

AN ACT in relation to environmental protection.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,  
represented in the General Assembly:

ARTICLE I. Recommendations of the Illinois  
Environmental Regulatory Review Commission.

Section 10. The Environmental Protection Act is amended  
by changing Sections 4, 5, 22.2, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 42,  
and 45 and adding Section 28.6 as follows:

(415 ILCS 5/4) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1004)

Sec. 4. Environmental Protection Agency; establishment;  
duties.

(a) There is established in the Executive Branch of the  
State Government an agency to be known as the Environmental  
Protection Agency. This Agency shall be under the  
supervision and direction of a Director who shall be  
appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the  
Senate. The term of office of the Director shall expire on  
the third Monday of January in odd numbered years, provided  
that he or she shall hold office until a successor is  
appointed and has qualified. The Director shall receive an  
annual salary as set by the Governor from time to time or as  
set by the Compensation Review Board, whichever is greater.  
If set by the Governor, the Director's annual salary may not  
exceed 85% of the Governor's annual salary. The Director, in  
accord with the Personnel Code, shall employ and direct such  
personnel, and shall provide for such laboratory and other  
facilities, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of  
this Act. In addition, the Director may by agreement secure  
such services as he or she may deem necessary from any other  
department, agency, or unit of the State Government, and may

employ and compensate such consultants and technical assistants as may be required.

(b) The Agency shall have the duty to collect and disseminate such information, acquire such technical data, and conduct such experiments as may be required to carry out the purposes of this Act, including ascertainment of the quantity and nature of discharges from any contaminant source and data on those sources, and to operate and arrange for the operation of devices for the monitoring of environmental quality.

(c) The Agency shall have authority to conduct a program of continuing surveillance and of regular or periodic inspection of actual or potential contaminant or noise sources, of public water supplies, and of refuse disposal sites.

(d) In accordance with constitutional limitations, the Agency shall have authority to enter at all reasonable times upon any private or public property for the purpose of:

(1) Inspecting and investigating to ascertain possible violations of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any Board order; or the Act or of regulations thereunder, or of permits or terms or conditions thereof; or

(2) In accordance with the provisions of this Act, taking whatever preventive or corrective action, including but not limited to removal or remedial action, that is necessary or appropriate whenever there is a release or a substantial threat of a release of (A) a hazardous substance or pesticide or (B) petroleum from an underground storage tank.

(e) The Agency shall have the duty to investigate violations of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any

~~Board order; Act or of regulations adopted thereunder, or of permits or terms or conditions thereof,~~ to issue administrative citations as provided in Section 31.1 of this Act, and to take such summary enforcement action as is provided for by Section 34 of this Act.

(f) The Agency shall appear before the Board in any hearing upon a petition for variance, the denial of a permit, or the validity or effect of a rule or regulation of the Board, and shall have the authority to appear before the Board in any hearing under the Act.

(g) The Agency shall have the duty to administer, in accord with Title X of this Act, such permit and certification systems as may be established by this Act or by regulations adopted thereunder. The Agency may enter into written delegation agreements with any department, agency, or unit of State or local government under which all or portions of this duty may be delegated for public water supply storage and transport systems, sewage collection and transport systems, air pollution control sources with uncontrolled emissions of 100 tons per year or less and application of algicides to waters of the State. Such delegation agreements will require that the work to be performed thereunder will be in accordance with Agency criteria, subject to Agency review, and shall include such financial and program auditing by the Agency as may be required.

(h) The Agency shall have authority to require the submission of complete plans and specifications from any applicant for a permit required by this Act or by regulations thereunder, and to require the submission of such reports regarding actual or potential violations of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any Board order ~~the Act or of regulations thereunder, or of permits or terms or conditions thereof,~~ as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(i) The Agency shall have authority to make recommendations to the Board for the adoption of regulations under Title VII of the Act.

(j) The Agency shall have the duty to represent the State of Illinois in any and all matters pertaining to plans, procedures, or negotiations for interstate compacts or other governmental arrangements relating to environmental protection.

(k) The Agency shall have the authority to accept, receive, and administer on behalf of the State any grants, gifts, loans, indirect cost reimbursements, or other funds made available to the State from any source for purposes of this Act or for air or water pollution control, public water supply, solid waste disposal, noise abatement, or other environmental protection activities, surveys, or programs. Any federal funds received by the Agency pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in a trust fund with the State Treasurer and held and disbursed by him in accordance with Treasurer as Custodian of Funds Act, provided that such monies shall be used only for the purposes for which they are contributed and any balance remaining shall be returned to the contributor.

The Agency is authorized to promulgate such regulations and enter into such contracts as it may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this subsection.

(l) The Agency is hereby designated as water pollution agency for the state for all purposes of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; as implementing agency for the State for all purposes of the Safe Drinking Water Act, Public Law 93-523, as now or hereafter amended, except Section 1425 of that Act; as air pollution agency for the state for all purposes of the Clean Air Act of 1970, Public Law 91-604, approved December 31, 1970, as amended; and as solid waste agency for the state for all purposes of the

Solid Waste Disposal Act, Public Law 89-272, approved October 20, 1965, and amended by the Resource Recovery Act of 1970, Public Law 91-512, approved October 26, 1970, as amended, and amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, (P.L. 94-580) approved October 21, 1976, as amended; as noise control agency for the state for all purposes of the Noise Control Act of 1972, Public Law 92-574, approved October 27, 1972, as amended; and as implementing agency for the State for all purposes of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-510), as amended; and otherwise as pollution control agency for the State pursuant to federal laws integrated with the foregoing laws, for financing purposes or otherwise. The Agency is hereby authorized to take all action necessary or appropriate to secure to the State the benefits of such federal Acts, provided that the Agency shall transmit to the United States without change any standards adopted by the Pollution Control Board pursuant to Section 5(c) of this Act. This subsection (1) of Section 4 shall not be construed to bar or prohibit the Environmental Protection Trust Fund Commission from accepting, receiving, and administering on behalf of the State any grants, gifts, loans or other funds for which the Commission is eligible pursuant to the Environmental Protection Trust Fund Act. The Agency is hereby designated as the State agency for all purposes of administering the requirements of Section 313 of the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986.

Any municipality, sanitary district, or other political subdivision, or any Agency of the State or interstate Agency, which makes application for loans or grants under such federal Acts shall notify the Agency of such application; the Agency may participate in proceedings under such federal Acts.

(m) The Agency shall have authority, consistent with

Section 5(c) and other provisions of this Act, and for purposes of Section 303(e) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as now or hereafter amended, to engage in planning processes and activities and to develop plans in cooperation with units of local government, state agencies and officers, and other appropriate persons in connection with the jurisdiction or duties of each such unit, agency, officer or person. Public hearings shall be held on the planning process, at which any person shall be permitted to appear and be heard, pursuant to procedural regulations promulgated by the Agency.

(n) In accordance with the powers conferred upon the Agency by Sections 10(g), 13(b), 19, 22(d) and 25 of this Act, the Agency shall have authority to establish and enforce minimum standards for the operation of laboratories relating to analyses and laboratory tests for air pollution, water pollution, noise emissions, contaminant discharges onto land and sanitary, chemical, and mineral quality of water distributed by a public water supply. The Agency may enter into formal working agreements with other departments or agencies of state government under which all or portions of this authority may be delegated to the cooperating department or agency.

(o) The Agency shall have the authority to issue certificates of competency to persons and laboratories meeting the minimum standards established by the Agency in accordance with Section 4(n) of this Act and to promulgate and enforce regulations relevant to the issuance and use of such certificates. The Agency may enter into formal working agreements with other departments or agencies of state government under which all or portions of this authority may be delegated to the cooperating department or agency.

(p) Except as provided in Section 17.7, the Agency shall have the duty to analyze samples as required from each public

water supply to determine compliance with the contaminant levels specified by the Pollution Control Board. The maximum number of samples which the Agency shall be required to analyze for microbiological quality shall be 6 per month, but the Agency may, at its option, analyze a larger number each month for any supply. Results of sample analyses for additional required bacteriological testing, turbidity, residual chlorine and radionuclides are to be provided to the Agency in accordance with Section 19. Owners of water supplies may enter into agreements with the Agency to provide for reduced Agency participation in sample analyses.

(q) The Agency shall have the authority to provide notice to any person who may be liable pursuant to Section 22.2(f) of this Act for a release or a substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or pesticide. Such notice shall include the identified response action and an opportunity for such person to perform the response action.

(r) The Agency may enter into written delegation agreements with any unit of local government under which it may delegate all or portions of its inspecting, investigating and enforcement functions. Such delegation agreements shall require that work performed thereunder be in accordance with Agency criteria and subject to Agency review. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no unit of local government shall be liable for any injury resulting from the exercise of its authority pursuant to such a delegation agreement unless the injury is proximately caused by the willful and wanton negligence of an agent or employee of the unit of local government, and any policy of insurance coverage issued to a unit of local government may provide for the denial of liability and the nonpayment of claims based upon injuries for which the unit of local government is not liable pursuant to this subsection (r).

(s) The Agency shall have authority to take whatever

preventive or corrective action is necessary or appropriate, including but not limited to expenditure of monies appropriated from the Build Illinois Bond Fund and the Build Illinois Purposes Fund for removal or remedial action, whenever any hazardous substance or pesticide is released or there is a substantial threat of such a release into the environment. The State, the Director, and any State employee shall be indemnified for any damages or injury arising out of or resulting from any action taken under this subsection. The Director of the Agency is authorized to enter into such contracts and agreements as are necessary to carry out the Agency's duties under this subsection.

(t) The Agency shall have authority to distribute grants, subject to appropriation by the General Assembly, for financing and construction of municipal wastewater facilities. With respect to all monies appropriated from the Build Illinois Bond Fund and the Build Illinois Purposes Fund for wastewater facility grants, the Agency shall make distributions in conformity with the rules and regulations established pursuant to the Anti-Pollution Bond Act, as now or hereafter amended.

(u) Pursuant to the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, the Agency shall have the authority to adopt such rules as are necessary or appropriate for the Agency to implement Section 31.1 of this Act.

(v) (Blank.)

(w) Neither the State, nor the Director, nor the Board, nor any State employee shall be liable for any damages or injury arising out of or resulting from any action taken under subsection (s).

