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Congressional Research Service

Report RL34043

Interstate Shipment of Municipal Solid Waste: 2007 Update

James E. McCarthy, Resources, Science, and Industry Division

Updated June 13, 2007

Abstract. 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. 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.

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Interstate Shipment of Municipal Solid Waste: 2007 Update

James E. McCarthy
Specialist in Environmental Policy

June 13, 2007

<http://wikileaks.org/wiki/CRS-RL34043>

Congressional Research Service

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Summary

This report, which replaces a 2004 report on the same subject (CRS Report RL32570, *Interstate Shipment of Municipal Solid Waste: 2004 Update*), 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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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 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.

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.

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.

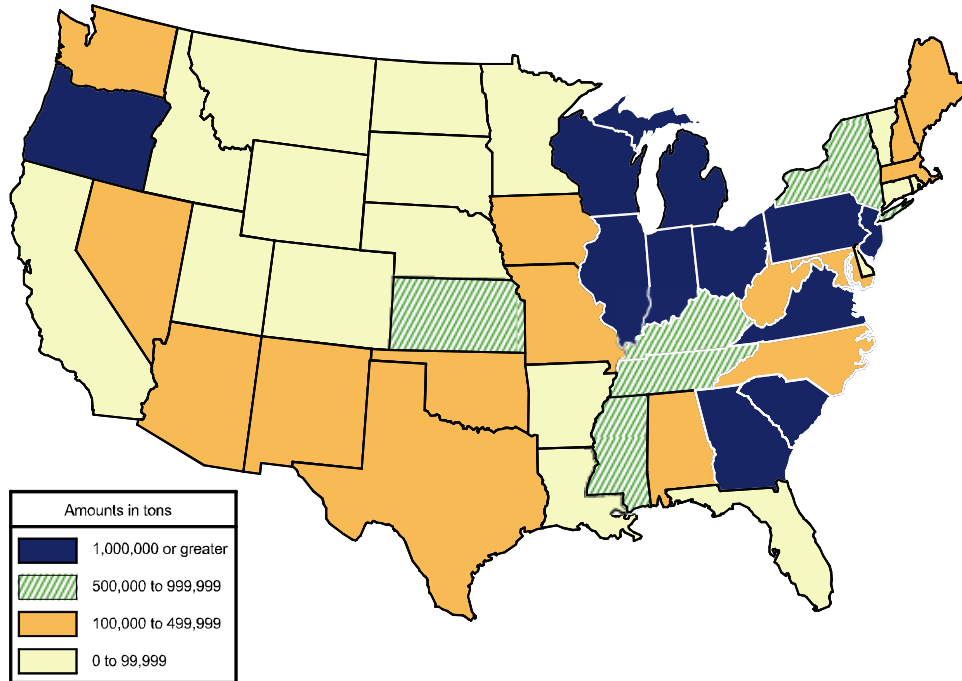
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³ We rely on imports rather than exports as our measure of total shipments, because we believe that waste management facilities and states have a greater interest in accurately measuring imports than they do exports. Often the amounts received and 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%.

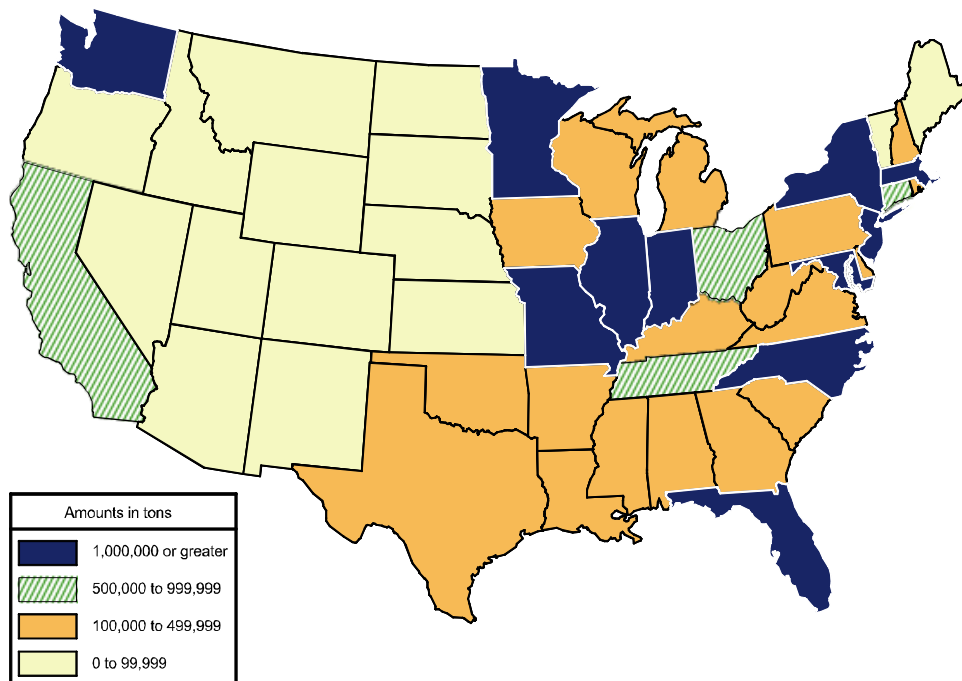
⁵ Much of the waste destined for recycling may also have crossed state lines, but waste destined for recycling is not as controversial as that sent for disposal. In addition, recycling facilities do not generally require permits by state agencies. Thus, amounts shipped across state lines for recycling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

