

## Sen. Daniel Biss

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# Filed: 4/24/2018

# 10000SB2213sam001 LRB100 13060 MJP 39290 a 1 AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 2213 2 AMENDMENT NO. . Amend Senate Bill 2213 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following: 3 "Section 5. Short title. This Act may be cited as the 4 5 Illinois Workers' Rights and Worker Safety Act. 6 Section 10. Definitions. As used in this Act: 7 "Federal law" means the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act the Federal Coal 8 Mine Health and Safety Act, and federal regulations issued 9 10 under these federal statutes as these federal statutes existed on January 19, 2017. 11 "State agency" means a State agency designated by law to 12 implement the federal law or its State analog. 13

Section 15. Operative provisions. Except as authorized by

State law enacted after January 19, 2017, a State agency may

- not amend or revise the State agency's rules in a manner that 1
- is less stringent in its protection of workers' rights or 2
- 3 worker safety than standards established under federal law as
- 4 the federal law existed on January 19, 2017.
- 5 Except as otherwise provided in State law, a State agency
- may establish workers' rights and worker safety standards for 6
- Illinois that are more stringent than those provided in federal 7
- 8 law as the federal law existed on January 19, 2017.
- 9 Section 20. Implementation; reporting. Each State agency
- 10 shall undertake all feasible efforts using the State agency's
- authority under State and federal law to implement and enforce 11
- 12 this Act. Each State agency that takes steps to enforce this
- 13 Act shall submit a report to the General Assembly at least once
- 14 every year describing the State agency's compliance with this
- Act. The report to the General Assembly shall be filed with the 15
- Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the 16
- Senate in electronic form only, in the manner that the Clerk 17
- 18 and the Secretary shall direct.
- 19 Section 25. Repeal. This Act is repealed 3 years from the
- 20 effective date of this Act.
- 21 Section 30. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by
- 2.2 changing Sections 9.15 and 39.5 and by adding Title XVIII as
- 23 follows:

_	(415)	ILCS	5/9	.15)	)

- 2 Sec. 9.15. Greenhouse gases.
- a) An air pollution construction permit shall not be required due to emissions of greenhouse gases if the equipment, site, or source is not subject to regulation, as defined by 40 CFR 52.21, as now or hereafter amended, for greenhouse gases. This exemption does not relieve an owner or operator from the obligation to comply with other applicable rules or regulations.
  - (b) An air pollution operating permit shall not be required due to emissions of greenhouse gases if the equipment, site, or source is not subject to regulation, as defined by Section 39.5 of this Act, for greenhouse gases. This exemption does not relieve an owner or operator from the obligation to comply with other applicable rules or regulations.
  - (c) (Blank). Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this Section, an air pollution construction or operating permit shall not be required due to emissions of greenhouse gases if any of the following events occur:
  - (1) enactment of federal legislation depriving the

    Administrator of the USEPA of authority to regulate

    greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act;
  - (2) the issuance of any opinion, ruling, judgment, order, or decree by a federal court depriving the Administrator of the USEPA of authority to regulate

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greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act; or
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              (3) action by the President of the United States or the
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          President's authorized agent, including the Administrator
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          of the USEPA, to repeal or withdraw the Greenhouse Gas
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          Tailoring Rule (75 Fed. Reg. 31514, June 3, 2010).
          This subsection (c) does not relieve an owner or operator
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      from the obligation to comply with applicable rules or
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      regulations other than those relating to greenhouse gases.
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          (d) (Blank). If any event listed in subsection (c) of this
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      Section occurs, permits issued after such event shall not
      impose permit terms or conditions addressing greenhouse gases
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      during the effectiveness of any event listed in subsection (c).
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          (e) (Blank). If an event listed in subsection (c) of this
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      Section occurs, any owner or operator with a permit that
      includes terms or conditions addressing greenhouse gases may
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      elect to submit an application to the Agency to address a
      revision or repeal of such terms or conditions. The Agency
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      shall expeditiously process such permit application in
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      accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
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      (Source: P.A. 97-95, eff. 7-12-11.)
          (415 ILCS 5/39.5) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1039.5)
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22
          Sec. 39.5. Clean Air Act Permit Program.
23
          1. Definitions. For purposes of this Section:
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          "Administrative permit amendment" means a permit revision
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subject to subsection 13 of this Section.

- 1 "Affected source for acid deposition" means a source that
- includes one or more affected units under Title IV of the Clean 2
- Air Act. 3
- 4 "Affected States" for purposes of formal distribution of a
- 5 draft CAAPP permit to other States for comments prior to
- issuance, means all States: 6
- (1) Whose air quality may be affected by the source 7
- 8 covered by the draft permit and that are contiguous to
- 9 Illinois; or
- 10 (2) That are within 50 miles of the source.
- 11 "Affected unit for acid deposition" shall have the meaning
- the term "affected unit" in the regulations 12 given to
- 13 promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act.
- 14 "Applicable Clean Air Act requirement" means all of the
- 15 following as they apply to emissions units in a source
- 16 (including regulations that have been promulgated or approved
- by USEPA pursuant to the Clean Air Act which directly impose 17
- 18 requirements upon a source and other such federal requirements
- 19 which have been adopted by the Board. These may include
- 20 requirements and regulations which have future effective
- 2.1 compliance dates. Requirements and regulations will be exempt
- 22 if USEPA determines that such requirements need not be
- 23 contained in a Title V permit):
- 24 (1) Any standard or other requirement provided for in
- 25 applicable state implementation plan approved or
- 26 promulgated by USEPA under Title I of the Clean Air Act

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that implements the relevant requirements of the Clean Air Act, including any revisions to the state Implementation Plan promulgated in 40 CFR Part 52, Subparts A and O and other subparts applicable to Illinois. For purposes of this paragraph (1) of this definition, "any standard or other requirement" means only such standards or requirements directly enforceable against an individual source under the Clean Air Act.

- (2)(i) Any term or condition of any preconstruction permits issued pursuant to regulations approved or promulgated by USEPA under Title I of the Clean Air Act, including Part C or D of the Clean Air Act.
- (ii) Any term or condition as required pursuant to Section 39.5 of any federally enforceable State operating permit issued pursuant to regulations approved or promulgated by USEPA under Title I of the Clean Air Act, including Part C or D of the Clean Air Act.
- (3) Any standard or other requirement under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act, including Section 111(d).
- (4) Any standard or other requirement under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, including any requirement concerning accident prevention under Section 112(r)(7) of the Clean Air Act.
- (5) Any standard or other requirement of the acid rain program under Title IV of the Clean Air Act or the

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- 1 regulations promulgated thereunder.
  - (6) Any requirements established pursuant to Section 504(b) or Section 114(a)(3) of the Clean Air Act.
  - (7) Any standard or other requirement governing solid waste incineration, under Section 129 of the Clean Air Act.
  - (8) Any standard or other requirement for consumer and commercial products, under Section 183(e) of the Clean Air Act.
  - (9) Any standard or other requirement for tank vessels, under Section 183(f) of the Clean Air Act.
  - (10) Any standard or other requirement of the program to control air pollution from Outer Continental Shelf sources, under Section 328 of the Clean Air Act.
  - Any standard or other requirement regulations promulgated to protect stratospheric ozone under Title VI of the Clean Air Act, unless USEPA has determined that such requirements need not be contained in a Title V permit.
  - (12) Any national ambient air quality standard or increment or visibility requirement under Part C of Title I of the Clean Air Act, but only as it would apply to temporary sources permitted pursuant to Section 504(e) of the Clean Air Act.
  - "Applicable requirement" means all applicable Clean Air Act requirements and any other standard, limitation, or other requirement contained in this Act or regulations promulgated

- 1 under this Act as applicable to sources of air contaminants
- 2 (including requirements that have future effective compliance
- dates). 3
- 4 "CAAPP" means the Clean Air Act Permit Program, developed
- 5 pursuant to Title V of the Clean Air Act.
- 6 "CAAPP application" means an application for a CAAPP
- 7 permit.
- "CAAPP Permit" or "permit" (unless the context suggests 8
- otherwise) means any permit issued, renewed, amended, modified 9
- 10 or revised pursuant to Title V of the Clean Air Act.
- 11 "CAAPP source" means any source for which the owner or
- operator is required to obtain a CAAPP permit pursuant to 12
- 13 subsection 2 of this Section.
- "Clean Air Act" means the Clean Air Act, as now and 14
- 15 hereafter amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.
- 16 "Designated representative" has the meaning given to it in
- Section 402(26) of the Clean Air Act and the regulations 17
- promulgated thereunder, which state that the term "designated 18
- 19 representative" means a responsible person or official
- 20 authorized by the owner or operator of a unit to represent the
- 21 owner or operator in all matters pertaining to the holding,
- 22 transfer, or disposition of allowances allocated to a unit, and
- 23 submission of and compliance with permits, permit
- 24 applications, and compliance plans for the unit.
- 25 "Draft CAAPP permit" means the version of a CAAPP permit
- 26 for which public notice and an opportunity for public comment

- 1 and hearing is offered by the Agency.
- 2 "Effective date of the CAAPP" means the date that USEPA
- 3 approves Illinois' CAAPP.
- 4 "Emission unit" means any part or activity of a stationary
- 5 source that emits or has the potential to emit any air
- pollutant. This term is not meant to alter or affect the 6
- definition of the term "unit" for purposes of Title IV of the 7
- 8 Clean Air Act.
- "Federally enforceable" means enforceable by USEPA. 9
- "Final permit action" means the Agency's granting with 10
- 11 conditions, refusal to grant, renewal of, or revision of a
- CAAPP permit, the Agency's determination of incompleteness of a 12
- submitted CAAPP application, or the Agency's failure to act on 13
- 14 an application for a permit, permit renewal, or permit revision
- 15 within the time specified in subsection 13, subsection 14, or
- 16 paragraph (j) of subsection 5 of this Section.
- "General permit" means a permit issued to cover numerous 17
- similar sources in accordance with subsection 11 of this 18
- 19 Section.
- 20 "Major source" means a source for which emissions of one or
- 2.1 more air pollutants meet the criteria for major status pursuant
- to paragraph (c) of subsection 2 of this Section. 22
- "Maximum achievable control technology" or "MACT" means 23
- 24 the maximum degree of reductions in emissions deemed achievable
- 25 under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.
- 26 "Owner or operator" means any person who owns, leases,

- operates, controls, or supervises a stationary source. 1
- "Permit modification" means a revision to a CAAPP permit 2
- that cannot be accomplished under the provisions 3
- 4 administrative permit amendments under subsection 13 of this
- 5 Section.
- "Permit revision" means a permit modification 6
- 7 administrative permit amendment.
- 8 "Phase II" means the period of the national acid rain
- 9 program, established under Title IV of the Clean Air Act,
- 10 beginning January 1, 2000, and continuing thereafter.
- 11 "Phase II acid rain permit" means the portion of a CAAPP
- permit issued, renewed, modified, or revised by the Agency 12
- 13 during Phase II for an affected source for acid deposition.
- "Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a 14
- 15 stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical
- 16 and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation
- on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including 17
- 18 air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of
- 19 operation or on the type or amount of material combusted,
- 20 stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if
- the limitation is enforceable by USEPA. This definition does 21
- 22 not alter or affect the use of this term for any other purposes
- 23 under the Clean Air Act, or the term "capacity factor" as used
- 24 in Title IV of the Clean Air Act or the regulations promulgated
- 25 thereunder.
- "Preconstruction Permit" or "Construction Permit" means a 26

- permit which is to be obtained prior to commencing or beginning 1
- actual construction or modification of a source or emissions 2
- unit. 3

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- 4 "Proposed CAAPP permit" means the version of a CAAPP permit
- 5 that the Agency proposes to issue and forwards to USEPA for
- review in compliance with applicable requirements of the Act 6
- and regulations promulgated thereunder. 7
- 8 "Regulated air pollutant" means the following:
- 9 (1) Nitrogen oxides (NOx) or any volatile organic 10 compound.
  - (2) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated.
    - (3) Any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act.
    - (4) Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by Title VI of the Clean Air Act.
    - (5) Any pollutant subject to a standard promulgated under Section 112 or other requirements established under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, including Sections 112(g), (j) and (r).
      - (i) Any pollutant subject to requirements under Section 112(j) of the Clean Air Act. Any pollutant listed under Section 112(b) for which the subject source would be major shall be considered to be regulated 18 months after the date on which USEPA was

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required to promulgate an applicable standard pursuant to Section 112(e) of the Clean Air Act, if USEPA fails to promulgate such standard.

- (ii) Any pollutant for which the requirements of Section 112(q)(2) of the Clean Air Act have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to Section 112(q)(2) requirement.
- (6) Greenhouse gases.

"Renewal" means the process by which a permit is reissued at the end of its term.

