Virginia 69 tons	2,428,838 tons of MSW in 2005, an increase of 1.5 million tons from 2003. The state also received 658,000 tons of other solid waste from out of state in 2005.	Illinois 2,122,945 tons Ohio 115,489 tons Kentucky 109,786 tons Michigan 65,521 tons 23 others 15,097 tons	Michelle Weddle, IN Dept of Environmental Management (317) 233-4624 www.in.gov/idem/catalog/documents/land/far05.pdf

CRS-17

State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information
Iowa	409,881 tons in 2005.	Illinois 398,112 tons Missouri 6,704 tons Nebraska 5,028 tons Wisconsin 37 tons (Exports to Nebraska do not include waste directly hauled without passing through a transfer station.)	The state reported a total of 300,528 tons in FY2005. Imports declined to 281,925 tons in FY2006.	Minnesota 265,939 tons Illinois 11,874 tons Missouri 10,857 tons Nebraska 8,952 tons Wisconsin 2,901 tons	Mark Warren, IA Dept of Natural Resources (515) 281-4968
Kansas	Kansas reports MSW exports of 446,150 tons in 2005. Waste exports “went way down” in 2006, because a new landfill opened in Kansas.	Oklahoma 400,868 tons Missouri 45,282 tons	800,318 tons of MSW in 2005, almost all from Missouri.	Missouri 769,356 tons Oklahoma 27,499 tons Nebraska 3,463 tons	Christine Mennicke, KS Dept. of Health and Environment (785) 296-0724
Kentucky	488,157 tons in 2005, a 48% increase since 2003.	Tenn. 283,836 tons Indiana 141,365 tons Ohio 58,679 tons Illinois 4,277 tons	663,685 tons in 2005. Imports in 2006 rose slightly to 686,151 tons.	Ohio 249,902 tons Indiana 170,870 Tenn. 126,416 West Va 106,936 Smaller amounts from Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey, and Virginia.	Allan Bryant, KY Dept. for Environmental Protection (502) 564-6716
Louisiana	Neighboring states reported 260,588 tons in 2005. Little change from 2003.	Texas 152,615 tons Mississippi 107,973 tons	77,190 tons in FY2006 (July 1, 2005-June 30, 2006).	Mississippi 60,000 tons Texas 10,300 tons Arkansas 6,500 tons (CRS estimates based on La. data.)	John Rogers, LA Dept. of Environmental Quality (225) 219-3266

CRS-18

State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information
Maine	Maine reports exports of 71,379 tons in 2005.	About 15,000 tons went to New Brunswick, Canada, and the rest to New Hampshire.	Maine imported 436,412 tons of MSW and C&D waste in 2005.	Facilities don't report state of origin, but 2/3 to 3/4 of the waste is believed to come from Massachusetts. The rest probably comes from New Hampshire.	George MacDonald, ME Dept of Environmental Protection (207) 287-5759
Maryland	Receiving states reported receiving 2,048,204 tons from Maryland in 2005. 97% of the exports went to Virginia.	Virginia 1,992,313 tons Georgia 29,454 tons Penn. 26,350 tons West Virginia 87 tons	The state reported receiving 286,011 tons of out-of-state MSW, and 245,835 tons of other waste, mostly C&D in 2005. Imports increased 37% compared to calendar year 2004.	Massachusetts, New York, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and D.C.	Edward Dexter, MD Dept of the Environment (410) 537-3318 http://www.mde.state.md.us/assets/document/SW_Managed_in_MD_Report_CY_2005.pdf
Massachusetts	Receiving states reported a total of 1,986,945 tons from Massachusetts in 2005.	So. Carolina 475,495 tons Georgia 394,747 tons Maine 300,000 tons N. Hampshire 281,375 tons New York 216,661 tons Ohio 168,740 tons Maryland 101,367 tons Connecticut 36,924 tons Rhode Island 5,924 tons Pennsylvania 5,417 tons Michigan 273 tons Virginia 22 tons	In 2005, Massachusetts reported importing a total of 169,845 tons.	Connecticut 81,151 tons N. Hampshire 41,079 tons Rhode Island 30,534 tons Vermont 16,391 tons New York 627 tons Maine 63 tons	Brian Holdridge, MA Dept. of Environmental Protection (617) 292-5578