(x)(1) The Agency shall have authority to distribute grants, subject to appropriation by the General Assembly, to units of local government for financing and construction of public water supply facilities. With



respect to all monies appropriated from the Build Illinois Bond Fund or the Build Illinois Purposes Fund for public water supply grants, such grants shall be made in accordance with rules promulgated by the Agency. Such rules shall include a requirement for a local match of 30% of the total project cost for projects funded through such grants.

(2) The Agency shall not terminate a grant to a unit of local government for the financing and construction of public water supply facilities unless and until the Agency adopts rules that set forth precise and complete standards, pursuant to Section 5-20 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, for the termination of such grants. The Agency shall not make determinations on whether specific grant conditions are necessary to ensure the integrity of a project or on whether subagreements shall be awarded, with respect to grants for the financing and construction of public water supply facilities, unless and until the Agency adopts rules that set forth precise and complete standards, pursuant to Section 5-20 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, for making such determinations. The Agency shall not issue a stop-work order in relation to such grants unless and until the Agency adopts precise and complete standards, pursuant to Section 5-20 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, for determining whether to issue a stop-work order.

(y) The Agency shall have authority to release any person from further responsibility for preventive or corrective action under this Act following successful completion of preventive or corrective action undertaken by such person upon written request by the person.

(Source: P.A. 91-25, eff. 6-9-99; 92-574, eff. 6-26-02.)

(415 ILCS 5/5) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1005)

Sec. 5. Pollution Control Board.

(a) There is hereby created an independent board to be known as the Pollution Control Board, consisting of 7 technically qualified members, no more than 4 of whom may be of the same political party, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

All members shall hold office for 3 years from the first day of July in the year in which they were appointed, except in case of an appointment to fill a vacancy. In case of a vacancy in the office when the Senate is not in session, the Governor may make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate, when he or she shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the Senate, shall hold the office during the remainder of the term.

Members of the Board shall hold office until their respective successors have been appointed and qualified. Any member may resign from office, such resignation to take effect when a successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Board members shall be paid \$37,000 per year or an amount set by the Compensation Review Board, whichever is greater, and the Chairman shall be paid \$43,000 per year or an amount set by the Compensation Review Board, whichever is greater. Each member shall be reimbursed for expenses necessarily incurred, shall devote full time to the performance of his or her duties and shall make a financial disclosure upon appointment. Each Board member may employ one secretary and one assistant, and the Chairman one secretary and 2 assistants. The Board also may employ and compensate hearing officers to preside at hearings under this Act, and such other personnel as may be necessary. Hearing officers shall be attorneys licensed to practice law in Illinois.

The Governor shall designate one Board member to be

Chairman, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

The Board shall hold at least one meeting each month and such additional meetings as may be prescribed by Board rules. In addition, special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by any 2 Board members, upon delivery of 24 hours written notice to the office of each member. All Board meetings shall be open to the public, and public notice of all meetings shall be given at least 24 hours in advance of each meeting. In emergency situations in which a majority of the Board certifies that exigencies of time require the requirements of public notice and of 24 hour written notice to members may be dispensed with, and Board members shall receive such notice as is reasonable under the circumstances.

Four members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, and 4 votes shall be required for any final determination by the Board, except in a proceeding to remove a seal under paragraph (d) of Section 34 of this Act. The Board shall keep a complete and accurate record of all its meetings.

(b) The Board shall determine, define and implement the environmental control standards applicable in the State of Illinois and may adopt rules and regulations in accordance with Title VII of this Act.

(c) The Board shall have authority to act for the State in regard to the adoption of standards for submission to the United States under any federal law respecting environmental protection. Such standards shall be adopted in accordance with Title VII of the Act and upon adoption shall be forwarded to the Environmental Protection Agency for submission to the United States pursuant to subsections (l) and (m) of Section 4 of this Act. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the discretion of the Governor to delegate authority granted to the Governor under any federal law.

(d) The Board shall have authority to conduct proceedings upon complaints charging violations of this Act,

any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, ~~or~~ any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any Board order; upon administrative citations; upon petitions for variances or adjusted standards; upon petitions for review of the Agency's final determinations on permit applications in accordance with Title X of this Act; upon petitions to remove seals under Section 34 of this Act; and upon other petitions for review of final determinations which are made pursuant to this Act or Board rule and which involve a subject which the Board is authorized to regulate. The Board may also conduct other proceedings as may be provided by this Act or any other statute or rule.

(e) In connection with any proceeding pursuant to subsection (b) or (d) of this Section, the Board may subpoena and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence reasonably necessary to resolution of the matter under consideration. The Board shall issue such subpoenas upon the request of any party to a proceeding under subsection (d) of this Section or upon its own motion.

(f) The Board may prescribe reasonable fees for permits required pursuant to this Act. Such fees in the aggregate may not exceed the total cost to the Agency for its inspection and permit systems. The Board may not prescribe any permit fees which are different in amount from those established by this Act.

(Source: P.A. 92-574, eff. 6-26-02.)

(415 ILCS 5/22.2) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1022.2)

Sec. 22.2. Hazardous waste; fees; liability.

(a) There are hereby created within the State Treasury 2 special funds to be known respectively as the "Hazardous Waste Fund" and the "Hazardous Waste Research Fund", constituted from the fees collected pursuant to this Section. In addition to the fees collected under this Section, the

Hazardous Waste Fund shall include other moneys made available from any source for deposit into the Fund.

(b) (1) On and after January 1, 1989, the Agency shall collect from the owner or operator of each of the following sites a fee in the amount of:

(A) 9 cents per gallon or \$18.18 per cubic yard, if the hazardous waste disposal site is located off the site where such waste was produced. The maximum amount payable under this subdivision (A) with respect to the hazardous waste generated by a single generator and deposited in monofills is \$30,000 per year. If, as a result of the use of multiple monofills, waste fees in excess of the maximum are assessed with respect to a single waste generator, the generator may apply to the Agency for a credit.

(B) 9 cents or \$18.18 per cubic yard, if the hazardous waste disposal site is located on the site where such waste was produced, provided however the maximum amount of fees payable under this paragraph (B) is \$30,000 per year for each such hazardous waste disposal site.

(C) If the hazardous waste disposal site is an underground injection well, \$6,000 per year if not more than 10,000,000 gallons per year are injected, \$15,000 per year if more than 10,000,000 gallons but not more than 50,000,000 gallons per year are injected, and \$27,000 per year if more than 50,000,000 gallons per year are injected.

(D) 3 cents per gallon or \$6.06 per cubic yard of hazardous waste received for treatment at a hazardous waste treatment site, if the hazardous waste treatment site is located off the site where such waste was produced and if such hazardous waste

treatment site is owned, controlled and operated by a person other than the generator of such waste. After treatment at such hazardous waste treatment site, the waste shall not be subject to any other fee imposed by this subsection (b). For purposes of this subsection (b), the term "treatment" is defined as in Section 3.505 but shall not include recycling, reclamation or reuse.

(2) The General Assembly shall annually appropriate to the Fund such amounts as it deems necessary to fulfill the purposes of this Act.

(3) The Agency shall have the authority to accept, receive, and administer on behalf of the State any moneys made available to the State from any source for the purposes of the Hazardous Waste Fund set forth in subsection (d) of this Section.

(4) Of the amount collected as fees provided for in this Section, the Agency shall manage the use of such funds to assure that sufficient funds are available for match towards federal expenditures for response action at sites which are listed on the National Priorities List; provided, however, that this shall not apply to additional monies appropriated to the Fund by the General Assembly, nor shall it apply in the event that the Director finds that revenues in the Hazardous Waste Fund must be used to address conditions which create or may create an immediate danger to the environment or public health or to the welfare of the people of the State of Illinois.

(5) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this subsection (b), sludge from a publicly-owned sewage works generated in Illinois, coal mining wastes and refuse generated in Illinois, bottom boiler ash, flyash and flue gas desulphurization sludge from public utility electric

generating facilities located in Illinois, and bottom boiler ash and flyash from all incinerators which process solely municipal waste shall not be subject to the fee.

(6) For the purposes of this subsection (b), "monofill" means a facility, or a unit at a facility, that accepts only wastes bearing the same USEPA hazardous waste identification number, or compatible wastes as determined by the Agency.

(c) The Agency shall establish procedures, not later than January 1, 1984, relating to the collection of the fees authorized by this Section. Such procedures shall include, but not be limited to: (1) necessary records identifying the quantities of hazardous waste received or disposed; (2) the form and submission of reports to accompany the payment of fees to the Agency; and (3) the time and manner of payment of fees to the Agency, which payments shall be not more often than quarterly.

(d) Beginning July 1, 1996, the Agency shall deposit all such receipts in the State Treasury to the credit of the Hazardous Waste Fund, except as provided in subsection (e) of this Section. All monies in the Hazardous Waste Fund shall be used by the Agency for the following purposes:

(1) Taking whatever preventive or corrective action is necessary or appropriate, in circumstances certified by the Director, including but not limited to removal or remedial action whenever there is a release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or pesticide; provided, the Agency shall expend no more than \$1,000,000 on any single incident without appropriation by the General Assembly.

(2) To meet any requirements which must be met by the State in order to obtain federal funds pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, (P.L. 96-510).

(3) In an amount up to 30% of the amount collected as fees provided for in this Section, for use by the Agency to conduct groundwater protection activities, including providing grants to appropriate units of local government which are addressing protection of underground waters pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

(4) To fund the development and implementation of the model pesticide collection program under Section 19.1 of the Illinois Pesticide Act.

(5) To the extent the Agency has received and deposited monies in the Fund other than fees collected under subsection (b) of this Section, to pay for the cost of Agency employees for services provided in reviewing the performance of response actions pursuant to Title XVII of this Act.

(6) In an amount up to 15% of the fees collected annually under subsection (b) of this Section, for use by the Agency for administration of the provisions of this Section.

(e) The Agency shall deposit 10% of all receipts collected under subsection (b) of this Section, but not to exceed \$200,000 per year, in the State Treasury to the credit of the Hazardous Waste Research Fund established by this Act. Pursuant to appropriation, all monies in such Fund shall be used by the Department of Natural Resources for the purposes set forth in this subsection.