"Responsible official" means one of the following:

- For a corporation: a president, secretary, (1)treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation, or a duly authorized representative of such person if the representative is responsible for the operation of one or more manufacturing, overall production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either (i) the facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars), or (ii) the delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Agency.
- (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively, or in the case of

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which all of a partnership in the partners are corporations, a duly authorized representative of partnership if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for or subject to a permit and either (i) the facilities employ more than 250 persons or have gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars), or (ii) the delegation of authority to such representative is approved in advance by the Agency.

- (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this part, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., a Regional Administrator of USEPA).
  - (4) For affected sources for acid deposition:
  - (i) The designated representative shall be the "responsible official" in so far as actions. standards, requirements, or prohibitions under Title IV of the Clean Air Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder are concerned.
  - (ii) The designated representative may also be the "responsible official" for any other purposes with respect to air pollution control.

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"Section 502(b)(10) changes" means changes that contravene express permit terms. "Section 502(b)(10) changes" do not include changes that would violate applicable requirements or contravene federally enforceable permit terms or conditions that are monitoring (including test methods), recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification requirements.

"Solid waste incineration unit" means a distinct operating unit of any facility which combusts any solid waste material from commercial or industrial establishments or the general public (including single and multiple residences, hotels, and motels). The term does not include incinerators or other units required to have a permit under Section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. The term also does not include (A) materials recovery facilities (including primary or secondary smelters) which combust waste for the primary purpose of recovering metals, (B) qualifying small power production facilities, as defined in Section 3(17)(C) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 769(17)(C)), or qualifying cogeneration facilities, as defined in Section 3(18)(B) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796(18)(B)), which burn homogeneous waste (such as units which burn tires or used oil, but not including refuse-derived fuel) for the production of electric energy or in the case of qualifying cogeneration facilities which burn homogeneous waste for the production of electric energy and steam or forms of useful energy (such as heat) which are used for industrial, commercial, heating or cooling purposes, or (C) air curtain

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1 incinerators provided that such incinerators only burn wood wastes, yard waste and clean lumber and that such air curtain 2 3 incinerators comply with opacity limitations to be established 4 by the USEPA by rule.

"Source" means any stationary source (or any group of stationary sources) that is located on one or more contiquous or adjacent properties that are under common control of the same person (or persons under common control) and that belongs to a single major industrial grouping. For the purposes of defining "source," a stationary source or group of stationary sources shall be considered part of a single major industrial grouping if all of the pollutant emitting activities at such source or group of sources located on contiguous or adjacent properties and under common control belong to the same Major Group (i.e., all have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, or such pollutant emitting activities at a stationary source (or group of stationary sources) located on contiguous or adjacent properties and under common control constitute a support facility. The determination as to whether any group of stationary sources is located on contiguous or adjacent properties, and/or is under common control, and/or whether the pollutant emitting activities at such group of stationary sources constitute a support facility shall be made on a case by case basis.

"Stationary source" means any building, structure,

- 1 facility, or installation that emits or may emit any regulated
- air pollutant or any pollutant listed under Section 112(b) of 2
- the Clean Air Act, except those emissions resulting directly 3
- 4 from an internal combustion engine for transportation purposes
- 5 or from a nonroad engine or nonroad vehicle as defined in
- Section 216 of the Clean Air Act. 6
- "Subject to regulation" has the meaning given to it in 40 7
- 8 CFR 70.2, as now or hereafter amended.
- "Support facility" means any stationary source (or group of 9
- 10 stationary sources) that conveys, stores, or otherwise assists
- 11 to a significant extent in the production of a principal
- product at another stationary source (or group of stationary 12
- 13 sources). A support facility shall be considered to be part of
- 14 the same source as the stationary source (or group of
- 15 stationary sources) that it supports regardless of the 2-digit
- 16 Standard Industrial Classification code for the
- 17 facility.
- "USEPA" means the Administrator of the United States 18
- 19 Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) or a person designated
- 20 by the Administrator.
- 1.1. Exclusion From the CAAPP. 21
- 22 a. An owner or operator of a source which determines
- 23 that the source could be excluded from the CAAPP may seek
- 24 such exclusion prior to the date that the CAAPP application
- 25 for the source is due but in no case later than 9 months

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after the effective date of the CAAPP through the imposition of federally enforceable conditions limiting the "potential to emit" of the source to a level below the major source threshold for that source as described in paragraph (c) of subsection 2 of this Section, within a State operating permit issued pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 39 of this Act. After such date, an exclusion from the CAAPP may be sought under paragraph (c) of subsection 3 of this Section.

b. An owner or operator of a source seeking exclusion from the CAAPP pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection must submit a permit application consistent with the existing State permit program which specifically requests such exclusion through the imposition of such federally enforceable conditions.

c. Upon such request, if the Agency determines that the owner or operator of a source has met the requirements for exclusion pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection and other applicable requirements for permit issuance under subsection (a) of Section 39 of this Act, the Agency shall issue a State operating permit for such source under subsection (a) of Section 39 of this Act, as amended, and regulations promulgated thereunder with federally enforceable conditions limiting the "potential to emit" of the source to a level below the major source threshold for that source as described in paragraph (c) of subsection 2

1	of	this	Section.
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- d. The Agency shall provide an owner or operator of a source which may be excluded from the CAAPP pursuant to this subsection with reasonable notice that the owner or operator may seek such exclusion.
- e. The Agency shall provide such sources with the necessary permit application forms.

# 2. Applicability.

- a. Sources subject to this Section shall include:
- i. Any major source as defined in paragraph (c) of this subsection.
- ii. Any source subject to a standard or other requirements promulgated under Section 111 (New Source Performance Standards) or Section 112 (Hazardous Air Pollutants) of the Clean Air Act, except that a source is not required to obtain a permit solely because it is subject to regulations or requirements under Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act.
- iii. Any affected source for acid deposition, as defined in subsection 1 of this Section.
- iv. Any other source subject to this Section under the Clean Air Act or regulations promulgated thereunder, or applicable Board regulations.
- b. Sources exempted from this Section shall include:
  - i. All sources listed in paragraph (a) of this

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subsection that are not major sources, affected for acid deposition or sources solid waste incineration units required to obtain a pursuant to Section 129(e) of the Clean Air Act, until the source is required to obtain a CAAPP permit pursuant to the Clean Air Act or regulations promulgated thereunder.

ii. Nonmajor sources subject to a standard or other requirements subsequently promulgated by USEPA under Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act that were are determined by USEPA before January 19, 2017 to be exempt at the time a new standard is promulgated.

iii. All sources and source categories that would be required to obtain a permit solely because they are subject to Part 60, Subpart AAA - Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters (40 CFR Part 60).

iv. All sources and source categories that would be required to obtain a permit solely because they are subject to Part 61, Subpart M - National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Asbestos, Section 61.145 (40 CFR Part 61).

v. Any other source categories exempted before January 19, 2017 by USEPA regulations pursuant to Section 502(a) of the Clean Air Act.

vi. (Blank). Major sources of greenhouse gas

emissions required to obtain a CAAPP permit under this

2	Section if any of the following occurs:
3	(A) enactment of federal legislation depriving
4	the Administrator of the USEPA of authority to
5	regulate greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act;
6	(B) the issuance of any opinion, ruling,
7	judgment, order, or decree by a federal court
8	depriving the Administrator of the USEPA of
9	authority to regulate greenhouse gases under the
10	Clean Air Act; or
11	(C) action by the President of the United
12	States or the President's authorized agent,
13	including the Administrator of the USEPA, to
14	repeal or withdraw the Greenhouse Gas Tailoring
15	Rule (75 Fed. Reg. 31514, June 3, 2010).
16	If any event listed in this subparagraph (vi)
17	occurs, CAAPP permits issued after such event shall not
18	impose permit terms or conditions addressing
19	greenhouse gases during the effectiveness of any event
20	listed in subparagraph (vi). If any event listed in
21	this subparagraph (vi) occurs, any owner or operator
22	with a CAAPP permit that includes terms or conditions
23	addressing greenhouse gases may elect to submit an
24	application to the Agency to address a revision or
25	repeal of such terms or conditions. If any owner or
26	operator submits such an application, the Agency shall

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expeditiously process the permit application	<del>-in</del>
accordance with applicable laws and regulation	ns.
Nothing in this subparagraph (vi) shall relieve	<del>an</del>
owner or operator of a source from the requirement	<del>-to</del>
obtain a CAAPP permit for its emissions of regula-	ted
air pollutants other than greenhouse gases,	as
required by this Section.	

- c. For purposes of this Section the term "major source" means any source that is:
  - i. A major source under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, which is defined as:
    - A. For pollutants other than radionuclides, any stationary source or group of stationary sources located within a contiguous area and under common control that emits or has the potential to emit, in the aggregate, 10 tons per year (tpy) or more of any hazardous air pollutant which has been listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act, 25 tpy or more of any combination of such hazardous air pollutants, or such lesser quantity as USEPA may establish by rule. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, emissions from any oil or gas exploration or production well (with associated equipment) and emissions from pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar

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units, whether or not such units are in 1 2 contiguous area or under common control, to 3 determine whether such stations are major sources. 4 B. For radionuclides, "major source" shall 5 have the meaning specified by the USEPA by rule. ii. A major stationary source of air pollutants, as 6 defined in Section 302 of the Clean Air Act, that 7 8 directly emits or has the potential to emit, 100 tpy or 9 more of any air pollutant subject to regulation 10 (including any major source of fugitive emissions of 11 any such pollutant, as determined by rule by USEPA). For purposes of this subsection, "fugitive emissions" 12 13 means those emissions which could not reasonably pass 14 through stack, chimney, vent, or а 15 functionally-equivalent opening. The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall 16 considered in determining whether it is a major 17 18 stationary source for the purposes of Section 302(j) of 19 the Clean Air Act, unless the source belongs to one of 20 the following categories of stationary source: 2.1 A. Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers). 22 B. Kraft pulp mills. 23 C. Portland cement plants.

D. Primary zinc smelters.

F. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants.

E. Iron and steel mills.

G. Primary copper smelters.

2	H. Municipal incinerators capable of charging
3	more than 250 tons of refuse per day.
4	I. Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid
5	plants.
6	J. Petroleum refineries.
7	K. Lime plants.
8	L. Phosphate rock processing plants.
9	M. Coke oven batteries.
10	N. Sulfur recovery plants.
11	O. Carbon black plants (furnace process).
12	P. Primary lead smelters.
13	Q. Fuel conversion plants.
14	R. Sintering plants.
15	S. Secondary metal production plants.
16	T. Chemical process plants.
17	U. Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination
18	thereof) totaling more than 250 million British
19	thermal units per hour heat input.
20	V. Petroleum storage and transfer units with a
21	total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels.
22	W. Taconite ore processing plants.
23	X. Glass fiber processing plants.
24	Y. Charcoal production plants.
25	Z. Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of
26	more than 250 million British thermal units per

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hour heat input. 1

> AA. All other stationary source categories, which as of August 7, 1980 are being regulated by a standard promulgated under Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act.

> BB. Any other stationary source category designated by USEPA by rule.

iii. A major stationary source as defined in part D of Title I of the Clean Air Act including:

A. For ozone nonattainment areas, sources with the potential to emit 100 tons or more per year of volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen in areas classified as "marginal" or "moderate", 50 tons or more per year in areas classified as "serious", 25 tons or more per year in areas classified as "severe", and 10 tons or more per year in areas classified as "extreme"; except that the references in this clause to 100, 50, 25, and 10 tons per year of nitrogen oxides shall not apply with respect to any source for which USEPA has made a finding, under Section 182(f)(1) or (2) of the Clean Air Act, that requirements otherwise applicable to such source under Section 182(f) of the Clean Air Act do not apply. Such sources shall remain subject to the major source criteria of subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (c) of this

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1	subsection.
2	B. For ozone transport regions established
3	pursuant to Section 184 of the Clean Air Act,
4	sources with the potential to emit 50 tons or more
5	per year of volatile organic compounds (VOCs).
6	C. For carbon monoxide nonattainment areas (1)
7	that are classified as "serious", and (2) in which
8	stationary sources contribute significantly to
9	carbon monoxide levels as determined under rules
10	issued by USEPA, sources with the potential to emit
11	50 tons or more per year of carbon monoxide.
12	D. For particulate matter (PM-10)
13	nonattainment areas classified as "serious",
14	sources with the potential to emit 70 tons or more
15	per year of PM-10.
16	3. Agency Authority To Issue CAAPP Permits and Federally
17	Enforceable State Operating Permits.
18	a. The Agency shall issue CAAPP permits under this
19	Section consistent with the Clean Air Act and regulations

b. The Agency shall issue CAAPP permits for fixed terms of 5 years, except CAAPP permits issued for solid waste incineration units combusting municipal waste which shall be issued for fixed terms of 12 years and except CAAPP

promulgated thereunder and this Act and regulations

promulgated thereunder.

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permits for affected sources for acid deposition which shall be issued for initial terms to expire on December 31, 1999, and for fixed terms of 5 years thereafter.