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

State	Quantity Imported
Pennsylvania	^a 7,931,984
Virginia	^b 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

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State	Quantity Imported
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	<u>1,500</u>
Total	42,194,725

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

- 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.

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

State	Quantity Exported
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

State	Quantity Exported
Nebraska	12,415
Arizona	7,000
Nevada	4,500
North Dakota	3,000
Utah	1,500
Wyoming	200
Total	42,766,533

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.

a. exports to the United States

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

State	Imports	Exports	Net Imports /Net Exports(-)
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.

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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 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,

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).

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.
- 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

⁷ Letter of Senators Stabenow and Levin to Hon. Lauerl 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.

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. 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.

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.

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).

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 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

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

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.

amount of waste exported, destination of exports, amount of waste imported, source of imports, and a state agency contact for additional information.

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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.
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 http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/lgcentral/drs/Reports/Statewide/SVTotals.asp

<http://wikileaks.org/wiki/CRS-RL34043>

State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information		
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	Connecticut reports 43,921 tons of MSW imports in 2005.	Massachusetts	36,924 tons	Judy Belaval, CT Dept. of Environmental Protection (860) 424-3237
		Pennsylvania	201,700 tons		New York	3,769 tons	
		Ohio	131,801 tons		Rhode Island	3,218 tons	
		Massachusetts	81,151 tons				
		Georgia	3,869 tons				
		Michigan	36 tons				
		West Va.	29 tons				
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	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	
		Pennsylvania	8,741 tons				
		Small amounts to Maryland and New Jersey.					
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	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	
		Pennsylvania	1,858 tons				
		An uncertain amount went to Maryland, as well.					

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information
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 Small amounts may go to Alabama.	1,039,611 tons 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 S. Carolina Tennessee	75,000 tons 28,810 tons 17,056 tons 1,744,317 tons in 2005. Waste imports have increased by 750,000 tons since 2002.	Florida N. Jersey S. Carolina New York N. Carolina Rh. Island Tennessee Maryland 12 others	1,039,611 tons 394,747 tons 81,738 tons 75,345 tons 42,668 tons 38,687 tons 30,083 tons 29,454 tons 11,984 tons Scott Henson, GA Dept. of Natural Resources (404) 362-4533
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 Montana Oregon	32,256 tons 29,000 tons 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

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information		
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	The state reports 2,114,898 tons of imports in 2005. (Data converted from cubic yards to tons by CRS.)	Missouri (76%)	Ellen Robinson, IL Environmental Protection Agency (217) 782-9288 http://www.epa.state.il.us/land/landfill-capacity/index.html	
		Wisconsin	1,412,153 tons		Iowa (19%)		
		Michigan	416,538 tons		Indiana (3%)		
		Missouri	71,095 tons		Wisconsin (2%)		
		Iowa	12,926 tons		Small amounts from 6 other states.		
		Kentucky	6,332 tons				
Indiana	Five receiving states reported a total of 1,061,581 tons of MSW from Indiana in 2005.	Michigan	731,270 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	Michelle Weddle, IN Dept of Environmental Management (317) 233-4624 http://www.in.gov/idem/catalog/documents/land/far05.pdf
		Kentucky	170,870 tons		Ohio	115,489 tons	
		Ohio	97,518 tons		Kentucky	109,786 tons	
		Illinois	61,854 tons		Michigan	65,521 tons	
		Virginia	69 tons		23 others	15,097 tons	
Iowa	409,881 tons in 2005.	Illinois	398,112 tons	The state reported a total of 300,528 tons in FY2005. Imports declined to 281,925 tons in FY2006.	Minnesota	265,939 tons	Mark Warren, IA Dept of Natural Resources (515) 281-4968
		Missouri	6,704 tons		Illinois	11,874 tons	
		Nebraska	5,028 tons		Missouri	10,857 tons	
		Wisconsin	37 tons		Nebraska	8,952 tons	
		(Exports to Nebraska do not include waste directly hauled without passing through a transfer station.)			Wisconsin	2,901 tons	
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	800,318 tons of MSW in 2005, almost all from Missouri.	Missouri	769,356 tons	Christine Mennicke, KS Dept. of Health and Environment (785) 296-0724
		Missouri	45,282 tons		Oklahoma	27,499 tons	
					Nebraska	3,463 tons	