The Department of Natural Resources may enter into contracts with business, industrial, university, governmental or other qualified individuals or organizations to assist in the research and development intended to recycle, reduce the volume of, separate, detoxify or reduce the hazardous properties of hazardous wastes in Illinois. Monies in the Fund may also be used by the Department of Natural Resources for technical studies, monitoring activities, and educational



and research activities which are related to the protection of underground waters. Monies in the Hazardous Waste Research Fund may be used to administer the Illinois Health and Hazardous Substances Registry Act. Monies in the Hazardous Waste Research Fund shall not be used for any sanitary landfill or the acquisition or construction of any facility. This does not preclude the purchase of equipment for the purpose of public demonstration projects. The Department of Natural Resources shall adopt guidelines for cost sharing, selecting, and administering projects under this subsection.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision or rule of law, and subject only to the defenses set forth in subsection (j) of this Section, the following persons shall be liable for all costs of removal or remedial action incurred by the State of Illinois or any unit of local government as a result of a release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or pesticide:

(1) the owner and operator of a facility or vessel from which there is a release or substantial threat of release of a hazardous substance or pesticide;

(2) any person who at the time of disposal, transport, storage or treatment of a hazardous substance or pesticide owned or operated the facility or vessel used for such disposal, transport, treatment or storage from which there was a release or substantial threat of a release of any such hazardous substance or pesticide;

(3) any person who by contract, agreement, or otherwise has arranged with another party or entity for transport, storage, disposal or treatment of hazardous substances or pesticides owned, controlled or possessed by such person at a facility owned or operated by another party or entity from which facility there is a release or substantial threat of a release of such hazardous

substances or pesticides; and

(4) any person who accepts or accepted any hazardous substances or pesticides for transport to disposal, storage or treatment facilities or sites from which there is a release or a substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or pesticide.

Any monies received by the State of Illinois pursuant to this subsection (f) shall be deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the Hazardous Waste Fund.

In accordance with the other provisions of this Section, costs of removal or remedial action incurred by a unit of local government may be recovered in an action before the Board brought by the unit of local government under subsection (i) of this Section. Any monies so recovered shall be paid to the unit of local government.

(g)(1) No indemnification, hold harmless, or similar agreement or conveyance shall be effective to transfer from the owner or operator of any vessel or facility or from any person who may be liable for a release or substantial threat of a release under this Section, to any other person the liability imposed under this Section. Nothing in this Section shall bar any agreement to insure, hold harmless or indemnify a party to such agreements for any liability under this Section.

(2) Nothing in this Section, including the provisions of paragraph (g)(1) of this Section, shall bar a cause of action that an owner or operator or any other person subject to liability under this Section, or a guarantor, has or would have, by reason of subrogation or otherwise against any person.

(h) For purposes of this Section:

(1) The term "facility" means:

(A) any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline including but not

limited to any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works, well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft; or

(B) any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, or otherwise come to be located.

(2) The term "owner or operator" means:

(A) any person owning or operating a vessel or facility;

(B) in the case of an abandoned facility, any person owning or operating the abandoned facility or any person who owned, operated, or otherwise controlled activities at the abandoned facility immediately prior to such abandonment;

(C) in the case of a land trust as defined in Section 2 of the Land Trustee as Creditor Act, the person owning the beneficial interest in the land trust;

(D) in the case of a fiduciary (other than a land trustee), the estate, trust estate, or other interest in property held in a fiduciary capacity, and not the fiduciary. For the purposes of this Section, "fiduciary" means a trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, conservator or other person holding a facility or vessel in a fiduciary capacity;

(E) in the case of a "financial institution", meaning the Illinois Housing Development Authority and that term as defined in Section 2 of the Illinois Banking Act, that has acquired ownership, operation, management, or control of a vessel or facility through foreclosure or under the terms of a security interest held by the financial institution

or under the terms of an extension of credit made by the financial institution, the financial institution only if the financial institution takes possession of the vessel or facility and the financial institution exercises actual, direct, and continual or recurrent managerial control in the operation of the vessel or facility that causes a release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or pesticide resulting in removal or remedial action;

(F) In the case of an owner of residential property, the owner if the owner is a person other than an individual, or if the owner is an individual who owns more than 10 dwelling units in Illinois, or if the owner, or an agent, representative, contractor, or employee of the owner, has caused, contributed to, or allowed the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance or pesticide. The term "residential property" means single family residences of one to 4 dwelling units, including accessory land, buildings, or improvements incidental to those dwellings that are exclusively used for the residential use. For purposes of this subparagraph (F), the term "individual" means a natural person, and shall not include corporations, partnerships, trusts, or other non-natural persons.

(G) In the case of any facility, title or control of which was conveyed due to bankruptcy, foreclosure, tax delinquency, abandonment, or similar means to a unit of State or local government, any person who owned, operated, or otherwise controlled activities at the facility immediately beforehand.

(H) The term "owner or operator" does not

include a unit of State or local government which acquired ownership or control through bankruptcy, tax delinquency, abandonment, or other circumstances in which the government acquires title by virtue of its function as sovereign. The exclusion provided under this paragraph shall not apply to any State or local government which has caused or contributed to the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance from the facility, and such a State or local government shall be subject to the provisions of this Act in the same manner and to the same extent, both procedurally and substantively, as any nongovernmental entity, including liability under Section 22.2(f).

(i) The costs and damages provided for in this Section may be imposed by the Board in an action brought before the Board in accordance with Title VIII of this Act, except that Section 33(c) of this Act shall not apply to any such action.

(j) (1) There shall be no liability under this Section for a person otherwise liable who can establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the release or substantial threat of release of a hazardous substance and the damages resulting therefrom were caused solely by:

(A) an act of God;

(B) an act of war;

(C) an act or omission of a third party other than an employee or agent of the defendant, or other than one whose act or omission occurs in connection with a contractual relationship, existing directly or indirectly, with the defendant (except where the sole contractual arrangement arises from a published tariff and acceptance for carriage by a common carrier by rail), if the defendant establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that (i) he exercised due care with respect to

the hazardous substance concerned, taking into consideration the characteristics of such hazardous substance, in light of all relevant facts and circumstances, and (ii) he took precautions against foreseeable acts or omissions of any such third party and the consequences that could foreseeably result from such acts or omissions; or

(D) any combination of the foregoing paragraphs.

(2) There shall be no liability under this Section for any release permitted by State or federal law.

(3) There shall be no liability under this Section for damages as a result of actions taken or omitted in the course of rendering care, assistance, or advice in accordance with this Section or the National Contingency Plan pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-510) or at the direction of an on-scene coordinator appointed under such plan, with respect to an incident creating a danger to public health or welfare or the environment as a result of any release of a hazardous substance or a substantial threat thereof. This subsection shall not preclude liability for damages as the result of gross negligence or intentional misconduct on the part of such person. For the purposes of the preceding sentence, reckless, willful, or wanton misconduct shall constitute gross negligence.

(4) There shall be no liability under this Section for any person (including, but not limited to, an owner of residential property who applies a pesticide to the residential property or who has another person apply a pesticide to the residential property) for response costs or damages as the result of the storage, handling and use, or recommendation for storage, handling and use, of a pesticide consistent with:

(A) its directions for storage, handling and use as

stated in its label or labeling;

(B) its warnings and cautions as stated in its label or labeling; and

(C) the uses for which it is registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and the Illinois Pesticide Act.

(4.5) There shall be no liability under subdivision (f)(1) of this Section for response costs or damages as the result of a release of a pesticide from an agrichemical facility site if the Agency has received notice from the Department of Agriculture pursuant to Section 19.3 of the Illinois Pesticide Act, the owner or operator of the agrichemical facility is proceeding with a corrective action plan under the Agrichemical Facility Response Action Program implemented under that Section, and the Agency has provided a written endorsement of a corrective action plan.

(4.6) There shall be no liability under subdivision (f)(1) of this Section for response costs or damages as the result of a substantial threat of a release of a pesticide from an agrichemical facility site if the Agency has received notice from the Department of Agriculture pursuant to Section 19.3 of the Illinois Pesticide Act and the owner or operator of the agrichemical facility is proceeding with a corrective action plan under the Agrichemical Facility Response Action Program implemented under that Section.

(5) Nothing in this subsection (j) shall affect or modify in any way the obligations or liability of any person under any other provision of this Act or State or federal law, including common law, for damages, injury, or loss resulting from a release or substantial threat of a release of any hazardous substance or for removal or remedial action or the costs of removal or remedial action of such hazardous substance.

(6)(A) The term "contractual relationship", for the

purpose of this subsection includes, but is not limited to, land contracts, deeds or other instruments transferring title or possession, unless the real property on which the facility concerned is located was acquired by the defendant after the disposal or placement of the hazardous substance on, in, or at the facility, and one or more of the circumstances described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of this paragraph is also established by the defendant by a preponderance of the evidence:

(i) At the time the defendant acquired the facility the defendant did not know and had no reason to know that any hazardous substance which is the subject of the release or threatened release was disposed of on, in or at the facility.

(ii) The defendant is a government entity which acquired the facility by escheat, or through any other involuntary transfer or acquisition, or through the exercise of eminent domain authority by purchase or condemnation.

(iii) The defendant acquired the facility by inheritance or bequest.

In addition to establishing the foregoing, the defendant must establish that he has satisfied the requirements of subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of this subsection (j).

(B) To establish the defendant had no reason to know, as provided in clause (i) of subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the defendant must have undertaken, at the time of acquisition, all appropriate inquiry into the previous ownership and uses of the property consistent with good commercial or customary practice in an effort to minimize liability. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the court shall take into account any specialized knowledge or experience on the part of the defendant, the relationship of the purchase price to the value of the property if



uncontaminated, commonly known or reasonably ascertainable information about the property, the obviousness of the presence or likely presence of contamination at the property, and the ability to detect such contamination by appropriate inspection.

(C) Nothing in this paragraph (6) or in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall diminish the liability of any previous owner or operator of such facility who would otherwise be liable under this Act. Notwithstanding this paragraph (6), if the defendant obtained actual knowledge of the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance at such facility when the defendant owned the real property and then subsequently transferred ownership of the property to another person without disclosing such knowledge, such defendant shall be treated as liable under subsection (f) of this Section and no defense under subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be available to such defendant.