> c. The Agency shall have the authority to issue a State operating permit for a source under subsection (a) of Section 39 of this Act, as amended, and regulations promulgated thereunder, which includes federally enforceable conditions limiting the "potential to emit" of the source to a level below the major source threshold for that source as described in paragraph (c) of subsection 2 of this Section, thereby excluding the source from the CAAPP, when requested by the applicant pursuant to paragraph (u) of subsection 5 of this Section. The public notice requirements of this Section applicable to CAAPP permits shall also apply to the initial issuance of permits under this paragraph.

> d. For purposes of this Act, a permit issued by USEPA under Section 505 of the Clean Air Act, as now and hereafter amended, shall be deemed to be a permit issued by the Agency pursuant to Section 39.5 of this Act.

#### 4. Transition.

a. An owner or operator of a CAAPP source shall not be required to renew an existing State operating permit for any emission unit at such CAAPP source once a CAAPP application timely submitted prior to expiration of the

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State operating permit has been deemed complete. For purposes other than permit renewal, the obligation upon the owner or operator of a CAAPP source to obtain a State operating permit is not removed upon submittal of the complete CAAPP permit application. An owner or operator of a CAAPP source seeking to make a modification to a source prior to the issuance of its CAAPP permit shall be required to obtain a construction permit, operating permit, or both as required for such modification in accordance with the State permit program under subsection (a) of Section 39 of regulations promulgated this Act, as amended, and thereunder. The application for such construction permit, operating permit, or both shall be considered an amendment to the CAAPP application submitted for such source.

b. An owner or operator of a CAAPP source shall continue to operate in accordance with the terms and conditions of its applicable State operating permit notwithstanding the expiration of the State operating permit until the source's CAAPP permit has been issued.

c. An owner or operator of a CAAPP source shall submit its initial CAAPP application to the Agency no later than 12 months after the effective date of the CAAPP. The Agency may request submittal of initial CAAPP applications during this 12-month period according to a schedule set forth within Agency procedures, however, in no event shall the Agency require such submittal earlier than 3 months after

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such effective date of the CAAPP. An owner or operator may voluntarily submit its initial CAAPP application prior to the date required within this paragraph or applicable procedures, if any, subsequent to the date the Agency submits the CAAPP to USEPA for approval.

- d. The Agency shall act on initial CAAPP applications in accordance with paragraph (j) of subsection 5 of this Section.
- e. For purposes of this Section, the term "initial CAAPP application" shall mean the first CAAPP application submitted for a source existing as of the effective date of the CAAPP.
- f. The Agency shall provide owners or operators of CAAPP sources with at least 3 months advance notice of the date on which their applications are required to be submitted. In determining which sources shall be subject to early submittal, the Agency shall include among its considerations the complexity of the permit application, and the burden that such early submittal will have on the source.
- g. The CAAPP permit shall upon becoming effective supersede the State operating permit.
- The Agency shall have the authority to adopt procedural rules, in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, as the Agency deems necessary, to implement this subsection.

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- 5. Applications and Completeness.
  - a. An owner or operator of a CAAPP source shall submit its complete CAAPP application consistent with the Act and applicable regulations.
    - b. An owner or operator of a CAAPP source shall submit a single complete CAAPP application covering all emission units at that source.
  - c. To be deemed complete, a CAAPP application must all information, as requested provide in application forms, sufficient to evaluate the subject source and its application and to determine all applicable requirements, pursuant to the Clean Air Act, and regulations thereunder, this Act and regulations thereunder. Such Agency application forms shall finalized and made available prior to the date on which any CAAPP application is required.
  - d. An owner or operator of a CAAPP source shall submit, as part of its complete CAAPP application, a compliance plan, including a schedule of compliance, describing how each emission unit will comply with all applicable requirements. Any such schedule of compliance shall be supplemental to, and shall not sanction noncompliance with, the applicable requirements on which it is based.
  - e. Each submitted CAAPP application shall be certified for truth, accuracy, and completeness by a responsible

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official in accordance with applicable regulations.

- f. The Agency shall provide notice to a CAAPP applicant as to whether a submitted CAAPP application is complete. Unless the Agency notifies the applicant incompleteness, within 60 days after receipt of the CAAPP application, the application shall be deemed complete. The Agency may request additional information as needed to make the completeness determination. The Agency may to the extent practicable provide the applicant with a reasonable opportunity to correct deficiencies prior to a final determination of completeness.
- q. If after the determination of completeness the Agency finds that additional information is necessary to evaluate or take final action on the CAAPP application, the Agency may request in writing such information from the source with a reasonable deadline for response.
- h. If the owner or operator of a CAAPP source submits a timely and complete CAAPP application, the source's failure to have a CAAPP permit shall not be a violation of this Section until the Agency takes final action on the submitted CAAPP application, provided, however, where the applicant fails to submit the requested information under paragraph (g) of this subsection 5 within the time frame specified by the Agency, this protection shall cease to apply.
  - i. Any applicant who fails to submit any relevant facts

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necessary to evaluate the subject source and its CAAPP application or who has submitted incorrect information in a CAAPP application shall, upon becoming aware of such failure or incorrect submittal, submit supplementary facts or correct information to the Agency. In addition, an applicant shall provide to the Agency additional information as necessary to address any requirements which become applicable to the source subsequent to the date the applicant submitted its complete CAAPP application but prior to release of the draft CAAPP permit.

j. The Agency shall issue or deny the CAAPP permit within 18 months after the date of receipt of the complete CAAPP application, with the following exceptions: (i) permits for affected sources for acid deposition shall be issued or denied within 6 months after receipt of a complete application in accordance with subsection 17 of this Section; (ii) the Agency shall act on initial CAAPP applications within 24 months after the date of receipt of the complete CAAPP application; (iii) the Agency shall act complete applications containing early reduction on demonstrations under Section 112(i)(5) of the Clean Air Act within 9 months of receipt of the complete CAAPP application.

Where the Agency does not take final action on the permit within the required time period, the permit shall not be deemed issued; rather, the failure to act shall be

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treated as a final permit action for purposes of judicial 1 review pursuant to Sections 40.2 and 41 of this Act. 2

- k. The submittal of a complete CAAPP application shall affect the requirement that any source have a preconstruction permit under Title I of the Clean Air Act.
- 1. Unless a timely and complete renewal application has been submitted consistent with this subsection, a CAAPP source operating upon the expiration of its CAAPP permit shall be deemed to be operating without a CAAPP permit. Such operation is prohibited under this Act.
- m. Permits being renewed shall be subject to the same requirements, including those for public procedural participation and federal review and objection, that apply to original permit issuance.
- n. For purposes of permit renewal, a timely application is one that is submitted no less than 9 months prior to the date of permit expiration.
- o. The terms and conditions of a CAAPP permit shall remain in effect until the issuance of a CAAPP renewal permit provided a timely and complete CAAPP application has been submitted.
- p. The owner or operator of a CAAPP source seeking a permit shield pursuant to paragraph (j) of subsection 7 of this Section shall request such permit shield in the CAAPP application regarding that source.
  - q. The Agency shall make available to the public all

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documents submitted by the applicant to the Agency, CAAPP application, compliance plan including each (including the schedule of compliance), and emissions or compliance monitoring report, with the exception of information entitled to confidential treatment pursuant to Section 7 of this Act.

- r. The Agency shall use the standardized forms required under Title IV of the Clean Air Act and regulations promulgated thereunder for affected sources for acid deposition.
- s. An owner or operator of a CAAPP source may include within its CAAPP application a request for permission to operate during a startup, malfunction, or breakdown consistent with applicable Board regulations.
- t. An owner or operator of a CAAPP source, in order to utilize the operational flexibility provided paragraph (1) of subsection 7 of this Section, must request such use and provide the necessary information within its CAAPP application.
- u. An owner or operator of a CAAPP source which seeks exclusion from the CAAPP through the imposition of federally enforceable conditions, pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 3 of this Section, must request such exclusion within a CAAPP application submitted consistent with this subsection on or after the date that the CAAPP application for the source is due. Prior to such date, but

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in no case later than 9 months after the effective date of the CAAPP, such owner or operator may request the imposition of federally enforceable conditions pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1.1 of this Section.

- CAAPP applications shall contain accurate information on allowable emissions to implement the fee provisions of subsection 18 of this Section.
- w. An owner or operator of a CAAPP source shall submit within its CAAPP application emissions information regarding all regulated air pollutants emitted at that source consistent with applicable Agency procedures. Emissions information regarding insignificant activities or emission levels, as determined by the Agency pursuant to Board regulations, may be submitted as a list within the CAAPP application. The Agency shall propose regulations to the Board defining insignificant activities or emission levels, consistent with federal regulations, if any, no later than 18 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1992, consistent with Section 112(n)(1) of the Clean Air Act. The Board shall adopt final regulations defining insignificant activities or emission levels no later than 9 months after the date of the Agency's proposal.
- x. The owner or operator of a new CAAPP source shall submit its complete CAAPP application consistent with this subsection within 12 months after commencing operation of

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such source. The owner or operator of an existing source that has been excluded from the provisions of this Section under subsection 1.1 or paragraph (c) of subsection 3 of this Section and that becomes subject to the CAAPP solely due to a change in operation at the source shall submit its complete CAAPP application consistent with this subsection at least 180 days before commencing operation in accordance with the change in operation.

y. The Agency shall have the authority to adopt procedural rules, in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, as the Agency deems necessary to implement this subsection.

### 6. Prohibitions.

- a. It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any terms or conditions of a permit issued under this Section, to operate any CAAPP source except in compliance with a permit issued by the Agency under this Section or to violate any other applicable requirements. All terms and conditions of a permit issued under this Section are enforceable by USEPA and citizens under the Clean Air Act, except those, if any, that are specifically designated as not being federally enforceable in the permit pursuant to paragraph (m) of subsection 7 of this Section.
- b. After the applicable CAAPP permit or renewal application submittal date, as specified in subsection 5 of

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this Section, no person shall operate a CAAPP source without a CAAPP permit unless the complete CAAPP permit or renewal application for such source has been timely submitted to the Agency.

c. No owner or operator of a CAAPP source shall cause or threaten or allow the continued operation of an emission source during malfunction or breakdown of the emission source or related air pollution control equipment if such operation would cause a violation of the standards or limitations applicable to the source, unless the CAAPP permit granted to the source provides for such operation consistent with this Act and applicable Board regulations.

### 7. Permit Content.

- CAAPP permits shall contain All emission limitations and standards and other enforceable terms and conditions, including but not limited to operational requirements, and schedules for achieving compliance at the earliest reasonable date, which are or will be required to accomplish the purposes and provisions of this Act and to assure compliance with all applicable requirements.
- b. The Agency shall include among such conditions applicable monitoring, reporting, record keeping and compliance certification requirements, as authorized by paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this subsection, that the Agency deems necessary to assure compliance with the Clean

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Air Act, the regulations promulgated thereunder, this Act, applicable Board regulations. and When monitoring, reporting, record keeping, and compliance certification requirements are specified within the Clean Air Act, regulations promulgated thereunder, this Act, applicable regulations, such requirements shall included within the CAAPP permit. The Board shall have authority to promulgate additional regulations where necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Clean Air Act, this Act, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

- c. The Agency shall assure, within such conditions, the use of terms, test methods, units, averaging periods, and other statistical conventions consistent with the applicable emission limitations, standards, and other requirements contained in the permit.
- d. To meet the requirements of this subsection with respect to monitoring, the permit shall:
  - i. Incorporate and identify all applicable emissions monitoring and analysis procedures or test methods required under the Clean Air Act, regulations promulgated thereunder, this Act, and applicable Board regulations, including any procedures and methods promulgated by USEPA pursuant to Section 504(b) or Section 114 (a) (3) of the Clean Air Act.
  - ii. Where the applicable requirement does not require periodic testing instrumental or or

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nonir	nstrumenta.	l monitor	ing	(which	may	consist	of
reco	rdkeeping	designed	to	serve	as	monitorir	ng),
requi	ire perio	dic monit	coring	g suffi	icient	t to yi	eld
relia	able data	from the	relev	ant tim	e per	riod that	is
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permi	it, as rep	orted purs	uant	to para	graph	(f) of t	his
subse	ection.	The Age	ncy	may	dete	rmine t	hat
recoi	rdkeeping :	requiremen	ts ar	e suffi	cient	to meet	the
requi	irements of	this subp	baragr	aph.			

- iii. As necessary, specify requirements concerning use, maintenance, and when appropriate, the installation of monitoring equipment or methods.
- e. To meet the requirements of this subsection with respect to record keeping, the permit shall incorporate and identify all applicable recordkeeping requirements and require, where applicable, the following:
  - i. Records of required monitoring information that include the following:
    - A. The date, place and time of sampling or measurements.
      - B. The date(s) analyses were performed.
    - C. The company or entity that performed the analyses.
      - D. The analytical techniques or methods used.
      - E. The results of such analyses.
        - F. The operating conditions as existing at the

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time of sampling or measurement.