CRS-19

State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information
Michigan	The state does not track exports, but three neighboring states reported 99,855 tons from Michigan in 2005, a decrease of 125,000 tons since 2003.	Indiana 65,521 tons Ohio 32,658 tons Wisconsin 1,676 tons	In FY2005 (10/04 - 9/05), imports of MSW were 5,442,044 tons, an increase of almost half a million tons since FY 2003. Michigan also imported 721,000 tons of industrial solid waste. (Data converted from cubic yards to tons by CRS.) Imports leveled off in FY2006, increasing less than 1%.	Ontario 3,781,171 tons Indiana 731,270 tons Illinois 416,538 tons Ohio 299,791 tons Wisconsin 211,648 tons Three other states (New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey) shipped small amounts.	Christina Miller, MI Dept. of Environmental Quality (517) 373-4741 http://www.deq.state.mi.us/documents/deq-whm-stsw-ReportSolidWasteLandfilledFY2005.pdf
Minnesota	In 2005, the state exported about 1,085,000 tons.	Wisconsin 729,264 tons Iowa 265,939 tons No. Dakota 88,000 tons So. Dakota 1,500 tons	According to the state, a negligible amount has been imported.	N.A.	Jim Chiles, MN Pollution Control Agency (651) 296-7273
Mississippi	194,164 tons, according to receiving states.	Tennessee 134,164 tons Louisiana 60,000 tons (FY06)	553,772 tons in 2005. Imported amounts have been relatively stable since 2002.	Tennessee 318,391 tons Louisiana 107,973 tons Alabama 97,517 tons Arkansas 29,895 tons	Pradip Bhowal, MS Dept. of Environmental Quality (601) 961-5082 http://www.deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/pdf/SW_2005StatusReport/\$File/AnnualReport2005%20-%20Web%20Version.pdf?OpenElement

CRS-20

State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information
Missouri	2,398,865 tons in 2005; 2,520,071 tons in 2006.	Illinois 1,598,625 tons Kansas 769,356 tons Iowa 10,857 tons Tennessee 9,723 tons Arkansas ('06) 7,574 tons Kentucky 2,730 tons	227,858 tons in 2006, a slight increase over 2003.	Arkansas 101,644 tons Illinois 81,917 tons Kansas 37,594 tons Iowa 6,704 tons	Glenda Marshall-Griffin, MO Dept. of Natural Resources (573) 526-3843
Montana	Montana does not track exports, and is not believed to export any significant amount of MSW.	N.A.	32,205 tons in 2005 — almost identical to the amount in 2003.	Idaho 29,000 tons No. Dakota 3,000 tons The rest from Wyoming and Utah.	Pat Crowley, MT Dept. of Environmental Quality (406) 444-5294
Nebraska	The state does not collect records on MSW exports, but Iowa and Kansas reported receiving 12,415 tons from Nebraska in 2005. Iowa alone received 23,628 tons from Nebraska in FY 2006.	Iowa 8,952 tons Kansas 3,463 tons	The state does not collect records on MSW imports. Iowa reports sending Nebraska 5,028 tons of MSW in FY2005.	Iowa.	Keith Powell, NE Dept. of Environmental Quality (402) 471-4210
Nevada	Arizona estimates that it received 4,500 tons of MSW from Nevada. In addition, a small amount is exported to Idaho from border communities in the northeast corner of the state.	Arizona, Idaho.	381,719 tons in 2005.	Almost all (379,009 tons) from California. A small amount is imported from neighboring communities in Utah and Arizona.	Dave Simpson, NV Division of Environmental Protection (775) 687-9469