(D) Nothing in this paragraph (6) shall affect the liability under this Act of a defendant who, by any act or omission, caused or contributed to the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance which is the subject of the action relating to the facility.

(E) (i) Except as provided in clause (ii) of this subparagraph (E), a defendant who has acquired real property shall have established a rebuttable presumption against all State claims and a conclusive presumption against all private party claims that the defendant has made all appropriate inquiry within the meaning of subdivision (6)(B) of this subsection (j) if the defendant proves that immediately prior to or at the time of the acquisition:

(I) the defendant obtained a Phase I Environmental Audit of the real property that meets or exceeds the requirements of this subparagraph (E), and the Phase I

Environmental Audit did not disclose the presence or likely presence of a release or a substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or pesticide at, on, to, or from the real property; or

(II) the defendant obtained a Phase II Environmental Audit of the real property that meets or exceeds the requirements of this subparagraph (E), and the Phase II Environmental Audit did not disclose the presence or likely presence of a release or a substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or pesticide at, on, to, or from the real property.

(ii) No presumption shall be created under clause (i) of this subparagraph (E), and a defendant shall be precluded from demonstrating that the defendant has made all appropriate inquiry within the meaning of subdivision (6)(B) of this subsection (j), if:

(I) the defendant fails to obtain all Environmental Audits required under this subparagraph (E) or any such Environmental Audit fails to meet or exceed the requirements of this subparagraph (E);

(II) a Phase I Environmental Audit discloses the presence or likely presence of a release or a substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or pesticide at, on, to, or from real property, and the defendant fails to obtain a Phase II Environmental Audit;

(III) a Phase II Environmental Audit discloses the presence or likely presence of a release or a substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or pesticide at, on, to, or from the real property;

(IV) the defendant fails to maintain a written compilation and explanatory summary report of the information reviewed in the course of each Environmental Audit under this subparagraph (E); or

(V) there is any evidence of fraud, material

concealment, or material misrepresentation by the defendant of environmental conditions or of related information discovered during the course of an Environmental Audit.

(iii) For purposes of this subparagraph (E), the term "environmental professional" means an individual (other than a practicing attorney) who, through academic training, occupational experience, and reputation (such as engineers, industrial hygienists, or geologists) can objectively conduct one or more aspects of an Environmental Audit and who either:

(I) maintains at the time of the Environmental Audit and for at least one year thereafter at least \$500,000 of environmental consultants' professional liability insurance coverage issued by an insurance company licensed to do business in Illinois; or

(II) is an Illinois licensed professional engineer or an Illinois licensed industrial hygienist.

An environmental professional may employ persons who are not environmental professionals to assist in the preparation of an Environmental Audit if such persons are under the direct supervision and control of the environmental professional.

(iv) For purposes of this subparagraph (E), the term "real property" means any interest in any parcel of land, and includes, but is not limited to, buildings, fixtures, and improvements.

(v) For purposes of this subparagraph (E), the term "Phase I Environmental Audit" means an investigation of real property, conducted by environmental professionals, to discover the presence or likely presence of a release or a substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or pesticide at, on, to, or from real property, and whether a release or a substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or pesticide has occurred or may occur at, on, to,

or from the real property. Until such time as the United States Environmental Protection Agency establishes standards for making appropriate inquiry into the previous ownership and uses of the facility pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sec. 9601(35)(B)(ii), the investigation shall comply with the procedures of the American Society for Testing and Materials, including the document known as Standard E1527-97, entitled "Standard Procedures for Environmental Site Assessment: Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment Process". Upon their adoption, the standards promulgated by USEPA pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Sec. 9601(35)(B)(ii) shall govern the performance of Phase I Environmental Audits. In addition to the above requirements, the Phase I Environmental Audit shall include a review of recorded land title records for the purpose of determining whether the real property is subject to an environmental land use restriction such as a No Further Remediation Letter, Environmental Land Use Control, or Highway Authority Agreement. The investigation shall include a review of at least each of the following sources of information concerning the current and previous ownership and use of the real property:

(I) Recorded chain of title documents regarding the real property, including all deeds, easements, leases, restrictions, and covenants for a period of 50 years.

(II) Aerial photographs that may reflect prior uses of the real property and that are reasonably obtainable through State, federal, or local government agencies or bodies.

(III) Recorded environmental cleanup liens, if any, against the real property that have arisen pursuant to this Act or federal statutes.

(IV) Reasonably obtainable State, federal, and local government records of sites or facilities at, on, or near the real property to discover the presence or

likely--presence--of--a-hazardous-substance-or-pesticide,  
and-whether-a--release--or--a--substantial--threat--of--a  
release---of--a-hazardous--substance--or--pesticide--has  
occurred-or-may-occur--at,  
on,  
to,  
or--from--the--real  
property.--Such-government-records-shall-include,  
but-not  
be-limited-to:  
--reasonably-obtainable-State,  
federal,  
and  
local-government-investigation-reports-for-those-sites-or  
facilities;  
--reasonably--obtainable--State,  
federal,  
and  
local-government-records-of-activities-likely-to-cause-or  
contribute-to-a-release-or--a--threatened--release--of--a  
hazardous--substance-or-pesticide-at,  
on,  
to,  
or-from-the  
real-property,  
including-landfill--and--other--treatment,  
storage,  
---and--disposal--location--records,  
underground  
storage-tank-records,  
hazardous--waste--transporter--and  
generator-records,  
and-spill-reporting-records;  
and-other  
reasonably---obtainable---State,  
federal,  
and---local  
government-environmental-records-that-report-incidents-or  
activities--that--are--likely-to-cause-or-contribute-to-a  
release-or-a-threatened-release-of-a-hazardous--substance  
or--pesticide--at,  
on,  
to,  
or-from-the-real-property.--In  
order-to-be-deemed-"reasonably--obtainable"--as--required  
herein,  
a-copy-or-reasonable-facsimile-of-the-record-must  
be--obtainable--from-the-government-agency-by-request-and  
upon-payment-of-a-processing-fee,  
if-any,  
established--by  
the--government--agency.---The--Agency--is--authorized-to  
establish--a--reasonable--fee--for--processing---requests  
received--under--this--subparagraph--(E)--for-records.--All  
fees-collected-by-the-Agency-under--this--clause--(v)(IV)  
shall--be--deposited--into--the--Environmental-Protection  
Permit-and-Inspection-Fund--in--accordance--with--Section  
22-8.

Notwithstanding--any--other-law,  
if-the-fee-is-paid,  
the-Agency-shall-process-a-request--received--under--this  
subparagraph--(E)--for--records--within--30--days--of-the

~~receipt-of-such-request.~~

~~{V}--A-visual-site-inspection-of-the--real--property and--all-facilities-and-improvements-on-the-real-property and--a--visual--inspection--of--properties---immediately adjacent-to-the-real-property,-including-an-investigation of--any--use,-storage,-treatment,-spills--from-use,-or disposal-of-hazardous-substances,-hazardous-wastes,-solid wastes,-or-pesticides.---If--the--person--conducting--the investigation--is--denied-access-to-any-property-adjacent to-the-real-property,-the-person-shall-conduct--a--visual inspection-of-that-adjacent-property-from-the-property-to which--the--person--does--have--access--and--from--public rights-of-way.~~

~~{VI}--A-review-of-business-records-for-activities-at or-on-the-real-property-for-a-period-of-50-years.~~

(vi) For purposes of subparagraph (E), the term "Phase II Environmental Audit" means an investigation of real property, conducted by environmental professionals, subsequent to a Phase I Environmental Audit. If the Phase I Environmental Audit discloses the presence or likely presence of a hazardous substance or a pesticide or a release or a substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or pesticide:

(I) In or to soil, the defendant, as part of the Phase II Environmental Audit, shall perform a series of soil borings sufficient to determine whether there is a presence or likely presence of a hazardous substance or pesticide and whether there is or has been a release or a substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or pesticide at, on, to, or from the real property.

(II) In or to groundwater, the defendant, as part of the Phase II Environmental Audit, shall: review information regarding local geology, water well locations, and locations of waters of the State as may be

obtained from State, federal, and local government records, including but not limited to the United States Geological Service, the State Geological Survey Division of the Department of Natural Resources, and the State Water Survey Division of the Department of Natural Resources; and perform groundwater monitoring sufficient to determine whether there is a presence or likely presence of a hazardous substance or pesticide, and whether there is or has been a release or a substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or pesticide at, on, to, or from the real property.

(III) On or to media other than soil or groundwater, the defendant, as part of the Phase II Environmental Audit, shall perform an investigation sufficient to determine whether there is a presence or likely presence of a hazardous substance or pesticide, and whether there is or has been a release or a substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance or pesticide at, on, to, or from the real property.

(vii) The findings of each Environmental Audit prepared under this subparagraph (E) shall be set forth in a written audit report. Each audit report shall contain an affirmation by the defendant and by each environmental professional who prepared the Environmental Audit that the facts stated in the report are true and are made under a penalty of perjury as defined in Section 32-2 of the Criminal Code of 1961. It is perjury for any person to sign an audit report that contains a false material statement that the person does not believe to be true.

(viii) The Agency is not required to review, approve, or certify the results of any Environmental Audit. The performance of an Environmental Audit shall in no way entitle a defendant to a presumption of Agency approval or certification of the results of the Environmental Audit.

The presence or absence of a disclosure document prepared under the Responsible Property Transfer Act of 1988 shall not be a defense under this Act and shall not satisfy the requirements of subdivision (6)(A) of this subsection (j).

(7) No person shall be liable under this Section for response costs or damages as the result of a pesticide release if the Agency has found that a pesticide release occurred based on a Health Advisory issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or an action level developed by the Agency, unless the Agency notified the manufacturer of the pesticide and provided an opportunity of not less than 30 days for the manufacturer to comment on the technical and scientific justification supporting the Health Advisory or action level.

(8) No person shall be liable under this Section for response costs or damages as the result of a pesticide release that occurs in the course of a farm pesticide collection program operated under Section 19.1 of the Illinois Pesticide Act, unless the release results from gross negligence or intentional misconduct.