- ii. Retention of records of all monitoring data and support information for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records, original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.
- f. To meet the requirements of this subsection with respect to reporting, the permit shall incorporate and identify all applicable reporting requirements and require the following:
  - i. Submittal of reports of any required monitoring every 6 months. More frequent submittals may be requested by the Agency if such submittals are necessary to assure compliance with this Act or regulations promulgated by the Board thereunder. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports. All required reports must be certified by a responsible official consistent with subsection 5 of this Section.
  - ii. Prompt reporting of deviations from permit requirements, including those attributable to upset conditions as defined in the permit, the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or

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preventive measures taken. 1

- q. Each CAAPP permit issued under subsection 10 of this Section shall include a condition prohibiting emissions exceeding any allowances that the source lawfully holds under Title IV of the Clean Air Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder, consistent with subsection 17 of this Section and applicable regulations, if any.
- h. All CAAPP permits shall state that, where another applicable requirement of the Clean Air Act is more stringent than any applicable requirement of regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act, both provisions shall be incorporated into the permit and shall be State and federally enforceable.
- i. Each CAAPP permit issued under subsection 10 of this Section shall include a severability clause to ensure the continued validity of the various permit requirements in the event of a challenge to any portions of the permit.
- j. The following shall apply with respect to owners or operators requesting a permit shield:
  - i. The Agency shall include in a CAAPP permit, when requested by an applicant pursuant to paragraph (p) of subsection 5 of this Section, a provision stating that compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with applicable requirements which are applicable as of the date of release of the proposed permit, provided that:

A. The applicable requirement is specifically

2	identified within the permit; or
3	B. The Agency in acting on the CAAPP
4	application or revision determines in writing that
5	other requirements specifically identified are not
6	applicable to the source, and the permit includes
7	that determination or a concise summary thereof.
8	ii. The permit shall identify the requirements for
9	which the source is shielded. The shield shall not
10	extend to applicable requirements which are
11	promulgated after the date of release of the proposed
12	permit unless the permit has been modified to reflect
13	such new requirements.
14	iii. A CAAPP permit which does not expressly
15	indicate the existence of a permit shield shall not
16	provide such a shield.
17	iv. Nothing in this paragraph or in a CAAPP permit
18	shall alter or affect the following:
19	A. The provisions of Section 303 (emergency
20	powers) of the Clean Air Act, including USEPA's
21	authority under that section.
22	B. The liability of an owner or operator of a
23	source for any violation of applicable
24	requirements prior to or at the time of permit
25	issuance.
26	C. The applicable requirements of the acid

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1	rain program consistent with Section 408(a) of the
2	Clean Air Act.
3	D. The ability of USEPA to obtain information
4	from a source pursuant to Section 114
5	(inspections, monitoring, and entry) of the Clean
6	Air Act.
7	k. Each CAAPP permit shall include an emergency
8	provision providing an affirmative defense of emergency to
9	an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based
10	emission limitations under a CAAPP permit if the following
11	conditions are met through properly signed,
12	contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant
13	evidence:
14	i. An emergency occurred and the permittee can
15	identify the cause(s) of the emergency.
16	ii. The permitted facility was at the time being
17	properly operated.
18	iii. The permittee submitted notice of the
19	emergency to the Agency within 2 working days after the
20	time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the
21	emergency. This notice must contain a detailed
22	description of the emergency, any steps taken to
23	mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

iv. During the period of the emergency the

permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels

of emissions that exceeded the emission limitations,

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standards, or requirements in the permit.

For purposes of this subsection, "emergency" means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, such as an act of God, that requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operation error.

In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof. This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement. This provision does not relieve a permittee of any reporting obligations under existing federal or state laws or regulations.

- 1. The Agency shall include in each permit issued under subsection 10 of this Section:
  - i. Terms and conditions for reasonably anticipated operating scenarios identified by the source in its application. The permit terms and conditions for each such operating scenario shall meet all applicable requirements and the requirements of this Section.

1	A. Under this subparagraph, the source must
2	record in a log at the permitted facility a record
3	of the scenario under which it is operating
4	contemporaneously with making a change from one
5	operating scenario to another.
6	B. The permit shield described in paragraph
7	(j) of subsection 7 of this Section shall extend to
8	all terms and conditions under each such operating
9	scenario.
10	ii. Where requested by an applicant, all terms and
11	conditions allowing for trading of emissions increases
12	and decreases between different emission units at the
13	CAAPP source, to the extent that the applicable
14	requirements provide for trading of such emissions
15	increases and decreases without a case-by-case
16	approval of each emissions trade. Such terms and
17	conditions:
18	A. Shall include all terms required under this
19	subsection to determine compliance;
20	B. Must meet all applicable requirements;
21	C. Shall extend the permit shield described in
22	paragraph (j) of subsection 7 of this Section to
23	all terms and conditions that allow such increases
24	and decreases in emissions.
25	m. The Agency shall specifically designate as not being
26	federally enforceable under the Clean Air Act any terms and

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conditions included in the permit that are not specifically required under the Clean Air Act or federal regulations promulgated thereunder. Terms or conditions so designated shall be subject to all applicable State requirements, except the requirements of subsection 7 (other than this paragraph, paragraph q of subsection 7, subsections 8 through 11, and subsections 13 through 16 of this Section. Agency shall, however, include such terms conditions in the CAAPP permit issued to the source.

- n. Each CAAPP permit issued under subsection 10 of this Section shall specify and reference the origin of and authority for each term or condition, and identify any difference in form as compared to the applicable requirement upon which the term or condition is based.
- o. Each CAAPP permit issued under subsection 10 of this Section shall include provisions stating the following:
  - i. Duty to comply. The permittee must comply with all terms and conditions of the CAAPP permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Air Act and the Act, and is grounds for any or all of the following: enforcement action; permit termination. revocation and reissuance. modification; of or denial а permit renewal application.
  - ii. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an

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enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

iii. Permit actions. The permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, and reissued, or terminated for cause in accordance with the applicable subsections of Section 39.5 of this Act. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

iv. Property rights. The permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

v. Duty to provide information. The permittee shall furnish to the Agency within a reasonable time specified by the Agency any information that the Agency may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Agency copies of records required to be kept by the permit or, for information claimed to be confidential, the permittee may furnish such records directly to USEPA along with a claim of

confidentiality. 1

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vi. Duty to pay fees. The permittee must pay fees to the Agency consistent with the fee schedule approved pursuant to subsection 18 of this Section, and submit any information relevant thereto.

- vii. Emissions trading. No permit revision shall be required for increases in emissions allowed under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading, and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in the permit and that are authorized by the applicable requirement.
- p. Each CAAPP permit issued under subsection 10 of this Section shall contain the following elements with respect to compliance:
  - i. Compliance certification, testing, monitoring, reporting, and record keeping requirements sufficient to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit. Any document (including reports) required by a CAAPP permit shall contain a certification by a responsible official that meets the requirements of subsection 5 of this Section and applicable regulations.
  - Inspection and ii. entry requirements necessitate that, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law and in

1	accordance with constitutional limitations, the
2	permittee shall allow the Agency, or an authorized
3	representative to perform the following:
4	A. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a
5	CAAPP source is located or emissions-related
6	activity is conducted, or where records must be
7	kept under the conditions of the permit.
8	B. Have access to and copy, at reasonable
9	times, any records that must be kept under the
10	conditions of the permit.
11	C. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities,
12	equipment (including monitoring and air pollution
13	control equipment), practices, or operations
14	regulated or required under the permit.
15	D. Sample or monitor any substances or
16	parameters at any location:
17	1. As authorized by the Clean Air Act, at
18	reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring
19	compliance with the CAAPP permit or applicable
20	requirements; or
21	2. As otherwise authorized by this Act.
22	iii. A schedule of compliance consistent with
23	subsection 5 of this Section and applicable
24	regulations.
25	iv. Progress reports consistent with an applicable
26	schedule of compliance pursuant to paragraph (d) of

achieved.

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1	subsection 5 of this Section and applicable
2	regulations to be submitted semiannually, or more
3	frequently if the Agency determines that such more
4	frequent submittals are necessary for compliance with
5	the Act or regulations promulgated by the Board
6	thereunder. Such progress reports shall contain the
7	following:
8	A. Required dates for achieving the
9	activities, milestones, or compliance required by
0	the schedule of compliance and dates when such

B. An explanation of why any dates in the schedule of compliance were not or will not be met, and any preventive or corrective measures adopted.

activities, milestones or compliance

- v. Requirements for compliance certification with and conditions contained in the permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. Permits shall include each of the following:
  - A. The frequency (annually or more frequently as specified in any applicable requirement or by the Agency pursuant to written procedures) of submissions of compliance certifications.
  - B. A means for assessing or monitoring the compliance of the source with its emissions

1	limitations, standards, and work practices.
2	C. A requirement that the compliance
3	certification include the following:
4	1. The identification of each term or
5	condition contained in the permit that is the
6	basis of the certification.
7	2. The compliance status.
8	3. Whether compliance was continuous or
9	intermittent.
10	4. The method(s) used for determining the
11	compliance status of the source, both
12	currently and over the reporting period
13	consistent with subsection 7 of this Section.
14	D. A requirement that all compliance
15	certifications be submitted to the Agency.
16	E. Additional requirements as may be specified
17	pursuant to Sections 114(a)(3) and 504(b) of the
18	Clean Air Act.
19	F. Other provisions as the Agency may require.
20	q. If the owner or operator of CAAPP source can
21	demonstrate in its CAAPP application, including an
22	application for a significant modification, that an
23	alternative emission limit would be equivalent to that
24	contained in the applicable Board regulations, the Agency
25	shall include the alternative emission limit in the CAAPP
26	permit, which shall supersede the emission limit set forth

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in the applicable Board regulations, and shall include conditions that insure that the resulting emission limit is quantifiable, accountable, enforceable, and based on replicable procedures.

- 8. Public Notice; Affected State Review.
- a. The Agency shall provide notice to the public, including an opportunity for public comment and a hearing, on each draft CAAPP permit for issuance, renewal or significant modification, subject to Section 7.1 and subsection (a) of Section 7 of this Act.
- b. The Agency shall prepare a draft CAAPP permit and a statement that sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft CAAPP permit conditions, including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions. The Agency shall provide this statement to any person who requests it.
- c. The Agency shall give notice of each draft CAAPP permit to the applicant and to any affected State on or before the time that the Agency has provided notice to the public, except as otherwise provided in this Act.
- d. The Agency, as part of its submittal of a proposed permit to USEPA (or as soon as possible after the submittal for minor permit modification procedures allowed under subsection 14 of this Section), shall notify USEPA and any affected State in writing of any refusal of the Agency to

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accept all of the recommendations for the proposed permit that an affected State submitted during the public or affected State review period. The notice shall include the Agency's reasons for not accepting the recommendations. The Agency is not required to accept recommendations that applicable requirements not based on the requirements of this Section.

- e. The Agency shall make available to the public any CAAPP permit application, compliance plan (including the schedule of compliance), CAAPP permit, and emissions or compliance monitoring report. If an owner or operator of a CAAPP source is required to submit information entitled to protection from disclosure under Section 7.1 subsection (a) of Section 7 of this Act, the owner or operator shall submit such information separately. The requirements of Section 7.1 and subsection (a) of Section 7 of this Act shall apply to such information, which shall not be included in a CAAPP permit unless required by law. The contents of a CAAPP permit shall not be entitled to protection under Section 7.1 and subsection (a) of Section 7 of this Act.
- The Agency shall have the authority to adopt rules, in accordance procedural with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, as the Agency necessary, to implement this subsection.
  - g. If requested by the permit applicant, the Agency

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shall provide the permit applicant with a copy of the draft CAAPP permit prior to any public review period. If requested by the permit applicant, the Agency shall provide the permit applicant with a copy of the final CAAPP permit prior to issuance of the CAAPP permit.

### 9. USEPA Notice and Objection.

- a. The Agency shall provide to USEPA for its review a copy of each CAAPP application (including any application for permit modification), statement of basis as provided in paragraph (b) of subsection 8 of this Section, proposed CAAPP permit, CAAPP permit, and, if the Agency does not incorporate any affected State's recommendations on a proposed CAAPP permit, a written statement of this decision and its reasons for not accepting the recommendations, except as otherwise provided in this Act or by agreement with USEPA. To the extent practicable, the preceding information shall be provided in computer readable format compatible with USEPA's national database management system.
- b. The Agency shall not issue the proposed CAAPP permit if USEPA objects in writing within 45 days after receipt of the proposed CAAPP permit and all necessary supporting information.
- c. If USEPA objects in writing to the issuance of the proposed CAAPP permit within the 45-day period, the Agency

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shall respond in writing and may revise and resubmit the proposed CAAPP permit in response to the stated objection, to the extent supported by the record, within 90 days after the date of the objection. Prior to submitting a revised permit to USEPA, the Agency shall provide the applicant and any person who participated in the public comment process, pursuant to subsection 8 of this Section, with a 10-day period to comment on any revision which the Agency is proposing to make to the permit in response to USEPA's objection in accordance with Agency procedures.