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information		
Kentucky	488,157 tons in 2005, a 48% increase since 2003.	Tennessee	283,836 tons	663,685 tons in 2005. Imports in 2006 rose slightly to 686,151 tons.	Ohio	249,902 tons	Allan Bryant, KY Dept. for Environmental Protection (502) 564-6716
		Indiana	141,365 tons		Indiana	170,870 tons	
		Ohio	58,679 tons		Tennessee	126,416 tons	
		Illinois	4,277 tons		West Va.	106,936 tons	
Louisiana	Neighboring states reported 260,588 tons in 2005. Little change from 2003.	Texas	152,615 tons	77,190 tons in FY2006 (July 1, 2005-June 30, 2006).	Mississippi	60,000 tons	John Rogers, LA Dept. of Environmental Quality (225) 219-3266
		Mississippi	107,973 tons		Texas	10,300 tons	
					Arkansas	6,500 tons	
						(CRS estimates based on La. data.)	
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	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	
		Georgia	29,454 tons				
		Pennsylvania	26,350 tons				
		West Va.	87 tons				

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information		
Massachusetts	Receiving states reported a total of 1,986,945 tons from Massachusetts in 2005.	S. Carolina	475,495 tons	In 2005, Massachusetts reported importing a total of 169,845 tons.	Connecticut	81,151 tons	Brian Holdridge, MA Dept. of Environmental Protection (617) 292-5578
		Georgia	394,747 tons		N. Hampshire	41,079 tons	
		Maine	300,000 tons		Rhode Island	30,534 tons	
		N. Hampshire	281,375 tons		Vermont	16,391 tons	
		New York	216,661 tons		New York	627 tons	
		Ohio	168,740 tons		Maine	63 tons	
		Maryland	101,367 tons				
		Connecticut	36,924 tons				
		Rhode Island	5,924 tons				
		Pennsylvania	5,417 tons				
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	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	Christina Miller, MI Dept. of Environmental Quality (517) 373-4741 http://www.deq.state.mi.us/documents/deq-whm-stsw-ReportSolidWasteLandfilledFY2005.pdf
		Ohio	32,658 tons		Indiana	731,270 tons	
		Wisconsin	1,676 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.			

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information		
Minnesota	In 2005, the state exported about 1,085,000 tons.	Wisconsin	729,264 tons	According to the state, a negligible amount has been imported.	N.A.	Jim Chiles, MN Pollution Control Agency (651) 296-7273	
		Iowa	265,939 tons				
		N. Dakota	88,000 tons				
		S. Dakota	1,500 tons				
Mississippi	194,164 tons, according to receiving states.	Tennessee	134,164 tons	553,772 tons in 2005. Imported amounts have been relatively stable since 2002.	Tennessee	318,391 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
		Louisiana	60,000 tons (FY2006)		Louisiana	107,973 tons	
		Alabama	97,517 tons		Arkansas	29,895 tons	
Missouri	2,398,865 tons in 2005; 2,520,071 tons in 2006.	Illinois	1,598,625 tons	227,858 tons in 2006, a slight increase over 2003.	Arkansas	101,644 tons	Glenda Marshall-Griffin, MO Dept. of Natural Resources (573) 526-3843
		Kansas	769,356 tons		Illinois	81,917 tons	
		Iowa	10,857 tons		Kansas	37,594 tons	
		Tennessee	9,723 tons		Iowa	6,704 tons	
		Arkansas ('06)	7,574 tons				
		Kentucky	2,730 tons				
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	Pat Crowley, MT Dept. of Environmental Quality (406) 444-5294
				N. Dakota	3,000 tons		
					The rest from Wyoming and Utah.		

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information	
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 Kansas	8,952 tons 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	
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.	Massachusetts Maine Vermont Connecticut Rhode Island	281,375 tons 54,000 tons 49,800 tons 10,661 tons 6,856 tons	Donald Maurer, NH Dept. of Environmental Services (603) 271-3713

<http://wikileaks.org/wiki/CRS-10-34049>

State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information		
New Jersey	5,772,838 tons in 2005, according to eight receiving states.	Pennsylvania	4,512,908 tons	1,731,729 tons in 2005, 94% from New York.	New York	1,639,916 tons	Ray Worob, NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection (609) 984-6903
		Georgia	394,747 tons		Pennsylvania	70,950 tons	
		Virginia	334,009 tons		International	16,689 tons	
		Ohio	316,656 tons		9 other states	4,174 tons	
		S. Carolina	155,716 tons				
		New York	56,136 tons				
		West Va.	2,086 tons				
		Maryland	580 tons				
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 Colorado The rest is from Arizona, Oklahoma, Mexico, and possibly Utah.	450,000 tons 17,000 tons Connie Pasteris, NM Environment Dept. (505) 476-3561		

