

## 104TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2025 and 2026 HB1347

Introduced 1/28/2025, by Rep. Brad Halbrook - Jason R. Bunting

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

415 ILCS 5/21 from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1021 415 ILCS 5/42 from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1042

Amends the Environmental Protection Act. In a provision regarding prohibited acts, provides that no person shall operate a commercial energy conversion facility in a manner that causes, threatens, or allows the release of oil, lubricant, hydraulic fluid, transformer solvent, insulation fluid, cleaning fluid, or any other similar fluid from the facility. Provides that any person who violates this prohibition shall, for each day of violation, be liable for a civil penalty of \$1,000. Provides for a 100% reduction in penalty for a person who promptly self-discloses noncompliance with this provision and promptly begins repairs.

LRB104 06942 BDA 16979 b

1 AN ACT concerning safety.

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

- Section 5. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by changing Sections 21 and 42 as follows:
- 6 (415 ILCS 5/21) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1021)
- 7 Sec. 21. Prohibited acts. No person shall:
- 8 (a) Cause or allow the open dumping of any waste.
- 9 (b) Abandon, dump, or deposit any waste upon the public
  10 highways or other public property, except in a sanitary
  11 landfill approved by the Agency pursuant to regulations
- 12 adopted by the Board.
- 13 (c) Abandon any vehicle in violation of the "Abandoned
  14 Vehicles Amendment to the Illinois Vehicle Code", as enacted
  15 by the 76th General Assembly.
- 16 (d) Conduct any waste-storage, waste-treatment, or
  17 waste-disposal operation:
- (1) without a permit granted by the Agency or in violation of any conditions imposed by such permit, including periodic reports and full access to adequate records and the inspection of facilities, as may be necessary to assure compliance with this Act and with regulations and standards adopted thereunder; provided,

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however, that, except for municipal solid waste landfill units that receive waste on or after October 9, 1993, and CCR surface impoundments, no permit shall be required for person conducting (i) anv а waste-storage, waste-treatment, or waste-disposal operation for wastes generated by such person's own activities which are stored, treated, or disposed within the site where such wastes are generated, (ii) until one year after the effective date of rules adopted by the Board under subsection (n) of Section 22.38, a facility located in a county with a population over 700,000 as of January 1, 2000, operated and located in accordance with Section 22.38 of this Act, and used exclusively for the transfer, storage, or treatment of general construction demolition debris, provided that the facility was receiving construction or demolition debris on August 24, 2009 (the effective date of Public Act 96-611), or (iii) any person conducting a waste transfer, storage, treatment, or disposal operation, including, but not limited to, a waste transfer or waste composting operation, under a mass animal mortality event plan created by the Department of Agriculture;

- (2) in violation of any regulations or standards adopted by the Board under this Act;
- (3) which receives waste after August 31, 1988, does not have a permit issued by the Agency, and is (i) a

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the disposal of waste landfill used exclusively for the site, (ii) a generated at surface impoundment receiving special waste not listed in an NPDES permit, (iii) a waste pile in which the total volume of waste is greater than 100 cubic yards or the waste is stored for over one year, or (iv) a land treatment facility receiving special waste generated at the site; without giving notice of the operation to the Agency by January 1, 1989, or 30 days after the date on which the operation commences, whichever is later, and every 3 years thereafter. The form for such notification shall be specified by the Agency, and shall be limited to information regarding: the name and address of the location of the operation; the type of operation; the types and amounts of waste stored, treated or disposed of on an annual basis; the remaining capacity of the operation; and the remaining expected life of the operation.

Item (3) of this subsection (d) shall not apply to any person engaged in agricultural activity who is disposing of a substance that constitutes solid waste, if the substance was acquired for use by that person on his own property, and the substance is disposed of on his own property in accordance with regulations or standards adopted by the Board.

This subsection (d) shall not apply to hazardous waste.