- d. objection under this Any USEPA subsection, according to the Clean Air Act, will include a statement of reasons for the objection and a description of the terms and conditions that must be in the permit, in order to adequately respond to the objections. Grounds for a USEPA objection include the failure of the Agency to: (1) submit the items and notices required under this subsection; (2) submit any other information necessary to adequately review the proposed CAAPP permit; or (3) process the permit under subsection 8 of this Section except for minor permit modifications.
- e. If USEPA does not object in writing to issuance of a permit under this subsection, any person may petition USEPA within 60 days after expiration of the 45-day review period to make such objection.
  - f. If the permit has not yet been issued and USEPA

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objects to the permit as a result of a petition, the Agency shall not issue the permit until USEPA's objection has been resolved. The Agency shall provide a 10-day comment period in accordance with paragraph c of this subsection. A petition does not, however, stay the effectiveness of a permit or its requirements if the permit was issued after expiration of the 45-day review period and prior to a USEPA objection.

g. If the Agency has issued a permit after expiration of the 45-day review period and prior to receipt of a USEPA objection under this subsection in response to a petition submitted pursuant to paragraph e of this subsection, the Agency may, upon receipt of an objection from USEPA, revise and resubmit the permit to USEPA pursuant to this subsection after providing a 10-day comment period in accordance with paragraph c of this subsection. If the Agency fails to submit a revised permit in response to the objection, USEPA shall modify, terminate or revoke the permit. In any case, the source will not be in violation of the requirement to have submitted a timely and complete application.

h. The Agency shall have the authority to adopt procedural rules, in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, as the Agency deems necessary, to implement this subsection.

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L	10.	Final	Agency	Action.

- The Agency shall issue a CAAPP permit, permit modification, or permit renewal if all of the following conditions are met:
  - i. The applicant has submitted a complete and certified application for a permit, modification, or permit renewal consistent with subsections 5 and 14 of this Section, as applicable, and applicable regulations.
  - ii. The applicant has submitted with its complete application an approvable compliance plan, including a schedule for achieving compliance, consistent with subsection 5 of this Section and applicable regulations.
  - iii. The applicant has timely paid the fees required pursuant to subsection 18 of this Section and applicable regulations.
  - iv. The Agency has received a complete CAAPP application and, if necessary, has requested and received additional information from the applicant consistent with subsection 5 of this Section and applicable regulations.
  - v. The Agency has complied with all applicable provisions regarding public notice and affected State review consistent with subsection 8 of this Section and applicable regulations.

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of the permit.

1	vi. The Agency has provided a copy of each CAAPP
2	application, or summary thereof, pursuant to agreement
3	with USEPA and proposed CAAPP permit required under
4	subsection 9 of this Section to USEPA, and USEPA has
5	not objected to the issuance of the permit in
6	accordance with the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR Part 70.
7	b. The Agency shall have the authority to deny a CAAPP
8	permit, permit modification, or permit renewal if the
9	applicant has not complied with the requirements of
10	subparagraphs (i) through (iv) of paragraph (a) of this
11	subsection or if USEPA objects to its issuance.
12	c. i. Prior to denial of a CAAPP permit, permit
13	modification, or permit renewal under this Section,
14	the Agency shall notify the applicant of the possible
15	denial and the reasons for the denial.
16	ii. Within such notice, the Agency shall specify an
17	appropriate date by which the applicant shall
18	adequately respond to the Agency's notice. Such date
19	shall not exceed 15 days from the date the notification
20	is received by the applicant. The Agency may grant a
21	reasonable extension for good cause shown.
22	iii. Failure by the applicant to adequately
23	respond by the date specified in the notification or by

For purposes of obtaining judicial review under

any granted extension date shall be grounds for denial

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Sections 40.2 and 41 of this Act, the Agency shall provide to USEPA and each applicant, and, upon request, to affected States, any person who participated in the public comment process, and any other person who could obtain judicial review under Sections 40.2 and 41 of this Act, a copy of each CAAPP permit or notification of denial pertaining to that party.

The Agency shall have the authority to adopt procedural rules, in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, as the Agency deems necessary, to implement this subsection.

### 11. General Permits.

- a. The Agency may issue a general permit covering numerous similar sources, except for affected sources for acid deposition unless otherwise provided in regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act.
- b. The Agency shall identify, in any general permit, criteria by which sources may qualify for the general permit.
- c. CAAPP sources that would qualify for a general permit must apply for coverage under the terms of the general permit or must apply for a CAAPP permit consistent with subsection 5 of this Section and applicable regulations.
  - d. The Agency shall comply with the public comment and

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hearing provisions of this Section as well as the USEPA and affected State review procedures prior to issuance of a general permit.

- e. When granting a subsequent request by a qualifying CAAPP source for coverage under the terms of a general permit, the Agency shall not be required to repeat the public notice and comment procedures. The granting of such request shall not be considered a final permit action for purposes of judicial review.
- f. The Agency may not issue a general permit to cover any discrete emission unit at a CAAPP source if another CAAPP permit covers emission units at the source.
- The Agency shall have the authority to adopt procedural rules, in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, as the Agency necessary, to implement this subsection.

## 12. Operational Flexibility.

a. An owner or operator of a CAAPP source may make changes at the CAAPP source without requiring a prior permit revision, consistent with subparagraphs (i) through (iii) of paragraph (a) of this subsection, so long as the changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act and they do not exceed the emissions allowable under the permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions), provided

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that the owner or operator of the CAAPP source provides USEPA and the Agency with written notification as required below in advance of the proposed changes, which shall be a minimum of 7 days, unless otherwise provided by the Agency in applicable regulations regarding emergencies. The owner or operator of a CAAPP source and the Agency shall each attach such notice to their copy of the relevant permit.

- i. An owner or operator of a CAAPP source may make Section 502 (b) (10) changes without a permit revision, if the changes are not modifications under any provision of Title I of the Clean Air Act and the changes do not exceed the emissions allowable under the (whether expressed therein as a emissions or in terms of total emissions).
  - each such change, the For written notification required above shall include a brief description of the change within the source, the date on which the change will occur, any change in emissions, and any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.
  - B. The permit shield described in paragraph (j) of subsection 7 of this Section shall not apply to any change made pursuant to this subparagraph.
- ii. An owner or operator of a CAAPP source may trade increases and decreases in emissions in the CAAPP source, where the applicable implementation plan

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provides for such emission trades without requiring a permit revision. This provision is available in those cases where the permit does not already provide for such emissions trading.

A. Under this subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (a) of this subsection, the written notification required above shall include such information as may be required by the provision in the applicable implementation plan authorizing the emissions trade, including at a minimum, when the proposed changes will occur, a description of each such change, any change in emissions, the permit requirements with which the source will comply using the emissions trading provisions of the applicable implementation plan, and the pollutants emitted subject to the emissions trade. The notice shall also refer to the provisions applicable implementation plan with which source will comply and provide for the emissions trade.

B. The permit shield described in paragraph (j) of subsection 7 of this Section shall not apply to any change made pursuant to subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (a) of this subsection. Compliance with the permit requirements that the source will meet using the emissions trade shall be determined

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according to the requirements of the applicable implementation plan authorizing the emissions trade.

iii. If requested within a CAAPP application, the Agency shall issue a CAAPP permit which contains terms and conditions, including all terms required under subsection 7 of this Section to determine compliance, allowing for the trading of emissions increases and decreases at the CAAPP source solely for the purpose of complying with a federally-enforceable emissions cap that is established in the permit independent of otherwise applicable requirements. The owner operator of a CAAPP source shall include in its CAAPP application proposed replicable procedures and permit that ensure the emissions trades quantifiable and enforceable. The permit shall also require compliance with all applicable requirements.

A. Under this subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (a), the written notification required above shall state when the change will occur and shall describe the changes in emissions that will result and how these increases and decreases in emissions will comply with the terms and conditions of the permit.

B. The permit shield described in paragraph (i) of subsection 7 of this Section shall extend to terms and conditions that allow such increases and

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decreases in emissions. 1

- b. An owner or operator of a CAAPP source may make changes that are not addressed or prohibited by the permit, other than those which are subject to any requirements under Title IV of the Clean Air Act or are modifications under any provisions of Title I of the Clean Air Act, without a permit revision, in accordance with the following requirements:
  - (i) Each such change shall meet all applicable requirements and shall not violate any existing permit term or condition:
  - (ii) Sources must provide contemporaneous written notice to the Agency and USEPA of each such change, except for changes that qualify as insignificant under provisions adopted by the Agency or the Board. Such written notice shall describe each such change, including the date, any change in emissions, pollutants emitted, and any applicable requirement that would apply as a result of the change;
  - (iii) The change shall not qualify for the shield described in paragraph (j) of subsection 7 of this Section; and
  - (iv) The permittee shall keep a record describing changes made at the source that result in emissions of a regulated air pollutant subject to an applicable Clean Air Act requirement, but not otherwise regulated

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under the permit, and the emissions resulting from 1 2 those changes.

> The Agency shall have the authority to adopt procedural rules, in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, Agency deems as the necessary to implement this subsection.

### 13. Administrative Permit Amendments.

- a. The Agency shall take final action on a request for an administrative permit amendment within 60 days after receipt of the request. Neither notice nor an opportunity for public and affected State comment shall be required for the Agency to incorporate such revisions, provided it designates the permit revisions as having been made pursuant to this subsection.
- b. The Agency shall submit a copy of the revised permit to USEPA.
- purposes of this Section For the "administrative permit amendment" shall be defined as a permit revision that can accomplish one or more of the changes described below:

# i. Corrects typographical errors;

ii. Identifies a change in the name, address, or phone number of any person identified in the permit, or provides a similar minor administrative change at the source;

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1	iii. Requires more frequent monitoring or
2	reporting by the permittee;
3	iv. Allows for a change in ownership or operational
4	control of a source where the Agency determines that no
5	other change in the permit is necessary, provided that
6	a written agreement containing a specific date for
7	transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and
8	liability between the current and new permittees has
9	been submitted to the Agency;
10	v. Incorporates into the CAAPP permit the
11	requirements from preconstruction review permits
12	authorized under a USEPA-approved program, provided
13	the program meets procedural and compliance
14	requirements substantially equivalent to those
15	contained in this Section;
16	vi. (Blank); or
17	vii. Any other type of change which USEPA has
18	determined as part of the approved CAAPP permit program
19	to be similar to those included in this subsection.
20	d. The Agency shall, upon taking final action granting
21	a request for an administrative permit amendment, allow
22	coverage by the permit shield in paragraph (j) of
23	subsection 7 of this Section for administrative permit

amendments made pursuant to subparagraph (v) of paragraph

(c) of this subsection which meet the relevant requirements

for significant permit modifications.

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e. Permit revisions and modifications, including
administrative amendments and automatic amendments
(pursuant to Sections 408(b) and 403(d) of the Clean Air
Act or regulations promulgated thereunder), for purposes
of the acid rain portion of the permit shall be governed by
the regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air
Act. Owners or operators of affected sources for acid
deposition shall have the flexibility to amend their
compliance plans as provided in the regulations
promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act.

- f. The CAAPP source may implement the changes addressed in the request for an administrative permit amendment immediately upon submittal of the request.
- q. The Agency shall have the authority to adopt procedural rules, in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, as the Agency deems necessary, to implement this subsection.
- 14. Permit Modifications.
  - a. Minor permit modification procedures.
  - i. The Agency shall review a permit modification using the "minor permit" modification procedures only for those permit modifications that:
    - A. Do not violate any applicable requirement;
    - B. Do not involve significant changes to existing monitoring, reporting, or recordkeeping

1	requirements in the permit;
2	C. Do not require a case-by-case determination
3	of an emission limitation or other standard, or a
4	source-specific determination of ambient impacts,
5	or a visibility or increment analysis;
6	D. Do not seek to establish or change a permit
7	term or condition for which there is no
8	corresponding underlying requirement and which
9	avoids an applicable requirement to which the
10	source would otherwise be subject. Such terms and
11	conditions include:
12	1. A federally enforceable emissions cap
13	assumed to avoid classification as a
14	modification under any provision of Title I of
15	the Clean Air Act; and
16	2. An alternative emissions limit approved
17	pursuant to regulations promulgated under
18	Section 112(i)(5) of the Clean Air Act;
19	E. Are not modifications under any provision
20	of Title I of the Clean Air Act; and
21	F. Are not required to be processed as a
22	significant modification.
23	ii. Notwithstanding subparagraph (i) of paragraph
24	(a) and subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (b) of this
25	subsection, minor permit modification procedures may
26	be used for permit modifications involving the use of

1	economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions
2	trading, and other similar approaches, to the extent
3	that such minor permit modification procedures are
4	explicitly provided for in an applicable
5	implementation plan or in applicable requirements
6	promulgated by USEPA.
7	iii. An applicant requesting the use of minor
8	permit modification procedures shall meet the
9	requirements of subsection 5 of this Section and shall
10	include the following in its application:
11	A. A description of the change, the emissions
12	resulting from the change, and any new applicable
13	requirements that will apply if the change occurs;
14	B. The source's suggested draft permit;
15	C. Certification by a responsible official,
16	consistent with paragraph (e) of subsection 5 of
17	this Section and applicable regulations, that the
18	proposed modification meets the criteria for use
19	of minor permit modification procedures and a
20	request that such procedures be used; and
21	D. Completed forms for the Agency to use to
22	notify USEPA and affected States as required under
23	subsections 8 and 9 of this Section.
24	iv. Within 5 working days after receipt of a
25	complete permit modification application, the Agency

shall notify USEPA and affected States of the requested

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permit modification in accordance with subsections 8 and 9 of this Section. The Agency promptly shall send any notice required under paragraph (d) of subsection 8 of this Section to USEPA.

