



Missouri
Department of
Natural Resources

Celebrating 40 years of advancements in solid waste management

- 1972 - Senate Bill 387, the Missouri Solid Waste Management Law, became effective August 28, 1972.
- 1974 - Authorized by Senate Bill 1, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources was created under state reorganization.
- 1970-1975 - More than 550 town-operated dumps were closed and eventually replaced by 125 engineered landfills.
- 1981 - More than 400 communities had implemented solid waste management plans addressing storage, collection, transportation and disposal of residential and commercial waste.
- 1981 - The Missouri Waste Control Coalition was formed.
- 1986 – The passage of Senate Bill 475 amended the Solid Waste Management Law and required, for the first time, closure and post-closure plans and Financial Assurance Instruments, 20 years of post-closure maintenance, leachate collection systems, baseline groundwater data, state-certified solid waste technicians to operate landfills, and allowed the assessment of civil penalties, along with permit suspension and revocation. It also encouraged state offices for the first time to buy recycled products.
- 1987 - Directed by S.B. 475, the Environmental Improvement and Energy Resources Authority completed the Statewide Resource Recovery Feasibility and Planning Study on the quantity of Missouri's solid waste. . The report included 18 recommended actions that, if implemented, would increase resource conservation and recovery in Missouri.
- 1988 - The passage of Senate Bill 535 amended the Solid Waste Management Law to give the department the authority to attach terms and conditions to solid waste permits and to enforce the violation of those terms and conditions, initiate infectious waste requirements and habitual violator provisions, allowing for the denial of solid waste permits based on the violation history of the applicant.

- 1989 - Governor John Ashcroft announced the Missouri Policy on Resource Recovery. This policy called for:
 - Reducing the amount of solid waste that is created,
 - Reusing, recycling or composting solid waste,
 - Recovering and using energy from solid waste, and
 - Incinerating or disposing of residual waste in a sanitary landfill.
- 1990 - The passage of Senate Bill 530 amended the Solid Waste Management Law to create Solid Waste Management Regions, Districts, and Plans, established tonnage fee collection, prohibited lead acid batteries, major appliances, waste oil, whole waste tires and yard waste from being landfilled. It focused the efforts of individuals, businesses, state and local government, towards the goal of diverting 40 percent of the waste stream from landfill disposal. Eventually 20 solid waste management districts across the state were formed to foster city, county, and regional cooperation to help achieve this goal.
- 1990 - S.B. 530 also created the 50-cent fee on purchases of new tires sold at retail stores.
- 1991 - The landfill ban on major appliances, whole waste tires, waste oil and lead acid batteries took effect.
- 1992 - The solid waste management districts began to receive funding.
- 1992 - The passage of Senate Bill 1732 amended the Solid Waste Management Law to increase the post-closure care of landfills from 20 to 30 years. The landfill ban on yard waste also took effect.
- 1993 - The Missouri Recycling Association forms.
- 1994 - Missouri implemented new landfill regulations that mirrored the new federal Subtitle D standards. These requirements included siting restrictions for new landfills, tightened design and operating criteria, groundwater monitoring and corrective action, and closure and post-closure requirements, and increased cost of financial assurance. Many landfills around the state chose to close rather than upgrade to the new standards, resulting in a reduction of the number of active landfills in the state to about 30. Conversely, the number of transfer stations increased substantially.
- 1994 - The department's Solid Waste Management Program received a \$1.75 million grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency to study

the effects of the heavy precipitation patterns that occurred during the Great Flood of 1993 on Missouri's landfills. See Research Projects for more information.

- 1995 - The passage of Senate Bills 60 and S 112 created significant changes to the Solid Waste Management Law, specifically amending the permitting requirements and process for solid waste facilities. The 50-cent new tire fee was renewed.
- 1997 - New regulations for permit-exempt and beneficial-use pilot project activities took effect.
- 1999 - Governor Mel Carnahan signed House Bill 603 into law. The state's 50-cent new tire fee was extended again to January 1, 2004. Concerned citizens were now allowed to participate earlier and more often in the siting and permitting process for landfills.
- 2005 - The passage of Senate Bill 225 reinstated the state's 50-cent per new tire fee to January 1, 2010.
- 2009 - House Bill 661 extended the new tire fee until January 1, 2015.
- 2010-2011 - The Missouri Closed Landfill Technical Assistance Project, allowing assessments on closed landfills throughout the state of Missouri, was conducted through a Grant from the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Utilities Programs. Through file reviews and site assessments, the program examined 58 old closed rural landfills through the state.
- 2011 - A one-time Disaster Recovery Scrap Tire Surface Material Grant for entities devastated by the May 22, 2011 Joplin tornado was announced on August 26, 2011.

Since the mid-1950s, Missouri has made a transition from unhealthy open dumps to today's engineered, permitted and regulated landfill sites. Integrated solid waste management planning, which recognizes that some "wastes" are actually resources, is widely practiced throughout the state.