(k) If any person who is liable for a release or substantial threat of release of a hazardous substance or pesticide fails without sufficient cause to provide removal or remedial action upon or in accordance with a notice and request by the Agency or upon or in accordance with any order of the Board or any court, such person may be liable to the State for punitive damages in an amount at least equal to, and not more than 3 times, the amount of any costs incurred by the State of Illinois as a result of such failure to take such removal or remedial action. The punitive damages imposed by the Board shall be in addition to any costs recovered from such person pursuant to this Section and in addition to any other penalty or relief provided by this Act or any other law.



Any monies received by the State pursuant to this subsection (k) shall be deposited in the Hazardous Waste Fund.

(1) Beginning January 1, 1988, the Agency shall annually collect a \$250 fee for each Special Waste Hauling Permit Application and, in addition, shall collect a fee of \$20 for each waste hauling vehicle identified in the annual permit application and for each vehicle which is added to the permit during the annual period. The Agency shall deposit 85% of such fees collected under this subsection in the State Treasury to the credit of the Hazardous Waste Research Fund; and shall deposit the remaining 15% of such fees collected in the State Treasury to the credit of the Environmental Protection Permit and Inspection Fund. The majority of such receipts which are deposited in the Hazardous Waste Research Fund pursuant to this subsection shall be used by the Department of Natural Resources for activities which relate to the protection of underground waters. Persons engaged in the offsite transportation of hazardous waste by highway and participating in the Uniform Program under subsection (1-5) are not required to file a Special Waste Hauling Permit Application.

(1-5) (1) As used in this subsection:

"Base state" means the state selected by a transporter according to the procedures established under the Uniform Program.

"Base state agreement" means an agreement between participating states electing to register or permit transporters.

"Participating state" means a state electing to participate in the Uniform Program by entering into a base state agreement.

"Transporter" means a person engaged in the offsite transportation of hazardous waste by highway.

"Uniform application" means the uniform registration and permit application form prescribed under the Uniform Program.

"Uniform Program" means the Uniform State Hazardous Materials Transportation Registration and Permit Program established in the report submitted and amended pursuant to 49 U.S.C. Section 5119(b), as implemented by the Agency under this subsection.

"Vehicle" means any self-propelled motor vehicle, except a truck tractor without a trailer, designed or used for the transportation of hazardous waste subject to the hazardous waste manifesting requirements of 40 U.S.C. Section 6923(a)(3).

(2) Beginning July 1, 1998, the Agency shall implement the Uniform State Hazardous Materials Transportation Registration and Permit Program. On and after that date, no person shall engage in the offsite transportation of hazardous waste by highway without registering and obtaining a permit under the Uniform Program. A transporter with its principal place of business in Illinois shall register with and obtain a permit from the Agency. A transporter that designates another participating state in the Uniform Program as its base state shall likewise register with and obtain a permit from that state before transporting hazardous waste in Illinois.

(3) Beginning July 1, 1998, the Agency shall annually collect no more than a \$250 processing and audit fee from each transporter of hazardous waste who has filed a uniform application and, in addition, the Agency shall annually collect an apportioned vehicle registration fee of \$20. The amount of the apportioned vehicle registration fee shall be calculated consistent with the procedures established under the Uniform

Program.

All moneys received by the Agency from the collection of fees pursuant to the Uniform Program shall be deposited into the Hazardous Waste Transporter account hereby created within the Environmental Protection Permit and Inspection Fund. Moneys remaining in the account at the close of the fiscal year shall not lapse to the General Revenue Fund. The State Treasurer may receive money or other assets from any source for deposit into the account. The Agency may expend moneys from the account, upon appropriation, for the implementation of the Uniform Program, including the costs to the Agency of fee collection and administration. In addition, funds not expended for the implementation of the Uniform Program may be utilized for emergency response and cleanup activities related to hazardous waste transportation that are initiated by the Agency.

Whenever the amount of the Hazardous Waste Transporter account exceeds by 115% the amount annually appropriated by the General Assembly, the Agency shall credit participating transporters an amount, proportionately based on the amount of the vehicle fee paid, equal to the excess in the account, and shall determine the need to reduce the amount of the fee charged transporters in the subsequent fiscal year by the amount of the credit.

(4) (A) The Agency may propose and the Board shall adopt rules as necessary to implement and enforce the Uniform Program. The Agency is authorized to enter into agreements with other agencies of this State as necessary to carry out administrative functions or enforcement of the Uniform Program.

(B) The Agency shall recognize a Uniform Program registration as valid for one year from the date a notice of registration form is issued and a permit as valid for

3 years from the date issued or until a transporter fails to renew its registration, whichever occurs first.

(C) The Agency may inspect or examine any motor vehicle or facility operated by a transporter, including papers, books, records, documents, or other materials to determine if a transporter is complying with the Uniform Program. The Agency may also conduct investigations and audits as necessary to determine if a transporter is entitled to a permit or to make suspension or revocation determinations consistent with the standards of the Uniform Program.

(5) The Agency may enter into agreements with federal agencies, national repositories, or other participating states as necessary to allow for the reciprocal registration and permitting of transporters pursuant to the Uniform Program. The agreements may include procedures for determining a base state, the collection and distribution of registration fees, dispute resolution, the exchange of information for reporting and enforcement purposes, and other provisions necessary to fully implement, administer, and enforce the Uniform Program.

(m) (Blank).

(n) (Blank).

(Source: P.A. 91-36, eff. 6-15-99; 92-574, eff. 6-26-02.)

(415 ILCS 5/28.6 new)

Sec. 28.6. Rulemaking to update incorporation by reference.

(a) Any person may file a proposal with the Board to update an incorporation by reference included in a Board rule. The Board or the Agency may also make such a proposal on its own initiative.

(b) A rulemaking to update an incorporation by reference

under this Section shall be for the sole purpose of replacing a reference to an older or obsolete version of a document with a reference to the current version of that document or its successor document.

(c) A rulemaking to update an incorporation by reference under this Section shall comply with Sections 5-40 and 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act. Sections 27 and 28 of this Act do not apply to rulemaking under this Section.

(d) If an objection to the proposed amendment is filed during the public comment period required under Section 5-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, then the proposed amendment shall not be adopted pursuant to this Section. Nothing in this Section precludes the adoption of a change to an incorporation by reference through other lawful rulemaking procedures.

(e) The Board may adopt procedural rules to implement this Section.

(415 ILCS 5/30) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1030)

Sec. 30. Investigations. The Agency shall cause investigations to be made upon the request of the Board or upon receipt of information concerning an alleged violation of this Act, ~~or of any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, promulgated thereunder, or of any permit granted by the~~ Agency or any term or condition of a any such permit, or any Board order, and may cause to be made such other investigations as it shall deem advisable.

(Source: P.A. 92-574, eff. 6-26-02.)

(415 ILCS 5/31) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1031)

Sec. 31. Notice; complaint; hearing.

(a)(1) Within 180 days of becoming aware of an alleged violation of the Act or any rule adopted under the Act or of a permit granted by the Agency or condition of the

permit, the Agency shall issue and serve, by certified mail, upon the person complained against a written notice informing that person that the Agency has evidence of the alleged violation. At a minimum, the written notice shall contain:

(A) notification to the person complained against of the requirement to submit a written response addressing the violations alleged and the option to meet with appropriate agency personnel to resolve any alleged violations that could lead to the filing of a formal complaint;

(B) a detailed explanation by the Agency of the violations alleged;

(C) an explanation by the Agency of the actions that the Agency believes may resolve the alleged violations, including an estimate of a reasonable time period for the person complained against to complete the suggested resolution; and

(D) an explanation of any alleged violation that the Agency believes cannot be resolved without the involvement of the Office of the Illinois Attorney General or the State's Attorney of the county in which the alleged violation occurred and the basis for the Agency's belief.

(2) A written response to the violations alleged shall be submitted to the Agency, by certified mail, within 45 days of receipt of notice by the person complained against, unless the Agency agrees to an extension. The written response shall include:

(A) information in rebuttal, explanation or justification of each alleged violation;

(B) a proposed Compliance Commitment Agreement that includes specified times for achieving each commitment and which may consist of a statement

indicating that the person complained against believes that compliance has been achieved; and

(C) a request for a meeting with appropriate Agency personnel if a meeting is desired by the person complained against.

(3) If the person complained against fails to respond in accordance with the requirements of subdivision (2) of this subsection (a), the failure to respond shall be considered a waiver of the requirements of this subsection (a) and nothing in this Section shall preclude the Agency from proceeding pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section.

(4) A meeting requested pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection (a) shall be held without a representative of the Office of the Illinois Attorney General or the State's Attorney of the county in which the alleged violation occurred, within 60 days of receipt of notice by the person complained against, unless the Agency agrees to a postponement. At the meeting, the Agency shall provide an opportunity for the person complained against to respond to each alleged violation, suggested resolution, and suggested implementation time frame, and to suggest alternate resolutions.

(5) If a meeting requested pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection (a) is held, the person complained against shall, within 21 days following the meeting or within an extended time period as agreed to by the Agency, submit by certified mail to the Agency a written response to the alleged violations. The written response shall include:

(A) additional information in rebuttal, explanation or justification of each alleged violation;

(B) a proposed Compliance Commitment Agreement

that includes specified times for achieving each commitment and which may consist of a statement indicating that the person complained against believes that compliance has been achieved; and

(C) a statement indicating that, should the person complained against so wish, the person complained against chooses to rely upon the initial written response submitted pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection (a).

(6) If the person complained against fails to respond in accordance with the requirements of subdivision (5) of this subsection (a), the failure to respond shall be considered a waiver of the requirements of this subsection (a) and nothing in this Section shall preclude the Agency from proceeding pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section.

(7) Within 30 days of the Agency's receipt of a written response submitted by the person complained against pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection (a), if a meeting is not requested, or subdivision (5) of this subsection (a), if a meeting is held, or within a later time period as agreed to by the Agency and the person complained against, the Agency shall issue and serve, by certified mail, upon the person complained against a written notice informing the person of its acceptance, rejection, or proposed modification to the proposed Compliance Commitment Agreement as contained within the written response.