- v. The Agency may not issue a final permit modification until after the 45-day review period for USEPA or until USEPA has notified the Agency that USEPA will not object to the issuance of the permit modification, whichever comes first, although the Agency can approve the permit modification prior to that time. Within 90 days after the Agency's receipt of an application under the minor permit modification procedures or 15 days after the end of USEPA's 45-day review period under subsection 9 of this Section, whichever is later, the Agency shall:
  - A. Issue the permit modification as proposed;
  - B. Deny the permit modification application;
  - C. Determine that the requested modification not meet the minor permit modification criteria and should be reviewed under the significant modification procedures; or
  - D. Revise the draft permit modification and to USEPA transmit the new proposed permit modification as required by subsection 9 of this Section.
  - vi. Any CAAPP source may make the change proposed

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minor permit modification application in its immediately after it files such application. After the CAAPP source makes the change allowed by the preceding sentence, and until the Agency takes any of the actions specified in items (A) through (C) of subparagraph (v) of paragraph (a) of this subsection, the source must comply with both the applicable requirements governing change and the proposed permit terms conditions. During this time period, the source need not comply with the existing permit terms and conditions it seeks to modify. If the source fails to comply with its proposed permit terms and conditions during this time period, the existing permit terms and conditions which it seeks to modify may be enforced against it.

vii. The permit shield under paragraph (j) of subsection 7 of this Section may not extend to minor permit modifications.

viii. If a construction permit is required, pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 39 of this Act and regulations thereunder, for a change for which the minor permit modification procedures are applicable, the source may request that the processing of the construction permit application be consolidated with the processing of the application for the minor permit modification. In such cases, the provisions of this

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Section, including those within subsections 5, 8, and 9, shall apply and the Agency shall act on such applications pursuant to subparagraph (v) of paragraph (a) of subsection 14 of this Section. The source may make the proposed change immediately after filing its application for the minor permit modification. Nothing in this subparagraph shall otherwise affect the requirements and procedures applicable to construction permits.

- b. Group Processing of Minor Permit Modifications.
- i. Where requested by an applicant within its application, the Agency shall process groups of a source's applications for certain modifications eligible for minor permit modification processing in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph (b).
- ii. Permit modifications may be processed in accordance with the procedures for group processing, for those modifications:
  - A. Which meet the criteria for minor permit modification procedures under subparagraph (i) of paragraph (a) of subsection 14 of this Section; and
  - B. That collectively are below 10 percent of the emissions allowed by the permit for the emissions unit for which change is requested, 20 percent of the applicable definition of major source set forth in subsection 2 of this Section,

or 5 tons per year, whichever is least. 1 iii. An applicant requesting the use of group 2 3 processing procedures shall meet the requirements of subsection 5 of this Section and shall include the 4 following in its application: 5 A. A description of the change, the emissions 6 7 resulting from the change, and any new applicable 8 requirements that will apply if the change occurs. 9 B. The source's suggested draft permit. 10 C. Certification by a responsible official 11 consistent with paragraph (e) of subsection 5 of this Section, that the proposed modification meets 12 13 the criteria for use of group processing 14 procedures and a request that such procedures be 15 used. 16 D. A list of the source's other pending applications awaiting group processing, and a 17 18 determination of whether the requested 19 modification, aggregated with these 20 applications, equals or exceeds the threshold set 2.1 under item (B) of subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (b) of this subsection. 22 23 E. Certification, consistent with paragraph 24 (e) of subsection 5 of this Section, that the 2.5 has notified USEPA of the proposed source

modification. Such notification need only contain

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a brief description of the requested modification. 1

> F. Completed forms for the Agency to use to notify USEPA and affected states as required under subsections 8 and 9 of this Section.

iv. On a quarterly basis or within 5 business days after receipt of an application demonstrating that the aggregate of a source's pending applications equals or exceeds the threshold level set forth within item (B) subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (b) of subsection, whichever is earlier, the Agency shall promptly notify USEPA and affected States of the requested permit modifications in accordance with subsections 8 and 9 of this Section. The Agency shall send any notice required under paragraph (d) of subsection 8 of this Section to USEPA.

v. The provisions of subparagraph (v) of paragraph (a) of this subsection shall apply to modifications eligible for group processing, except that the Agency shall take one of the actions specified in items (A) through (D) of subparagraph (v) of paragraph (a) of this subsection within 180 days after receipt of the application or 15 days after the end of USEPA's 45-day review period under subsection 9 of this Section, whichever is later.

The provisions of subparagraph (vi) of paragraph (a) of this subsection shall apply to

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modifications for group processing. 1

> vii. The provisions of paragraph (j) of subsection 7 of this Section shall not apply to modifications eligible for group processing.

- c. Significant Permit Modifications.
- i. Significant modification procedures shall be used for applications requesting significant permit modifications and for those applications that do not qualify as either minor permit modifications or as administrative permit amendments.
- Every significant change in ii. existing monitoring permit terms or conditions and every relaxation of reporting or recordkeeping requirements shall be considered significant. A modification shall also be considered significant if in the judgment of the Agency action on an application for modification would require decisions to be made on technically complex issues. Nothing herein shall be construed to preclude the permittee from making changes consistent with this Section that would render existing permit compliance terms and conditions irrelevant.
- iii. Significant permit modifications must meet all the requirements of this Section, including those applications (including completeness review), public participation, review by affected States, and review by USEPA applicable to initial permit issuance

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and permit renewal. The Agency shall take final action 1 on significant permit modifications within 9 months 2 3 after receipt of a complete application.

> The Agency shall have the authority to adopt rules, in accordance with procedural the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, as the Agency deems necessary, to implement this subsection.

# 15. Reopenings for Cause by the Agency.

- a. Each issued CAAPP permit shall include provisions specifying the conditions under which the permit will be reopened prior to the expiration of the permit. Such revisions shall be made as expeditiously as practicable. A CAAPP permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances, in accordance with procedures adopted by the Agency:
  - i. Additional requirements under the Clean Air Act become applicable to a major CAAPP source for which 3 or more years remain on the original term of the permit. Such a reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after the promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such revision is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the permit is due to expire.
  - ii. Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to an

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affected source for acid deposition under the acid rain program. Excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the permit upon approval by USEPA.

iii. The Agency or USEPA determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards, limitations, or other terms or conditions of the permit.

iv. The Agency or USEPA determines that the permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

b. In the event that the Agency determines that there are grounds for revoking a CAAPP permit, for cause, consistent with paragraph a of this subsection, it shall file a petition before the Board setting forth the basis for such revocation. In any such proceeding, the Agency shall have the burden of establishing that the permit should be revoked under the standards set forth in this Act and the Clean Air Act. Any such proceeding shall be conducted pursuant to the Board's procedures for adjudicatory hearings and the Board shall render its decision within 120 days of the filing of the petition. The Agency shall take final action to revoke and reissue a CAAPP permit consistent with the Board's order.

c. Proceedings regarding a reopened CAAPP permit shall

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follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists.

- d. Reopenings under paragraph (a) of this subsection shall not be initiated before a notice of such intent is provided to the CAAPP source by the Agency at least 30 days in advance of the date that the permit is to be reopened, except that the Agency may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency.
- e. The Agency shall have the authority to adopt procedural rules, in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, as the Agency deems necessary, to implement this subsection.

## 16. Reopenings for Cause by USEPA.

a. When USEPA finds that cause exists to terminate, modify, or revoke and reissue a CAAPP permit pursuant to subsection 15 of this Section, and thereafter notifies the Agency and the permittee of such finding in writing, the Agency shall forward to USEPA and the permittee a proposed determination of termination, modification, or revocation appropriate, in accordance reissuance as paragraph (b) of this subsection. The Agency's proposed determination shall be in accordance with the record, the Clean Air Act, regulations promulgated thereunder, this Act and regulations promulgated thereunder. Such proposed

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determination shall not affect the permit or constitute a final permit action for purposes of this Act or the Administrative Review Law. The Agency shall forward to USEPA such proposed determination within 90 days after receipt of the notification from USEPA. If additional time is necessary to submit the proposed determination, the Agency shall request a 90-day extension from USEPA and shall submit the proposed determination within 180 days after receipt of notification from USEPA.

b. i. Prior to the Agency's submittal to USEPA of a proposed determination to terminate or revoke and reissue the permit, the Agency shall file a petition before the Board setting forth USEPA's objection, the permit record, the Agency's proposed determination, and the justification for its proposed determination. The Board shall conduct a hearing pursuant to the rules prescribed by Section 32 of this Act, and the burden of proof shall be on the Agency.

ii. After due consideration of the written and oral statements, the testimony and arguments that shall be submitted at hearing, the Board shall issue and enter an interim order for the proposed determination, which shall set forth all changes, if any, required in the Agency's proposed determination. The interim order shall comply with the requirements for final orders as set forth in Section 33 of this Act. Issuance of an

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interim order by the Board under this paragraph, however, shall not affect the permit status and does not constitute a final action for purposes of this Act or the Administrative Review Law.

- iii. The Board shall cause a copy of its interim order to be served upon all parties to the proceeding as well as upon USEPA. The Agency shall submit the proposed determination to USEPA in accordance with the Board's Interim Order within 180 days after receipt of the notification from USEPA.
- c. USEPA shall review the proposed determination to terminate, modify, or revoke and reissue the permit within 90 days after receipt.
  - i. When USEPA reviews the proposed determination to terminate or revoke and reissue and does not object, the Board shall, within 7 days after receipt of USEPA's final approval, enter the interim order as a final order. The final order may be appealed as provided by Title XI of this Act. The Agency shall take final action in accordance with the Board's final order.
  - ii. When USEPA reviews such proposed determination to terminate or revoke and reissue and objects, the Agency shall submit USEPA's objection and the Agency's comments and recommendation on the objection to the Board and permittee. The Board shall review its interim order in response to USEPA's objection and the Agency's

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comments and recommendation and issue a final order in accordance with Sections 32 and 33 of this Act. The Agency shall, within 90 days after receipt of such objection, respond to USEPA's objection in accordance with the Board's final order.

- iii. When USEPA reviews such proposed determination to modify and objects, the Agency shall, within 90 days after receipt of the objection, resolve the objection and modify the permit in accordance with USEPA's objection, based upon the record, the Clean Air Act, regulations promulgated thereunder, this Act, and regulations promulgated thereunder.
- If the Agency fails to submit the proposed determination pursuant to paragraph a of this subsection or fails to resolve any USEPA objection pursuant to paragraph c of this subsection, USEPA will terminate, modify, or revoke and reissue the permit.
- The Agency shall have the authority to adopt procedural rules, in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, as the Agency deems necessary, to implement this subsection.
- 17. Title IV; Acid Rain Provisions.
  - a. The Agency shall act on initial CAAPP applications for affected sources for acid deposition in accordance with this Section and Title V of the Clean Air Act and

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regulations promulgated thereunder, except as modified by Title IV of the Clean Air Act and regulations promulgated thereunder. The Agency shall issue initial CAAPP permits to the affected sources for acid deposition which shall become effective no earlier than January 1, 1995, and which shall terminate on December 31, 1999, in accordance with this Section. Subsequent CAAPP permits issued to affected sources for acid deposition shall be issued for a fixed term of 5 years. Title IV of the Clean Air Act and regulations promulgated thereunder, including but not limited to 40 C.F.R. Part 72, as now or hereafter amended, are applicable to and enforceable under this Act.

b. A designated representative of an affected source for acid deposition shall submit a timely and complete Phase II acid rain permit application and compliance plan to the Agency, not later than January 1, 1996, that meets the requirements of Titles IV and V of the Clean Air Act and regulations. The Agency shall act on the Phase II acid rain permit application and compliance plan in accordance with this Section and Title V of the Clean Air Act and regulations promulgated thereunder, except as modified by Title IV of the Clean Air Act and regulations promulgated thereunder. The Agency shall issue the Phase II acid rain permit to an affected source for acid deposition no later than December 31, 1997, which shall become effective on January 1, 2000, in accordance with this Section, except as

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modified by Title IV and regulations promulgated thereunder; provided that the designated representative of the source submitted a timely and complete Phase II permit application and compliance plan to the Agency that meets the requirements of Title IV and V of the Clean Air Act and regulations.