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information
New Hampshire	CRS estimates exports of 175,000 tons in 2005, based on reports from receiving states.	Mostly to Maine; 41,000 tons to Massachusetts.	In 2005, New Hampshire imported 402,900 tons of MSW, primarily from Massachusetts. Imports were unchanged compared to 2002.	Mass. 281,375 tons Maine 54,000 tons Vermont 49,800 tons Conn. 10,661 tons Rhode Island 6,856 tons	Donald Maurer, NH Dept. of Environmental Services (603) 271-3713
New Jersey	5,772,838 tons in 2005, according to eight receiving states.	Penn. 4,512,908 tons Georgia 394,747 tons Virginia 334,009 tons Ohio 316,656 tons S. Carolina 155,716 tons New York 56,136 tons West Va. 2,086 tons Maryland 580 tons	1,731,729 tons in 2005, 94% from New York.	New York 1,639,916 tons Penn. 70,950 tons Internat'l 16,689 tons 9 other states 4,174 tons	Ray Worob, NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection (609) 984-6903
New Mexico	Texas and Arizona report receiving small amounts of waste from New Mexico.	Texas and Arizona.	471,345 tons were imported in 2005, a decrease of about 65,000 tons since 2003.	Texas 450,000 tons Colorado 17,000 tons The rest is from Arizona, Oklahoma, Mexico, and possibly Utah.	Connie Pasteris, NM Environment Dept. (505) 476-3561
New York	Ten importing states report a total of 7,198,648 tons from New York in 2005, a decrease of over 1 million tons since 2003. New York facilities reported exports of 4,070,503 tons in 2005.	Penn. 3,075,953 tons Virginia 1,803,754 tons New Jersey 1,639,916 tons Ohio 583,999 tons Georgia 75,345 tons West Va. 13,810 tons Connecticut 3,769 tons Michigan 1,325 tons Massachusetts 627 tons Kentucky 150 tons	New York reports that 769,083 tons of MSW were imported in 2005, an increase of 450,000 tons since 2003. The state also imported 390,000 tons of other solid waste in 2005.	Conn. 218,013 tons Mass. 216,661 tons Ontario 195,228 tons New Jersey 56,136 tons Pennsylvania 41,368 tons Vermont 38,087 tons Quebec 2,114 tons N. Hampshire 1,476 tons	Gerard Wagner, NY State Dept. of Environmental Conservation (518) 402-8662

CRS-22

State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information
North Carolina	1,074,386 tons in 2005, according to receiving states. In addition, the state exported 96,001 tons to a South Carolina transfer station, which, after baling, were sent back to North Carolina for disposal. Exports account for slightly over 10% of the waste generated in the state.	S. Carolina 554,074 tons Virginia 418,868 tons Tennessee 56,806 tons Georgia 42,668 tons West Va. 1,970 tons	137,298 tons in FY2006 (July 2005-June 2006). Does not include 107,888 tons of waste imported from a South Carolina transfer station, which originally received the waste from North Carolina.	S. Carolina 80,661 tons Virginia 56,637 tons	Ellen Lorscheider, NC Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources (919) 508-8499 http://wastenot.enr.state.nc.us/swhome/AR05-06.pdf
North Dakota	Montana estimates that North Dakota exported 3,000 tons to Montana in 2005.	Montana	88,000 tons in 2005, according to Minnesota.	Minnesota	Steve Tillotson, ND Dept. of Health (701) 328-5166
Ohio	857,005 tons in 2005, a decrease of almost 250,000 tons since 2003.	Michigan 299,791 tons Kentucky 249,902 tons West Va. 161,024 tons Indiana 115,489 tons Pennsylvania 29,832 tons Georgia 815 tons Virginia 152 tons	Ohio imported 3,024,452 tons of solid waste in 2005, but 43% of it was C&D waste, industrial waste, and other non-MSW. Imports of general solid waste, the equivalent of MSW, totaled 1,689,470 tons.	Ohio imported waste from 27 states. The largest sources were New York (35%), New Jersey (19%), Pennsylvania (13%), Massachusetts (10%), Connecticut (8%), Indiana (6%), West Virginia (4%), and Kentucky (3%).	Michelle Kenton, OH Environmental Protection Agency (614) 728-5368 http://www.epa.state.oh.us/pic/facts/2005_out_of_state_waste.pdf