(8) Nothing in this subsection (a) is intended to require the Agency to enter into Compliance Commitment Agreements for any alleged violation that the Agency believes cannot be resolved without the involvement of the Office of the Attorney General or the State's Attorney of the county in which the alleged violation



occurred, for, among other purposes, the imposition of statutory penalties.

(9) The Agency's failure to respond to a written response submitted pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection (a), if a meeting is not requested, or subdivision (5) of this subsection (a), if a meeting is held, within 30 days, or within the time period otherwise agreed to in writing by the Agency and the person complained against, shall be deemed an acceptance by the Agency of the proposed Compliance Commitment Agreement for the violations alleged in the written notice issued under subdivision (1) of this subsection (a) as contained within the written response.

(10) If the person complained against complies with the terms of a Compliance Commitment Agreement accepted pursuant to this subsection (a), the Agency shall not refer the alleged violations which are the subject of the Compliance Commitment Agreement to the Office of the Illinois Attorney General or the State's Attorney of the county in which the alleged violation occurred. However, nothing in this subsection is intended to preclude the Agency from continuing negotiations with the person complained against or from proceeding pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) of this Section for alleged violations which remain the subject of disagreement between the Agency and the person complained against following fulfillment of the requirements of this subsection (a).

(11) Nothing in this subsection (a) is intended to preclude the person complained against from submitting to the Agency, by certified mail, at any time, notification that the person complained against consents to waiver of the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of this Section.

(b) For alleged violations that remain the subject of disagreement between the Agency and the person complained against following fulfillment of the requirements of subsection (a) of this Section, and as a precondition to the Agency's referral or request to the Office of the Illinois Attorney General or the State's Attorney of the county in which the alleged violation occurred for legal representation regarding an alleged violation that may be addressed pursuant to subsection (c) or (d) of this Section or pursuant to Section 42 of this Act, the Agency shall issue and serve, by certified mail, upon the person complained against a written notice informing that person that the Agency intends to pursue legal action. Such notice shall notify the person complained against of the violations to be alleged and offer the person an opportunity to meet with appropriate Agency personnel in an effort to resolve any alleged violations that could lead to the filing of a formal complaint. The meeting with Agency personnel shall be held within 30 days of receipt of notice served pursuant to this subsection upon the person complained against, unless the Agency agrees to a postponement or the person notifies the Agency that he or she will not appear at a meeting within the 30 day time period. Nothing in this subsection is intended to preclude the Agency from following the provisions of subsection (c) or (d) of this Section or from requesting the legal representation of the Office of the Illinois Attorney General or the State's Attorney of the county in which the alleged violations occurred for alleged violations which remain the subject of disagreement between the Agency and the person complained against after the provisions of this subsection are fulfilled.

(c)(1) For alleged violations which remain the subject of disagreement between the Agency and the person complained against following waiver, pursuant to

subdivision (10) of subsection (a) of this Section, or fulfillment of the requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of this Section, the Office of the Illinois Attorney General or the State's Attorney of the county in which the alleged violation occurred shall issue and serve upon the person complained against a written notice, together with a formal complaint, which shall specify the provision of the Act or the rule or regulation or permit or term or condition thereof under which such person is said to be in violation, and a statement of the manner in, and the extent to which such person is said to violate the Act or such rule or regulation or permit or term or condition thereof and shall require the person so complained against to answer the charges of such formal complaint at a hearing before the Board at a time not less than 21 days after the date of notice by the Board, except as provided in Section 34 of this Act. Such complaint shall be accompanied by a notification to the defendant that financing may be available, through the Illinois Environmental Facilities Financing Act, to correct such violation. A copy of such notice of such hearings shall also be sent to any person that has complained to the Agency respecting the respondent within the six months preceding the date of the complaint, and to any person in the county in which the offending activity occurred that has requested notice of enforcement proceedings; 21 days notice of such hearings shall also be published in a newspaper of general circulation in such county. The respondent may file a written answer, and at such hearing the rules prescribed in Sections 32 and 33 of this Act shall apply. In the case of actual or threatened acts outside Illinois contributing to environmental damage in Illinois, the extraterritorial service-of-process provisions of

Sections 2-208 and 2-209 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply.

With respect to notices served pursuant to this subsection (c)(1) which involve hazardous material or wastes in any manner, the Agency shall annually publish a list of all such notices served. The list shall include the date the investigation commenced, the date notice was sent, the date the matter was referred to the Attorney General, if applicable, and the current status of the matter.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection (c), whenever a complaint has been filed on behalf of the Agency or by the People of the State of Illinois, the parties may file with the Board a stipulation and proposal for settlement accompanied by a request for relief from the requirement of a hearing pursuant to subdivision (1). Unless the Board, in its discretion, concludes that a hearing will be held, the Board shall cause notice of the stipulation, proposal and request for relief to be published and sent in the same manner as is required for hearing pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection. The notice shall include a statement that any person may file a written demand for hearing within 21 days after receiving the notice. If any person files a timely written demand for hearing, the Board shall deny the request for relief from a hearing and shall hold a hearing in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (1).

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection (c), if the Agency becomes aware of a violation of this Act arising from, or as a result of, voluntary pollution prevention activities, the Agency shall not proceed with the written notice required by subsection (a) of this Section unless:

(A) the person fails to take corrective action or eliminate the reported violation within a reasonable time; or

(B) the Agency believes that the violation poses a substantial and imminent danger to the public health or welfare or the environment. For the purposes of this item (B), "substantial and imminent danger" means a danger with a likelihood of serious or irreversible harm.

(d)(1) Any person may file with the Board a complaint, meeting the requirements of subsection (c) of this Section, against any person allegedly violating this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any Board order. ~~or any rule or regulation thereunder or any permit or term or condition thereof.~~ The complainant shall immediately serve a copy of such complaint upon the person or persons named therein. Unless the Board determines that such complaint is duplicative or frivolous, it shall schedule a hearing and serve written notice thereof upon the person or persons named therein, in accord with subsection (c) of this Section.

(2) Whenever a complaint has been filed by a person other than the Attorney General or the State's Attorney, the parties may file with the Board a stipulation and proposal for settlement accompanied by a request for relief from the hearing requirement of subdivision (c)(1) of this Section. Unless the Board, in its discretion, concludes that a hearing should be held, no hearing on the stipulation and proposal for settlement is required.

(e) In hearings before the Board under this Title the burden shall be on the Agency or other complainant to show either that the respondent has caused or threatened to cause air or water pollution or that the respondent has violated or

threatens to violate any provision of this Act or any rule or regulation of the Board or permit or term or condition thereof. If such proof has been made, the burden shall be on the respondent to show that compliance with the Board's regulations would impose an arbitrary or unreasonable hardship.

(f) The provisions of this Section shall not apply to administrative citation actions commenced under Section 31.1 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 92-574, eff. 6-26-02.)

(415 ILCS 5/33) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1033)

Sec. 33. Board orders.

(a) After due consideration of the written and oral statements, the testimony and arguments that shall be submitted at the hearing, or upon default in appearance of the respondent on return day specified in the notice, the Board shall issue and enter such final order, or make such final determination, as it shall deem appropriate under the circumstances. It shall not be a defense to findings of violations of the provisions of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any Board order, ~~the Act or Board regulations~~ or a bar to the assessment of civil penalties that the person has come into compliance subsequent to the violation, except where such action is barred by any applicable State or federal statute of limitation. In all such matters the Board shall file and publish a written opinion stating the facts and reasons leading to its decision. The Board shall immediately notify the respondent of such order in writing by registered mail.

(b) Such order may include a direction to cease and desist from violations of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any permit or term or condition of a

permit, or any Board order ~~the Act or of the Board's rules and regulations any permit or term or condition thereof,~~ and/or the imposition by the Board of civil penalties in accord with Section 42 of this Act. The Board may also revoke the permit as a penalty for violation. If such order includes a reasonable delay during which to correct a violation, the Board may require the posting of sufficient performance bond or other security to assure the correction of such violation within the time prescribed.

(c) In making its orders and determinations, the Board shall take into consideration all the facts and circumstances bearing upon the reasonableness of the emissions, discharges or deposits involved including, but not limited to:

(i) the character and degree of injury to, or interference with the protection of the health, general welfare and physical property of the people;

(ii) the social and economic value of the pollution source;

(iii) the suitability or unsuitability of the pollution source to the area in which it is located, including the question of priority of location in the area involved;

(iv) the technical practicability and economic reasonableness of reducing or eliminating the emissions, discharges or deposits resulting from such pollution source; and

(v) any subsequent compliance.

Whenever a proceeding before the Board may affect the right of the public individually or collectively to the use of community sewer or water facilities provided by a municipally owned or publicly regulated company, the Board shall at least 30 days prior to the scheduled date of the first hearing in such proceeding, give notice of the date, time, place, and purpose of such hearing by public

advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the State concerned. The Board shall conduct a full and complete hearing into the social and economic impact which would result from restriction or denial of the right to use such facilities and allow all persons claiming an interest to intervene as parties and present evidence of such social and economic impact.

(d) All orders issued and entered by the Board pursuant to this Section shall be enforceable by injunction, mandamus, or other appropriate remedy, in accordance with Section 42 of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 85-1041; 86-1363.)

(415 ILCS 5/35) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1035)

Sec. 35. Variances; general provisions. To the extent consistent with applicable provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as now or hereafter amended, the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (P.L. 93-523), as now or hereafter amended, the Clean Air Act as amended in 1977 (P.L. 95-95), and regulations pursuant thereto, and to the extent consistent with applicable provisions of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-580), and regulations pursuant thereto:7

(a) The Board may grant individual variances beyond the limitations prescribed in this Act, whenever it is found, upon presentation of adequate proof, that compliance with any rule or regulation, requirement or order of the Board would impose an arbitrary or unreasonable hardship. However, the Board is not required to find that an arbitrary or unreasonable hardship exists exclusively because the regulatory standard is under review and the costs of compliance are substantial and certain. In granting or denying a variance the Board shall file and publish a written opinion stating the facts and reasons leading to its



decision.

(b) The Agency Board shall grant provisional variances whenever it is found, upon presentation of adequate proof, ~~only--upon--notification--from--the--Agency~~ that compliance on a short term basis with any rule or regulation, requirement or order of the Board, or with any permit requirement, would impose an arbitrary or unreasonable hardship. Such ~~provisional--variances--shall--be--issued--within--2--working--days--of--notification--from--the--Agency.~~

(Source: P.A. 86-671.)