- c. Each Phase II acid rain permit issued in accordance with this subsection shall have a fixed term of 5 years. Except as provided in paragraph b above, the Agency shall issue or deny a Phase II acid rain permit within 18 months of receiving a complete Phase II permit application and compliance plan.
- d. A designated representative of a new unit, as defined in Section 402 of the Clean Air Act, shall submit a timely and complete Phase II acid rain permit application and compliance plan that meets the requirements of Titles IV and V of the Clean Air Act and its regulations. The Agency shall act on the new unit's Phase II acid rain permit application and compliance plan in accordance with this Section and Title V of the Clean Air Act and its regulations, except as modified by Title IV of the Clean Air Act and its regulations. The Agency shall reopen the new unit's CAAPP permit for cause to incorporate the approved Phase II acid rain permit in accordance with this Section. The Phase II acid rain permit for the new unit shall become effective no later than the date required

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under Title IV of the Clean Air Act and its regulations. 1

- e. A designated representative of an affected source for acid deposition shall submit a timely and complete Title IV NOx permit application to the Agency, not later than January 1, 1998, that meets the requirements of Titles IV and V of the Clean Air Act and its regulations. The Agency shall reopen the Phase II acid rain permit for cause and incorporate the approved NOx provisions into the Phase II acid rain permit not later than January 1, 1999, in accordance with this Section, except as modified by Title IV of the Clean Air Act and regulations promulgated thereunder. Such reopening shall not affect the term of the Phase II acid rain permit.
- The designated representative of the affected source for acid deposition shall renew the initial CAAPP permit and Phase II acid rain permit in accordance with this Section and Title V of the Clean Air Act and regulations promulgated thereunder, except as modified by Title IV of the Clean Air Act and regulations promulgated thereunder.
- In the case of an affected source for acid deposition for which a complete Phase II acid rain permit application and compliance plan are timely received under this subsection, the complete permit application and compliance plan, including amendments thereto, shall be owner, operator binding on the and designated

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representative, all affected units for acid deposition at the affected source, and any other unit, as defined in Section 402 of the Clean Air Act, governed by the Phase II acid rain permit application and shall be enforceable as an acid rain permit for purposes of Titles IV and V of the Clean Air Act, from the date of submission of the acid rain permit application until a Phase II acid rain permit is issued or denied by the Agency.

- h. The Agency shall not include or implement any measure which would interfere with or modify requirements of Title IV of the Clean Air Act or regulations promulgated thereunder.
- i. Nothing in this Section shall be construed as affecting allowances or USEPA's decision regarding an excess emissions offset plan, as set forth in Title IV of the Clean Air Act or regulations promulgated thereunder.
  - i. No permit revision shall be required for in emissions that are authorized increases allowances acquired pursuant to the acid rain program, provided that such increases do not require a permit revision under any other applicable requirement.
  - ii. No limit shall be placed on the number of allowances held by the source. The source may not, however, use allowances as a defense to noncompliance with any other applicable requirement.
    - iii. Any such allowance shall be accounted for

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according to the procedures established in regulations 1 promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act. 2

- i. To the extent that the federal regulations promulgated under Title IV, including but not limited to 40 C.F.R. Part 72, as now or hereafter amended, are inconsistent with the federal regulations promulgated under Title V, the federal regulations promulgated under Title IV shall take precedence.
- k. The USEPA may intervene as a matter of right in any permit appeal involving a Phase II acid rain permit provision or denial of a Phase II acid rain permit.
- 1. It is unlawful for any owner or operator to violate any terms or conditions of a Phase II acid rain permit issued under this subsection, to operate any affected source for acid deposition except in compliance with a Phase II acid rain permit issued by the Agency under this subsection, or to violate any other applicable requirements.
- m. The designated representative of an affected source for acid deposition shall submit to the Agency the data and information submitted quarterly to USEPA, pursuant to 40 CFR 75.64, concurrently with the submission to USEPA. The submission shall be in the same electronic format as specified by USEPA.
- n. The Agency shall act on any petition for exemption of a new unit or retired unit, as those terms are defined

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in Section 402 of the Clean Air Act, from the requirements 1 of the acid rain program in accordance with Title IV of the 2 3 Clean Air Act and its regulations.

> The Agency shall have the authority to adopt in accordance procedural rules, with the Illinois Agency Administrative Procedure Act, as the deems necessary to implement this subsection.

#### 18. Fee Provisions.

- a. A source subject to this Section or excluded under subsection 1.1 or paragraph (c) of subsection 3 of this Section, shall pay a fee as provided in this paragraph (a) of subsection 18. However, a source that has been excluded from the provisions of this Section under subsection 1.1 or under paragraph (c) of subsection 3 of this Section because the source emits less than 25 tons per year of any combination of regulated air pollutants, except greenhouse gases, shall pay fees in accordance with paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 9.6.
  - i. The fee for a source allowed to emit less than 100 tons per year of any combination of regulated air pollutants, except greenhouse gases, shall be \$1,800 per year, and that fee shall increase, beginning January 1, 2012, to \$2,150 per year.
  - ii. The fee for a source allowed to emit 100 tons or more per year of any combination of regulated air

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pollutants, except greenhouse gases and those regulated air pollutants excluded in paragraph (f) of this subsection 18, shall be as follows:

A. The Agency shall assess a fee of \$18 per ton, per year for the allowable emissions of regulated air pollutants subject to subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (a) of subsection 18, and that fee shall increase, beginning January 1, 2012, to \$21.50 per ton, per year. These fees shall be used by the Agency and the Board to fund the activities required by Title V of the Clean Air Act including such activities as may be carried out by other State or local agencies pursuant to paragraph (d) of this subsection. The amount of such fee shall be based on the information supplied by the applicant in its complete CAAPP permit application or in the CAAPP permit if the permit has been granted and shall be determined by the amount of emissions that the source is allowed to emit annually, provided however, that the maximum fee for a CAAPP permit under this subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (a) of subsection 18 is \$250,000, and increases, beginning January 1, 2012, to \$294,000. Beginning January 1, 2012, the maximum fee under this subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (a) subsection 18 for a source that has been excluded

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under subsection 1.1 of this Section or under paragraph (c) of subsection 3 of this Section is \$4,112. The Agency shall provide as part of the permit application form required under subsection 5 of this Section a separate fee calculation form which will allow the applicant to identify the allowable emissions and calculate the fee. In no event shall the Agency raise the amount of allowable emissions requested by the applicant unless such increases are required to demonstrate compliance with terms of a CAAPP permit.

Notwithstanding the above, any applicant may seek a change in its permit which would result in increases in allowable emissions due to increase in the hours of operation or production rates of an emission unit or units and such a change shall be consistent with the construction permit requirements of the existing State permit program, under subsection (a) of Section 39 of this Act and applicable provisions of this Section. Where a construction permit is required, the Agency shall expeditiously grant such construction permit and shall, if necessary, modify the CAAPP permit based on the same application.

B. The applicant or permittee may pay the fee annually or semiannually for those fees greater

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than \$5,000. However, any applicant paying a fee equal to or greater than \$100,000 shall pay the full amount on July 1, for the subsequent fiscal year, or pay 50% of the fee on July 1 and the remaining 50% by the next January 1. The Agency may change any annual billing date upon reasonable notice, but shall prorate the new bill so that the permittee or applicant does not pay more than its required fees for the fee period for which payment is made.

- b. (Blank).
- c. (Blank).
  - d. There is hereby created in the State Treasury a special fund to be known as the Clean Air Act Permit Fund (formerly known as the CAA Permit Fund). All Funds collected by the Agency pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the Fund. The General Assembly shall appropriate monies from this Fund to the Agency and to the Board to carry out their obligations under this Section. The General Assembly may also authorize monies to be granted by the Agency from this Fund to other State and local agencies which perform duties related to the CAAPP. Interest generated on the monies deposited in this Fund shall be returned to the Fund.
  - e. The Agency shall have the authority to adopt Illinois procedural rules, in accordance with the

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1 Administrative Procedure Act, as the Agency deems 2 necessary to implement this subsection.

- f. For purposes of this subsection, the term "regulated air pollutant" shall have the meaning given to it under subsection 1 of this Section but shall exclude the following:
  - i. carbon monoxide;
  - ii. any Class I or II substance which is a regulated air pollutant solely because it is listed pursuant to Section 602 of the Clean Air Act; and
  - any pollutant that is a regulated air iii. pollutant solely because it is subject to a standard or regulation under Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act based on the emissions allowed in the permit effective in that calendar year, at the time the applicable bill is generated.

## 19. Air Toxics Provisions.

a. In the event that the USEPA fails to promulgate in a timely manner a standard pursuant to Section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act, the Agency shall have the authority to issue permits, pursuant to Section 112(j) of the Clean Air Act and regulations promulgated thereunder, which contain emission limitations which are equivalent to the emission limitations that would apply to a source if an emission standard had been promulgated in a timely manner by USEPA

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pursuant to Section 112(d). Provided, however, that the owner or operator of a source shall have the opportunity to submit to the Agency a proposed emission limitation which it determines to be equivalent to the emission limitations that would apply to such source if an emission standard had been promulgated in a timely manner by USEPA. If the Agency refuses to include the emission limitation proposed by the owner or operator in a CAAPP permit, the owner or operator may petition the Board to establish whether the emission limitation proposal submitted by the owner or operator provides for emission limitations which are equivalent to the emission limitations that would apply to the source if the emission standard had been promulgated by USEPA in a timely manner. The Board shall determine whether the emission limitation proposed by the owner or operator or an alternative emission limitation proposed by the Agency provides for the level of control required under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, or shall otherwise establish an appropriate emission limitation, pursuant to Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.

b. Any Board proceeding brought under paragraph (a) or (e) of this subsection shall be conducted according to the Board's procedures for adjudicatory hearings and the Board shall render its decision within 120 days of the filing of the petition. Any such decision shall be subject to review pursuant to Section 41 of this Act. Where USEPA promulgates

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an applicable emission standard prior to the issuance of the CAAPP permit, the Agency shall include in the permit the promulgated standard, provided that the source shall have the compliance period provided under Section 112(i) of the Clean Air Act. Where USEPA promulgates an applicable standard subsequent to the issuance of the CAAPP permit, the Agency shall revise such permit upon the next renewal reflect the promulgated standard, providing reasonable time for the applicable source to comply with the standard, but no longer than 8 years after the date on which the source is first required to comply with the emissions limitation established under this subsection.

- c. The Agency shall have the authority to implement and enforce complete or partial emission standards promulgated by USEPA pursuant to Section 112(d), and standards promulgated by USEPA pursuant to Sections 112(f), 112(h), 112(m), and 112(n), and may accept delegation of authority from USEPA to implement and enforce Section 112(1) and requirements for the prevention and detection accidental releases pursuant to Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act.
- d. The Agency shall have the authority to issue permits pursuant to Section 112(i)(5) of the Clean Air Act.
- e. The Agency has the authority to implement Section 112(q) of the Clean Air Act consistent with the Clean Air Act and federal regulations promulgated thereunder. If the

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Agency refuses to include the emission limitations proposed in an application submitted by an owner or operator for a case-by-case maximum achievable control technology (MACT) determination, the owner or operator may petition the Board to determine whether the emission limitation proposed by the owner or operator or an alternative emission limitation proposed by the Agency provides for a level of control required by Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, or to otherwise establish an appropriate emission limitation under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.

### 20. Small Business.

a. For purposes of this subsection:

"Program" is the Small Business Stationary Source Technical and Environmental Compliance Assistance Program created within this State pursuant to Section 507 of the Clean Air Act and guidance promulgated thereunder, to provide technical assistance and compliance information to small business stationary sources;

"Small Business Assistance Program" is a component of Program responsible for providing sufficient the businesses through communications with small collection and dissemination of information to small business stationary sources; and

"Small Business Stationary Source" means a stationary source that:

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- 2. is a small business concern as defined in the "Small Business Act";
- 3. is not a major source as that term is defined in subsection 2 of this Section;
- 4. does not emit 50 tons or more per year of any regulated air pollutant, except greenhouse gases; and
- 5. emits less than 75 tons per year of all regulated pollutants, except greenhouse gases.
- b. The Agency shall adopt and submit to USEPA, after reasonable notice and opportunity for public comment, as a revision to the Illinois state implementation plan, plans for establishing the Program.
- c. The Agency shall have the authority to enter into such contracts and agreements as the Agency deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection.
- d. The Agency may establish such procedures as it may deem necessary for the purposes of implementing and executing its responsibilities under this subsection.
- e. There shall be appointed a Small Business Ombudsman (hereinafter in this subsection referred "Ombudsman") to monitor the Small Business Assistance Program. The Ombudsman shall be a nonpartisan designated official, with the ability to independently assess whether the goals of the Program are being met.