CRS-23

State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information
Oklahoma	CRS estimates exports at 110,000 tons in 2005, based on reports from receiving states.	Texas about 80,000 tons Kansas 27,499 tons Small amounts to New Mexico.	State does not track imports. Kansas reports that 400,868 tons of waste were shipped from the Wichita area to Oklahoma in 2005, but the quantity imported dropped significantly in mid to late-2006, when a new landfill opened in Kansas.	Mostly from Kansas.	John Roberts, OK Dept. of Environmental Quality (405) 702-5100
Ontario, Canada	Ontario shipped 3,976,399 tons of MSW to the United States in 2005, according to receiving states. Michigan received 95% of the total. (Data for Michigan are for FY2005 and were converted from cubic yards to tons by CRS.)	Michigan 3,781,171 tons New York 195,228 tons	None.	N.A.	Bruce Pope, Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy (416) 325-4420
Oregon	Oregon exported 52,438 tons of MSW in 2005.	Washington and Idaho.	Oregon imported 1,795,971 tons of MSW in 2005. Imports accounted for 37% of all the waste disposed in Oregon that year.	Wash. 1,745,171 tons California 49,000 tons Idaho 1,800 tons	Judy Henderson, OR Dept. of Environmental Quality (503) 229-5521

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information
Pennsylvania	The state does not track exports. According to neighboring states, Pennsylvania exported 338,265 tons of MSW in 2005.	Ohio 214,951 tons New Jersey 70,950 tons New York 41,368 tons West Virginia 9,513 tons Virginia 1,483 tons (Exports to Ohio estimated by CRS, based on Ohio data.)	7,931,984 tons in 2005, a decline of 2.7 million tons since 2001. The state is still, by far, the largest importer of MSW, representing about 20% of the national total of imports. In addition to MSW, Pennsylvania received 1.7 million tons of other solid waste from out of state in 2005.	New Jersey and New York accounted for nearly 96% of Pennsylvania's MSW imports in 2005. NJ 4,512,908 tons NY 3,075,953 tons Conn. 201,700 tons West Va. 68,264 tons Ohio 29,832 tons Maryland 26,350 tons 6 others 16,976 tons	Sally Lohman, PA Dept. of Environmental Protection (717) 787-7382 [http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/landrecwaste/cwp/view.asp?a=1238&Q=464453&PM=1]
Rhode Island	Receiving states reported 76,077 tons of MSW from Rhode Island in 2005.	Georgia 38,687 tons Mass. 30,534 tons N. Hampshire 6,856 tons Small amounts to Connecticut and New Jersey.	Massachusetts reports sending 5,924 tons of MSW to RI. Officially, however, RI does not accept MSW from out-of-state. In 2005, all MSW imported to RI was reported as sent back out-of-state for disposal.	Massachusetts	Robert Schmidt, RI Dept. of Environmental Management (401) 222-2797 x7260
South Carolina	Receiving states reported 163,646 tons of waste from South Carolina.	Georgia 81,738 tons NC (FY06) 80,661 tons West Va. 748 tons Virginia 499 tons	South Carolina imported 1,243,993 tons of MSW in FY2005 (7/04-6/05), plus 284,106 tons of other solid waste disposed at MSW landfills.	No. Carolina 554,074 tons Mass. 475,495 tons New Jersey 155,716 tons Texas 29,882 tons Georgia 28,810 tons Non-MSW came mostly from Georgia, Delaware, and North Carolina.	Pete Stevens, SC Dept. of Health and Environmental Control (803) 896-4149 http://www.scdhec.gov/recycle/forms/msw05f.pdf

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information
South Dakota	The state does not track exports of MSW.	N.A.	The state does not track imports of MSW. Minnesota reports having shipped 1,500 tons of waste to South Dakota in 2005.	Minnesota	Jim Wentz, SD Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources (605) 773-3153
Tennessee	Six neighboring states report receiving 518,896 tons of waste from Tennessee in 2005, an increase of about 70% since 2001.	Mississippi 318,391 tons Kentucky 126,416 tons Virginia 39,805 tons Georgia 30,083 tons The remainder went to Indiana and W. Virginia.	682,411 tons in 2005, 741,560 tons in 2006. Imports increased 28% from 2003 to 2006.	Kentucky 283,836 tons Virginia 147,485 Miss. 134,164 NC 56,806 The remainder came from 5 other states. (2005 data)	A. Wayne Brashear, TN Dept. of Environment and Conservation (615) 532-8010
Texas	460,000 tons.	New Mexico 450,000 tons Louisiana 10,300 tons (FY06)	259,040 tons in 2005.	Louisiana 152,615 tons Oklahoma 83,219 tons Arkansas 22,521 tons Small amounts from New Mexico and Kansas. (Oklahoma and Arkansas are estimated based on Texas data.)	Edward Block, TX Commission on Environmental Quality (512) 239-6613
Utah	CRS estimates exports at 1,500 tons. As in previous years, about 1,000 tons of waste went from Wendover, Utah, to Wendover, Nevada. Also, Arizona reports about 500 tons of waste from Utah. Perhaps 50 tons to Montana.	Nevada, Arizona, Montana	16,038 tons of MSW in 2005, plus 275,837 tons of industrial waste.	Arizona	Ralph Bohn, UT Dept. of Environmental Quality (801) 538-6794