(415 ILCS 5/36) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1036)

Sec. 36. Variances and provisional variances.

(a) In granting a variance the Board may impose such conditions as the policies of this Act may require. If the hardship complained of consists solely of the need for a reasonable delay in which to correct a violation of this Act or of the Board regulations, the Board shall condition the grant of such variance upon the posting of sufficient performance bond or other security to assure the completion of the work covered by the variance. The Board shall have no authority to delegate to the Agency its powers to require such performance bond. The original amount of such performance bond shall not exceed the reasonable cost of the work to be completed pursuant to the variance. The obligation under such bond shall at no time exceed the reasonable cost of work remaining pursuant to the variance.

(b) Except as provided by Section 38 of this Act, any variance granted pursuant to the provisions of this Section shall be granted for such period of time, not exceeding five years, as shall be specified by the Board at the time of the grant of such variance, and upon the condition that the person who receives such variance shall make such periodic progress reports as the Board shall specify. Such variance

may be extended from year to year by affirmative action of the Board, but only if satisfactory progress has been shown.

(c) Any provisional variance granted by the Agency Board pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 35 shall be for a period of time not to exceed 45 days. A provisional variance may be extended ~~Upon receipt of a recommendation from the Agency to extend this time period, the Board shall grant~~ up to an additional 45 days by written decision of the Agency. The provisional variances granted to any one person shall not exceed a total of 90 days during any calendar year.

(Source: P.A. 81-1442.)

(415 ILCS 5/37) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1037)

Sec. 37. Variances; procedures.

(a) Any person seeking a variance pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 35 shall do so by filing a petition for variance with the Board and the Agency. Any person filing such a petition shall pay a filing fee. The Agency shall promptly give written notice of such petition to any person in the county in which the installation or property for which variance is sought is located who has in writing requested notice of variance petitions, the State's attorney of such county, the Chairman of the County Board of such county, and to each member of the General Assembly from the legislative district in which that installation or property is located, and shall publish a single notice of such petition in a newspaper of general circulation in such county. The notices required by this Section shall include the street address, and if there is no street address then the legal description or the location with reference to any well known landmark, highway, road, thoroughfare or intersection.

The Agency shall promptly investigate such petition and consider the views of persons who might be adversely affected by the grant of a variance. The Agency shall make a

recommendation to the Board as to the disposition of the petition. If the Board, in its discretion, concludes that a hearing would be advisable, or if the Agency or any other person files a written objection to the grant of such variance within 21 days, together with a written request for hearing, then a hearing shall be held, under the rules prescribed in Sections 32 and 33 (a) of this Act, and the burden of proof shall be on the petitioner.

(b) Any person seeking a provisional variance pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 35 shall make a request to the Agency. The Agency shall promptly investigate and consider the merits of the request. ~~The Agency may notify the Board of its recommendation.~~ If the Agency fails to take final action within 30 days after receipt of the request for a provisional variance, or if the Agency denies the request, the person may initiate a proceeding with the Board under subsection (a) of Section 35.

If the Agency grants a provisional variance, the Agency must promptly file a copy of its written decision with the Board, and the Board shall give prompt notice of its action to the public by issuing a press release for distribution to newspapers of general circulation in the county. The Board must maintain for public inspection copies of all provisional variances filed with it by the Agency.

(Source: P.A. 87-914; 88-474.)

(415 ILCS 5/42) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1042)

Sec. 42. Civil penalties.

(a) Except as provided in this Section, any person that violates any provision of this Act or any regulation adopted by the Board, or any permit or term or condition thereof, or that violates any ~~determination--or~~ order of the Board pursuant to this Act, shall be liable for ~~to~~ a civil penalty of not to exceed \$50,000 for the violation and an additional

civil penalty of not to exceed \$10,000 for each day during which the violation continues; such penalties may, upon order of the Board or a court of competent jurisdiction, be made payable to the Environmental Protection Trust Fund, to be used in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Protection Trust Fund Act.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this Section:

(1) Any person that violates Section 12(f) of this Act or any NPDES permit or term or condition thereof, or any filing requirement, regulation or order relating to the NPDES permit program, shall be liable to a civil penalty of not to exceed \$10,000 per day of violation.

(2) Any person that violates Section 12(g) of this Act or any UIC permit or term or condition thereof, or any filing requirement, regulation or order relating to the State UIC program for all wells, except Class II wells as defined by the Board under this Act, shall be liable to a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day of violation; provided, however, that any person who commits such violations relating to the State UIC program for Class II wells, as defined by the Board under this Act, shall be liable to a civil penalty of not to exceed \$10,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not to exceed \$1,000 for each day during which the violation continues.

(3) Any person that violates Sections 21(f), 21(g), 21(h) or 21(i) of this Act, or any RCRA permit or term or condition thereof, or any filing requirement, regulation or order relating to the State RCRA program, shall be liable to a civil penalty of not to exceed \$25,000 per day of violation.

(4) In an administrative citation action under Section 31.1 of this Act, any person found to have

violated any provision of subsection (o) of Section 21 of this Act shall pay a civil penalty of \$500 for each violation of each such provision, plus any hearing costs incurred by the Board and the Agency. Such penalties shall be made payable to the Environmental Protection Trust Fund, to be used in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Protection Trust Fund Act; except that if a unit of local government issued the administrative citation, 50% of the civil penalty shall be payable to the unit of local government.

(4-5) In an administrative citation action under Section 31.1 of this Act, any person found to have violated any provision of subsection (p) of Section 21 of this Act shall pay a civil penalty of \$1,500 for each violation of each such provision, plus any hearing costs incurred by the Board and the Agency, except that the civil penalty amount shall be a-first-offense-and \$3,000 for each violation of any provision of subsection (p) of Section 21 that is the person's a second or subsequent adjudicated violation of that provision ~~offense, plus any hearing costs incurred by the Board and the Agency.~~ The penalties shall be deposited into the Environmental Protection Trust Fund, to be used in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Protection Trust Fund Act; except that if a unit of local government issued the administrative citation, 50% of the civil penalty shall be payable to the unit of local government.

(5) Any person who violates subsection 6 of Section 39.5 of this Act or any CAAPP permit, or term or condition thereof, or any fee or filing requirement, or any duty to allow or carry out inspection, entry or monitoring activities, or any regulation or order relating to the CAAPP shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day of violation.

(b.5) In lieu of the penalties set forth in subsections (a) and (b) of this Section, any person who fails to file, in a timely manner, toxic chemical release forms with the Agency pursuant to Section 25b-2 of this Act shall be liable for a civil penalty of \$100 per day for each day the forms are late, not to exceed a maximum total penalty of \$6,000. This daily penalty shall begin accruing on the thirty-first day after the date that the person receives the warning notice issued by the Agency pursuant to Section 25b-6 of this Act; and the penalty shall be paid to the Agency. The daily accrual of penalties shall cease as of January 1 of the following year. All penalties collected by the Agency pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the Environmental Protection Permit and Inspection Fund.

(c) Any person that violates this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any Board order ~~or-an-order-or other-determination-of-the-Board-under-this--Act~~ and causes the death of fish or aquatic life shall, in addition to the other penalties provided by this Act, be liable to pay to the State an additional sum for the reasonable value of the fish or aquatic life destroyed. Any money so recovered shall be placed in the Wildlife and Fish Fund in the State Treasury.

(d) The penalties provided for in this Section may be recovered in a civil action.

(e) The State's Attorney of the county in which the violation occurred, or the Attorney General, may, at the request of the Agency or on his own motion, institute a civil action for an injunction to restrain violations of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any Board order.

(f) The State's Attorney of the county in which the violation occurred, or the Attorney General, shall bring such actions in the name of the people of the State of Illinois.

Without limiting any other authority which may exist for the awarding of attorney's fees and costs, the Board or a court of competent jurisdiction may award costs and reasonable attorney's fees, including the reasonable costs of expert witnesses and consultants, to the State's Attorney or the Attorney General in a case where he has prevailed against a person who has committed a wilful, knowing or repeated violation of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any Board order the-Aet.

Any funds collected under this subsection (f) in which the Attorney General has prevailed shall be deposited in the Hazardous Waste Fund created in Section 22.2 of this Act. Any funds collected under this subsection (f) in which a State's Attorney has prevailed shall be retained by the county in which he serves.

(g) All final orders imposing civil penalties pursuant to this Section shall prescribe the time for payment of such penalties. If any such penalty is not paid within the time prescribed, interest on such penalty at the rate set forth in subsection (a) of Section 1003 of the Illinois Income Tax Act, shall be paid for the period from the date payment is due until the date payment is received. However, if the time for payment is stayed during the pendency of an appeal, interest shall not accrue during such stay.

(h) In determining the appropriate civil penalty to be imposed under subdivisions (a), (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), or (b)(5) of this Section, the Board is authorized to consider any matters of record in mitigation or aggravation of penalty, including but not limited to the following factors:

- (1) the duration and gravity of the violation;
- (2) the presence or absence of due diligence on the part of the violator in attempting to comply with requirements of this Act and regulations thereunder or to

secure relief therefrom as provided by this Act;

(3) any economic benefits accrued by the violator because of delay in compliance with requirements;

(4) the amount of monetary penalty which will serve to deter further violations by the violator and to otherwise aid in enhancing voluntary compliance with this Act by the violator and other persons similarly subject to the Act; and

(5) the number, proximity in time, and gravity of previously adjudicated violations of this Act by the violator.

(Source: P.A. 90-773, eff. 8-14-98; 91-82, eff. 1-1-00.)

(415 ILCS 5/45) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1045)

Sec. 45. Injunctive and other relief.

(a) No existing civil or criminal remedy for any wrongful action shall be excluded or impaired by this Act. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or supersede the provisions of the Illinois Oil and Gas Act and the powers therein granted to prevent the intrusion of water into oil, gas or coal strata and to prevent the pollution of fresh water supplies by oil, gas or salt water or oil field wastes, except that water quality standards as set forth by the Pollution Control Board apply to and are effective within the areas covered by and affected by permits issued by the Department of Natural Resources. However, if the Department of Natural Resources fails to act upon any complaint within a period of 10 working days following the receipt of a complaint by the Department, the Environmental Protection Agency may proceed under the provisions of this Act.