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- 1 f. The State Ombudsman Office shall be located in an existing Ombudsman office within the State or in any State 2 3 Department.
  - g. There is hereby created a State Compliance Advisory Panel (hereinafter in this subsection referred to as "Panel") for determining the overall effectiveness of the Small Business Assistance Program within this State.
  - h. The selection of Panel members shall be by the following method:
    - 1. The Governor shall select two members who are not owners or representatives of owners of small business stationary sources to represent the general public;
    - 2. The Director of the Agency shall select one member to represent the Agency; and
    - 3. The State Legislature shall select four members who are owners or representatives of owners of small business stationary sources. Both the majority and minority leadership in both Houses of the Legislature shall appoint one member of the panel.
  - i. Panel members should serve without compensation but will receive full reimbursement for expenses including travel and per diem as authorized within this State.
  - j. The Panel shall select its own Chair by a majority vote. The Chair may meet and consult with the Ombudsman and the head of the Small Business Assistance Program in

- planning the activities for the Panel. 1
- 21. Temporary Sources. 2

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- a. The Agency may issue a single permit authorizing emissions from similar operations by the same source owner or operator at multiple temporary locations, except for sources which are affected sources for acid deposition under Title IV of the Clean Air Act.
- b. The applicant must demonstrate that the operation is temporary and will involve at least one change of location during the term of the permit.
- Any such permit shall meet all applicable C. requirements of this Section and applicable regulations, include conditions assuring compliance with all applicable requirements at all authorized locations and requirements that the owner or operator notify the Agency at least 10 days in advance of each change in location.
- 22. Solid Waste Incineration Units.
  - a. A CAAPP permit for a solid waste incineration unit combusting municipal waste subject standards to promulgated under Section 129(e) of the Clean Air Act shall be issued for a period of 12 years and shall be reviewed every 5 years, unless the Agency requires more frequent review through Agency procedures.
  - During the review in paragraph (a) of this

- 1 subsection, the Agency shall fully review the previously submitted CAAPP permit application and corresponding 2 reports subsequently submitted to determine whether the 3 source is in compliance with all applicable requirements. 4
  - c. If the Agency determines that the source is not in compliance with all applicable requirements it shall revise the CAAPP permit as appropriate.
- 8 The Agency shall have the authority to adopt 9 procedural rules, in accordance with the Illinois 10 Administrative Procedure Act, as the Agency deems 11 necessary, to implement this subsection.
- (Source: P.A. 99-380, eff. 8-17-15; 99-933, eff. 1-27-17; 12
- 13 100-103, eff. 8-11-17.)
- 14 (415 ILCS 5/Tit. XVIII heading new)
- 15 TITLE XVIII: PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND
- 16 PUBLIC HEALTH
- (415 ILCS 5/59 new) 17
- 18 Sec. 59. Findings. The General Assembly finds and declares
- 19 that:

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- 20 (1) For over 4 decades, Illinois and its residents have
- relied on federal laws, including the federal Clean Air Act, 21
- 22 the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), the
- 23 federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and the federal Endangered
- Species Act, along with their implementing regulations and 24

- 1 remedies, to protect our State's public health, environment, 2 and natural resources.
- (2) These federal laws establish standards that serve as 3 4 the baseline level of public health and environmental 5 protection, while expressly authorizing states like Illinois 6 to adopt more protective measures.
- (3) Beginning in 2017, a new presidential administration 7 and a United States Congress are controlled by one party that 8 9 has signaled a series of direct challenges to these federal 10 laws and the protections they provide, as well as to the 11 underlying science that makes these protections necessary, and 12 to the rights of the states to protect their own environment, natural resources, and public health as they see fit. 13
- 14 (4) It is therefore necessary for the Illinois General 15 Assembly to enact legislation that will ensure continued 16 protections for the environment, natural resources, and public health in the State even if the federal laws specified in 17 subsection (a) are undermined, amended, or repealed. 18
- 19 (415 ILCS 5/59.1 new)
- 2.0 Sec. 59.1. Intent. It is the intent of this Title to:
- 21 (1) Retain protections afforded under the federal laws specified in Section 59.2 and regulations implementing those 22 federal laws in existence on or before January 19, 2017, 23
- 24 regardless of actions taken at the federal level.
- 25 (2) Protect public health and welfare from any actual or

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2	occur	from	polluti	on, i	ncludin	g the	effec	ts of	climate	change	∋ <u>.</u>

- (3) Preserve, protect, and enhance the environment and natural resources in Illinois, including, but not limited to, the State and national parks, national wilderness areas, national monuments, national waterways, including Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, and other areas with special national or regional natural, recreational, scenic, or historic value.
- (4) Ensure that economic growth will occur in a manner consistent with the protection of public health and the environment and preservation of existing natural resources.
- 13 (5) Ensure that any decision made by a public agency that 14 may adversely impact public health, the environment, or natural 15 resources is made only after careful evaluation of all the 16 consequences of that decision and after adequate procedural opportunities for informed public participation in the 17 18 decision-making process.
- 19 (415 ILCS 5/59.2 new)
- Sec. 59.2. Definitions. As used in this Title: 2.0
- "Baseline federal law standards" means federal laws and 21 federal regulations issued under the federal laws as those 22
- federal laws and regulations existed on January 19, 2017. 23
- 24 "Federal laws" means any of the following:
- 25 (1) The federal Clean Air Act.

1	(2) The Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
2	(3) The federal Safe Drinking Water Act.
3	(4) The federal Endangered Species Act.
4	"State agency" means a State agency designated by law to
5	implement the federal law or its State analog.
6	(415 ILCS 5/59.3 new)
7	Sec. 59.3. Operative provisions.
8	(a) A State or local agency shall not amend or revise its
9	rules to be less stringent than the baseline federal law
10	standards.
11	(b) A State or local agency may adopt rules for Illinois
12	that are more stringent than the baseline federal law
13	standards.
14	(415 ILCS 5/60 new)
15	Sec. 60. Air.
16	(a) The General Assembly finds all of the following:
17	(1) Title II of the Environmental Protection Act is the
18	State analog to the federal Clean Air Act.
19	(2) State agencies formulate and adopt the state
20	implementation plans (SIPs) for Illinois under the federal
21	Clean Air Act, and issue permits governing the emission of
22	certain substances, including greenhouse gases, into the
23	air.
24	(b) Except as otherwise authorized by State law, all of the

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- (1) State agencies shall maintain and enforce all air quality requirements and standards that are at least as stringent as required by the baseline federal law standards, in addition to those required under State law.
- (2) If State agencies have not established a standard or requirement for an air pollutant for which a standard or requirement exists in the baseline federal law standards and the federal standard or requirement is amended, then the State agencies shall adopt a standard or requirement that is at least as stringent as the baseline federal law standards.
- (3) State agencies shall adopt state implementation plans for Illinois that meet requirements that are at least as stringent as those required by the applicable baseline federal law standards, in addition to those required by State law.
- (4) If the federal transportation conformity program becomes less stringent than the applicable baseline federal law standards, then State agencies shall adopt and implement equivalent requirements that are at least as stringent as those required by the applicable baseline federal law standards, in addition to those required by State law.

1	Sec. 61. Water.
2	(a) The General Assembly finds all of the following:
3	(1) Title III of the Environmental Protection Act is
4	the State analog to the Federal Water Pollution Control
5	Act, otherwise known as the federal Clean Water Act.
6	(2) Title IV and Title IV-A of the Environmental
7	Protection Act are the State analog to the federal Safe
8	Drinking Water Act.
9	(3) State agencies administer and implement the
10	federal Clean Water Act and the Environmental Protection
11	Act to preserve, protect, enhance, and restore water
12	quality by setting statewide policy, formulating and
13	adopting water quality control plans, setting standards,
14	issuing permits and waste discharge requirements,
15	determining compliance with those permits and waste
16	discharge requirements, and taking appropriate enforcement
17	actions.
18	(4) State agencies regulate public drinking water
19	systems under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and the
20	Environmental Protection Act to ensure the delivery of safe
21	drinking water to Illinoisans.
22	(b) Except as otherwise authorized by State law, the
23	<pre>following apply:</pre>
24	(1) State agencies shall maintain and enforce all water
25	supply and water quality standards and permitting
26	requirements that are at least as stringent as required by

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- (2) State agencies shall maintain and enforce all drinking water standards that are at least as stringent as required by the applicable baseline federal law standards, in addition to those required by State law, including the level of lead in drinking water.
- (3) If State agencies have not established a water supply or water quality standard or requirement for which a standard or requirement exists in the baseline federal law standards and the federal requirement or standard is amended, then State agencies as appropriate shall adopt a standard or requirement that is at least as stringent as the baseline federal law standards.
- (4) If State agencies have not established a drinking water standard or requirement for which a standard or requirement exists in the baseline federal law standards and the federal standard or requirement is amended, then State agencies, as appropriate, shall adopt a standard or requirement that is at least as stringent as the baseline federal law standards.
- (5) Waste discharge requirements and permits that are issued on and after January 19, 2017, shall be at least as protective of the environment and comply with all applicable water quality standards, effluent limitations, and restrictions as required by the applicable baseline

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- (6) Drinking water supply permits that are issued on and after January 19, 2017, shall be at least as protective of public health and comply with all applicable drinking water standards as required by the applicable baseline federal law standards, in addition to those required by State law.
- (7) A water quality management plan adopted on or after January 19, 2017, shall be at least as protective of the environment pursuant to, and in compliance with, all applicable water quality standards, effluent limitations, and restrictions as required by the applicable baseline federal law standards, in addition to those required by State law.
- (8) When a waste discharge requirement or water quality management plan is renewed or amended, any water quality standards, effluent limitations, restrictions, and conditions shall be at least as protective of the environment pursuant to, and in compliance with, all applicable water quality standards, effluent limitations, and restrictions as required by the applicable baseline federal law standards, in addition to those required by State law.

1	sec. 02. Endangered and threatened species.
2	(a) The General Assembly finds all of the following:
3	(1) The Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act is
4	the State analog to the federal Endangered Species Act.
5	(2) The Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act
6	prohibits the taking of any species that the Department of
7	Natural Resources determines to be endangered or
8	threatened, unless the Department of Natural Resources
9	allows for take incidental to otherwise lawful activity
10	under Section 4 of the Illinois Endangered Species
11	Protection Act.
12	(b) Except as otherwise authorized by State law, both of
13	the following apply:
14	(1) All native species not already listed under the
15	Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act that are listed
16	as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered
17	Species Act on January 19, 2017, shall be listed as an
18	endangered or threatened species, as appropriate, under
19	the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act. The
20	Department of Natural Resources may review and modify the
21	listing of species in accordance with this Section.
22	(2) Any new or revised consistency determination or
23	incidental take permit issued to a permittee on or after
24	January 19, 2017, shall only authorize incidental take if
25	it requires conditions at least as stringent as required by
26	the relevant baseline federal law standards, including,

- but not limited to, any federal incidental take statement, 1 incidental take permit, or biological opinion in effect and 2
- applicable to a permittee or project as the baseline 3
- 4 federal law standard existed on January 19, 2017. This
- 5 subsection does not modify the requirements of Section 5.5
- of the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act. 6
- 7 (415 ILCS 5/63 new)
- 8 Sec. 63. Implementation; reporting. Each State agency
- 9 shall undertake all feasible efforts using the State agency's
- 10 authority under State and federal law to implement and enforce
- this Title. Each State agency that takes steps to enforce this 11
- 12 Title shall submit a report to the General Assembly at least
- 13 once every year describing the State agency' compliance with
- 14 this Title. The report to the General Assembly shall be filed
- with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the 15
- Secretary of the Senate in electronic form only, in the manner 16
- 17 that the Clerk and the Secretary shall direct.
- 18 (415 ILCS 5/64 new)
- 19 Sec. 64. Repeal. This Title is repealed 3 years after the
- 20 effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General
- 21 Assembly.
- 2.2 Section 35. Labor; environmental standards; baseline
- 23 federal law standard. For the purposes of this Act, including

- the new provisions and amendatory provisions, all requirements 1
- that a labor or environmental standard be identical in 2
- substance or consistent with a baseline federal law standard 3
- 4 shall mean that a standard is identical in substance or
- 5 consistent with that baseline federal law standard as of
- 6 January 19, 2017.
- 7 Section 97. Severability. The provisions of this Act are
- 8 severable. If any provision of this Act or its application is
- 9 held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions
- or applications that can be given effect without the invalid 10
- provision or application.". 11