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information		
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.	Pennsylvania	3,075,953 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.	Connecticut	218,013 tons	Gerard Wagner, NY State Dept. of Environmental Conservation (518) 402-8662
		Virginia	1,803,754 tons		Massachusetts	216,661 tons	
		New Jersey	1,639,916 tons		Ontario	195,228 tons	
		Ohio	583,999 tons		New Jersey	56,136 tons	
		Georgia	75,345 tons		Pennsylvania	41,368 tons	
		West Va.	13,810 tons		Vermont	38,087 tons	
		Connecticut	3,769 tons		Quebec	2,114 tons	
		Michigan	1,325 tons		N. Hampshire	1,476 tons	
		Massachusetts	627 tons				
		Kentucky	150 tons				
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	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	Ellen Lorscheider, NC Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources (919) 508-8499 http://wastenot.enr.state.nc.us/swhome/AR05-06.pdf
		Virginia	418,868 tons		Virginia	56,637 tons	
		Tennessee	56,806 tons				
		Georgia	42,668 tons				
		West Va.	1,970 tons				
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

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information		
Ohio	857,005 tons in 2005, a decrease of almost 250,000 tons since 2003.	Michigan	299,791 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	
		Kentucky	249,902 tons				
		West Va.	161,024 tons				
		Indiana	115,489 tons				
		Pennsylvania	29,832 tons				
		Georgia	815 tons				
		Virginia	152 tons				
Oklahoma	CRS estimates exports at 110,000 tons in 2005, based on reports from receiving states. http://wikileaks.org/wiki/CRS-RL34043	Texas	about 80,000 tons	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	
		Kansas	27,499 tons				
		Small amounts to New Mexico.					
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	None.	N.A.	Bruce Pope, Ontario Ministry of Environment and Energy (416) 325-4420	
		New York	195,228 tons				
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.	Washington	1,745,171 tons	Judy Henderson, OR Dept. of Environmental Quality (503) 229-5521
					California	49,000 tons	
					Idaho	1,800 tons	

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	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.	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
		New Jersey	70,950 tons			
		New York	41,368 tons		New York	3,075,953 tons
		West Virginia	9,513 tons		Connecticut	201,700 tons
		Virginia	1,483 tons		West Va.	68,264 tons
		(Exports to Ohio estimated by CRS, based on Ohio data.)			Ohio	29,832 tons
					Maryland	26,350 tons
					6 others	16,976 tons
Rhode Island	Receiving states reported 76,077 tons of MSW from Rhode Island in 2005.	Georgia	38,687 tons	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
		Massachusetts	30,534 tons			
		N. Hampshire	6,856 tons			
		Small amounts to Connecticut and New Jersey.				

<http://wikileaks.org/wiki/CRS-RL34043>

State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information	
South Carolina	Receiving states reported 163,646 tons of waste from South Carolina.	Georgia NC (FY2006) West Va. Virginia	81,738 tons 80,661 tons 748 tons 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.	N. Carolina 554,074 tons Massachusetts 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
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 Wente, 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 Kentucky Virginia Georgia The remainder went to Indiana and W. Virginia.	318,391 tons 126,416 tons 39,805 tons 30,083 tons	682,411 tons in 2005, 741,560 tons in 2006. Imports increased 28% from 2003 to 2006.	Kentucky 283,836 tons Virginia 147,485 tons Mississippi 134,164 tons NC 56,806 tons 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 Louisiana (FY2006)	450,000 tons 10,300 tons	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

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information		
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		
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 New York Massachusetts	49,800 tons 38,087 tons 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 NC (FY2006) West Va. Pennsylvania Kentucky Georgia	147,485 tons 56,637 tons 5,321 tons 918 tons 283 tons 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 New York DC N. Carolina New Jersey Smaller amounts from 13 other states.	1,992,313 tons 1,803,754 tons 1,059,700 tons 418,868 tons 334,009 tons 	Kathy Frahm, VA Dept. of Environmental Quality (804) 698-4376 http://www.deq.virginia.gov/waste/aswrs.html

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State	Amount of MSW Exported	Destination of Exported Waste	Amount of MSW Imported	Sources of Imported Waste	Additional Information
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 Oregon Idaho Alaska Montana	101,834 tons 45,554 tons 32,256 tons 25,201 tons 13 tons Ellen Caywood, WA Dept. of Ecology (360) 407-6132 http://www.ecy.wa.gov/pubs/0607024.pdf
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 NY Penn. Virginia The rest from 6 other states.	161,024 tons 13,810 tons 9,513 tons 5,623 tons 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 Minn. Michigan	1,412,153 tons 729,264 tons 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

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

Note: N.A. = not available

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<http://wikileaks.org/wiki/CRS-RL34043>