(b) Any person adversely affected in fact by a violation of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, ~~or~~ any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any Board order may sue for injunctive relief against such violation.



However, except as provided in subsections ~~subsections~~ (d) and ~~(e)~~, no action shall be brought under this Section until 30 days after the plaintiff has been denied relief by the Board in a proceeding brought under subdivision (d)(1) ~~subsections (d)~~ of Section 31 of this Act. The prevailing party shall be awarded costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

(c) Nothing in Section 39.4 of this Act shall limit the authority of the Agency to proceed with enforcement under the provisions of this Act for violations of terms and conditions of an endorsed agrichemical facility permit, an endorsed lawncare containment permit, or this Act or regulations hereunder caused or threatened by an agrichemical facility or a lawncare wash water containment area, provided that prior notice is given to the Department of Agriculture which provides that Department an opportunity to respond as appropriate.

(d) If the State brings an action under this Act against a person with an interest in real property upon which the person is alleged to have allowed open dumping or open burning by a third party in violation of this Act, which action seeks to compel the defendant to remove the waste or otherwise clean up the site, the defendant may, in the manner provided by law for third-party complaints, bring in as a third-party defendant a person who with actual knowledge caused or contributed to the illegal open dumping or open burning, or who is or may be liable for all or part of the removal and cleanup costs. The court may include any of the parties which it determines to have, with actual knowledge, allowed, caused or contributed to the illegal open dumping or open burning in any order that it may issue to compel removal of the waste and cleanup of the site, and may apportion the removal and cleanup costs among such parties, as it deems appropriate. However, a person may not seek to recover any fines or civil penalties imposed upon him under this Act from

a third-party defendant in an action brought under this subsection.

(e) A final order issued by the Board pursuant to Section 33 of this Act may be enforced through a civil action for injunctive or other relief instituted by a person who was a party to the Board enforcement proceeding in which the Board issued the final order.

(Source: P.A. 91-357, eff. 7-29-99; 92-574, eff. 6-26-02.)

ARTICLE II. Non-IERRC provisions.

Section 25. The State Finance Act is amended by adding Section 5.595 as follows:

(30 ILCS 105/5.595 new)

Sec. 5.595. The Oil Spill Response Fund.

Section 30. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by adding Title VI-C as follows:

(415 ILCS 5/Tit. VI-C heading new)

TITLE VI-C: OIL SPILL RESPONSE

(415 ILCS 5/25c-1 new)

Sec. 25c-1. Oil Spill Response Fund.

(a) There is hereby created within the State treasury an interest-bearing special fund to be known as the Oil Spill Response Fund. There shall be deposited into the Fund all monies recovered as reimbursement for response costs incurred by the Agency from parties responsible for releases or threats of release of petroleum, monies provided to the State from the federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and such other monies as may be received for this purpose through contributions, gifts, or supplemental environmental projects,

pursuant to court orders or decrees, or from any other source.

(b) Pursuant to appropriation, all monies in the Oil Spill Response Fund may be used by the Agency for all of the following purposes:

(1) Responding to releases or threats of release of petroleum that may constitute a substantial danger to the environment or human health or welfare.

(2) Contractual expenses and purchases of equipment or supplies necessary to enable prompt response to releases or threats of release of petroleum and to provide effective mitigation of such releases or threats of release.

(3) Costs of investigation and assessment of the source, nature, and extent of a release or threatened release of petroleum and any resulting injuries or damages.

(4) Costs associated with planning and training for response to releases and threats of release of petroleum.

(5) Costs associated with preparing and submitting claims of the Agency to the federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

(c) For the purposes of implementing this Section, "petroleum" means crude oil, refined petroleum, intermediates, fractions or constituents of petroleum, brine or salt water from oil production, oil sheens, hydrocarbon vapors, and any other form of oil or petroleum.

(d) In addition to any other authority provided by State or federal law, the Agency shall be entitled to recovery of costs incurred by it in response to releases and threats of release of petroleum from any persons who are responsible for causing, allowing, or threatening such releases.

Section 35. The Response Action Contractor

Indemnification Act is amended by changing Sections 4 and 5 as follows:

(415 ILCS 100/4) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7204)

Sec. 4. (a) In the event that any civil proceeding arising out of a State response action contract is commenced against any response action contractor, the Attorney General shall, upon timely and appropriate notice to him by such contractor, appear on behalf of such contractor and defend the action. Any such notice shall be in writing, shall be mailed within 15 days after the date of receipt by the contractor of service of process, and shall authorize the Attorney General to represent and defend the contractor in the proceeding. The giving of this notice to the Attorney General shall constitute an agreement by the contractor to cooperate with the Attorney General in his defense of the action and a consent that the Attorney General shall conduct the defense as he deems advisable and in the best interests of the contractor and the State, including settlement in the Attorney General's discretion. In any such proceeding, the State shall pay the court costs and litigation expenses of defending such action, to the extent approved by the Attorney General as reasonable, as they are incurred.

In the event that the Attorney General determines either (1) that so appearing and defending a contractor involves an actual or potential conflict of interest, or (2) that the act or omission which gave rise to the claim was not within the scope of the State response action contract, or was intentional, willful or wanton misconduct, the Attorney General shall decline in writing to appear or defend or shall promptly take appropriate action to withdraw as attorney for such contractor. Upon receipt of such declination or withdrawal by the Attorney General on the basis of an actual or potential conflict of interest, the contractor may employ

his own attorney to appear and defend, in which event the State shall pay the contractor's court costs, litigation expenses and attorneys' fees to the extent approved by the Attorney General as reasonable, as they are incurred.

(b) In any civil proceeding arising out of a State response action contract in which notice was given to the Attorney General under subsection (a), if the court or jury finds that the act or omission of the response action contractor was within the scope of the State response action contract and was not intentional, willful or wanton misconduct, the court shall so state in its judgement, and the State shall indemnify the contractor for any damages awarded and court costs and attorneys' fees assessed as part of the final and unreversed judgment. In such event, if the Attorney General declined to appear or withdrew on the grounds that the act or omission was not within the scope of the State response action contract, or was intentional, willful or wanton misconduct, the State shall also pay the contractor's court costs, litigation expenses and attorneys' fees to the extent approved by the Attorney General as reasonable.

(c) Unless the Attorney General determines that the conduct or inaction which gave rise to the claim or cause of action was not within the scope of the State response action contract, or was intentional, willful or wanton misconduct, any case in which notice was given pursuant to subsection (a) may be settled, in the Attorney General's discretion, and the State shall indemnify the contractor for any damages, court costs and attorneys' fees agreed to as part of the settlement. If the contractor is represented by private counsel, any settlement which obligates the State to indemnify the contractor must be approved by the Attorney General and the court having jurisdiction.

(d) Court costs and litigation expenses and other costs

of providing a defense, including attorneys' fees, paid or obligated under this Section, and the costs of indemnification, including the payment of any final judgment or final settlement under this Section, shall be paid by warrant from the Response Contractors Indemnification Fund pursuant to vouchers certified by the Attorney General.

(e) Nothing contained or implied in this Section shall operate, or be construed or applied, to deprive the State, or any response action contractor, of any defense otherwise available.

(f) Any judgment subject to State indemnification under this Section shall not be enforceable against the response action contractor, but shall be paid by the State in the following manner. Upon receipt of a certified copy of the judgment, the Attorney General shall review it to determine if the judgment is (1) final, unreversed and no longer subject to appeal, and (2) subject to indemnification under this Section. If he determines that it is, he shall submit a voucher for the amount of the judgment and any interest thereon to the State Comptroller, and the amount shall be paid by warrant to the judgment creditor solely out of funds available in the Response Contractors Indemnification Fund. ~~If--the--balance--in--such--Fund--is--insufficient--to--pay--any--properly--certified--voucher--for--a--warrant--drawn--thereon,--the--Comptroller--shall--transfer--the--necessary--amount--to--the--Fund--from--the--General--Revenue--Fund.~~ In no event will the amount paid for a single occurrence surpass \$100,000 ~~\$2,000,000~~, ~~provided--that--this--limitation--shall--not--render--any--portion--of--the--judgment--enforceable--against--the--response--action--contractor.~~

(Source: P.A. 84-1445.)

(415 ILCS 100/5) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 7205)

Sec. 5. Response Contractors Indemnification Fund.

(a) There is hereby created the Response Contractors Indemnification Fund. The State Treasurer, ex officio, shall be custodian of the Fund, and the Comptroller shall direct payments from the Fund upon vouchers properly certified by the Attorney General in accordance with Section 4. The Treasurer shall credit interest on the Fund to the Fund.

(b) Every State response action contract shall provide that 5% of each payment to be made by the State under the contract shall be paid by the State directly into the Response Contractors Indemnification Fund rather than to the contractor, except that when there is at least \$100,000 more than ~~than--\$2,000,000~~ in the Fund at the beginning of a State fiscal year, State response action contracts during that fiscal year need not provide that 5% of each payment made under the contract be paid into the Fund. When only a portion of a contract relates to a remedial or response action, or to the identification, handling, storage, treatment or disposal of a pollutant, the contract shall provide that only that portion is subject to this subsection.

(c) Within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997, the Comptroller shall order transferred and the Treasurer shall transfer \$1,200,000 from the Response Contractors Indemnification Fund to the Brownfields Redevelopment Fund. The Comptroller shall order transferred and the Treasurer shall transfer \$1,200,000 from the Response Contractors Indemnification Fund to the Brownfields Redevelopment Fund on the first day of fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003~~7-20047-and-2005~~.

(d) Within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly, the Comptroller shall order transferred and the Treasurer shall transfer \$2,000,000 from the Response Contractors Indemnification Fund to the Asbestos Abatement Fund.

(e) Within 30 days after the effective date of this

amendatory Act of the 93rd General Assembly, the Comptroller shall order transferred and the Treasurer shall transfer all monies in the Response Action Contractor Indemnification Fund in excess of \$100,000 from the Response Action Contractor Indemnification Fund to the Brownfields Redevelopment Fund.

(Source: P.A. 91-704, eff. 7-1-00; 92-486, eff. 1-1-02.)

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.