CRS-26

State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information
Vermont	In 2005, 104,278 tons were exported, according to receiving states. About 20% of the waste generated in the state goes out of state for disposal.	N. Hampshire 49,800 tons New York 38,087 tons Massachusetts 16,391 tons	Facilities in Vermont do not receive any out-of-state waste.	N.A.	Julie Hackbarth, VT Dept. of Environmental Conservation (802) 241-3446
Virginia	The state does not track MSW exports. Six states report 210,688 tons of exports from Virginia.	Tennessee 147,485 tons NC (FY06) 56,637 tons West Va. 5,321 tons Penn. 918 tons Kentucky 283 tons Georgia 44 tons	Virginia remains the second-largest waste importer. The state imported 5,709,441 tons of MSW in 2005 and 1.3 million tons of other waste (mostly C&D waste, incinerator ash, and industrial waste). Imports increased by about 400,000 tons compared with 2003.	Maryland 1,992,313 tons New York 1,803,754 tons DC 1,059,700 tons N. Carolina 418,868 tons New Jersey 334,009 tons Smaller amounts from 13 other states.	Kathy Frahm, VA Dept. of Environmental Quality (804) 698-4376 http://www.deq.virginia.gov/waste/aswrs.html
Washington	1,745,171 tons of MSW in 2005, according to Oregon. Washington has over 200 million tons of disposal capacity (38 years at current disposal rates), but because of contractual arrangements, the state exports substantial amounts of waste.	Oregon.	147,746 tons of MSW in 2005, plus 67,112 tons of other waste.	B.C., Canada 101,834 tons Oregon 45,554 tons Idaho 32,256 tons Alaska 25,201 tons Montana 13 tons	Ellen Caywood, WA Dept. of Ecology (360) 407-6132 http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0607024.pdf

CRS-27

State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information
West Virginia	No tracking system. Eight receiving states reported 298,238 tons of waste from West Virginia. Exports virtually unchanged since 2003.	Kentucky 106,936 tons Ohio 74,301 tons Pennsylvania 68,264 tons Virginia 38,114 tons Maryland 8,844 tons 3 other states 1,779 tons (Exports to Ohio estimated by CRS, based on Ohio data.)	194,917 tons in 2005, a decrease of almost 30% since 2003. Imports represented about 10% of total waste disposal in West Virginia in 2005.	Ohio 161,024 tons NY 13,810 tons Penn. 9,513 tons Virginia 5,623 tons The rest from 6 other states.	Jan Borowski, WV Solid Waste Management Board (304) 926-0448
Wisconsin	The state does not collect export data, but four receiving states reported 263,126 tons of Wisconsin exports in 2005, an increase of 23% since 2003.	Michigan 211,648 tons Illinois 47,056 tons Iowa 2,901 tons Indiana 1,521 tons	2,143,133 tons in 2005, an increase of 77% since 2003. Imports from Illinois and Minnesota both increased substantially.	Illinois 1,412,153 tons Minn. 729,264 tons Michigan 1,676 tons	Lindsey Miller, WI Dept. of Natural Resources (608)266-2111
Wyoming	The state does not collect export data. Montana reported about 200 tons from Wyoming.	Montana	The state does not collect import data. A few tons a day may enter the state.	N.A.	Bob Doctor, WY Dept. of Environmental Quality (307) 473-3468

N.A. = not available

Source: CRS, based on information provided by state program officials.