(e) Dispose, treat, store or abandon any waste, or transport any waste into this State for disposal, treatment,

- storage or abandonment, except at a site or facility which meets the requirements of this Act and of regulations and standards thereunder.
  - (f) Conduct any hazardous waste-storage, hazardous waste-treatment or hazardous waste-disposal operation:
    - (1) without a RCRA permit for the site issued by the Agency under subsection (d) of Section 39 of this Act, or in violation of any condition imposed by such permit, including periodic reports and full access to adequate records and the inspection of facilities, as may be necessary to assure compliance with this Act and with regulations and standards adopted thereunder; or
    - (2) in violation of any regulations or standards adopted by the Board under this Act; or
    - (3) in violation of any RCRA permit filing requirement established under standards adopted by the Board under this Act; or
    - (4) in violation of any order adopted by the Board under this Act.

Notwithstanding the above, no RCRA permit shall be required under this subsection or subsection (d) of Section 39 of this Act for any person engaged in agricultural activity who is disposing of a substance which has been identified as a hazardous waste, and which has been designated by Board regulations as being subject to this exception, if the substance was acquired for use by that person on his own

- 1 property and the substance is disposed of on his own property
- 2 in accordance with regulations or standards adopted by the
- 3 Board.

- (g) Conduct any hazardous waste-transportation operation:
- (1) without registering with and obtaining a special waste hauling permit from the Agency in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Board under this Act; or
  - (2) in violation of any regulations or standards adopted by the Board under this Act.
- (h) Conduct any hazardous waste-recycling or hazardous waste-reclamation or hazardous waste-reuse operation in violation of any regulations, standards or permit requirements adopted by the Board under this Act.
- (i) Conduct any process or engage in any act which produces hazardous waste in violation of any regulations or standards adopted by the Board under subsections (a) and (c) of Section 22.4 of this Act.
- (j) Conduct any special waste-transportation operation in violation of any regulations, standards or permit requirements adopted by the Board under this Act. However, sludge from a water or sewage treatment plant owned and operated by a unit of local government which (1) is subject to a sludge management plan approved by the Agency or a permit granted by the Agency, and (2) has been tested and determined not to be a hazardous waste as required by applicable State and federal laws and regulations, may be transported in this State without a

special waste hauling permit, and the preparation and carrying of a manifest shall not be required for such sludge under the rules of the Pollution Control Board. The unit of local government which operates the treatment plant producing such sludge shall file an annual report with the Agency identifying the volume of such sludge transported during the reporting period, the hauler of the sludge, and the disposal sites to which it was transported. This subsection (j) shall not apply to hazardous waste.

- (k) Fail or refuse to pay any fee imposed under this Act.
- (1) Locate a hazardous waste disposal site above an active or inactive shaft or tunneled mine or within 2 miles of an active fault in the earth's crust. In counties of population less than 225,000 no hazardous waste disposal site shall be located (1) within 1 1/2 miles of the corporate limits as defined on June 30, 1978, of any municipality without the approval of the governing body of the municipality in an official action; or (2) within 1000 feet of an existing private well or the existing source of a public water supply measured from the boundary of the actual active permitted site and excluding existing private wells on the property of the permit applicant. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to publicly owned sewage works or the disposal or utilization of sludge from publicly owned sewage works.
- (m) Transfer interest in any land which has been used as a hazardous waste disposal site without written notification to

| 1 | the | Agency | of | the | transfer | and | to | the | transferee | of | the |
|---|-----|--------|----|-----|----------|-----|----|-----|------------|----|-----|
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- 2 conditions imposed by the Agency upon its use under subsection
- 3 (g) of Section 39.
- 4 (n) Use any land which has been used as a hazardous waste
- 5 disposal site except in compliance with conditions imposed by
- 6 the Agency under subsection (g) of Section 39.
- 7 (o) Conduct a sanitary landfill operation which is
- 8 required to have a permit under subsection (d) of this
- 9 Section, in a manner which results in any of the following
- 10 conditions:
- 11 (1) refuse in standing or flowing waters;
- 12 (2) leachate flows entering waters of the State;
- 13 (3) leachate flows exiting the landfill confines (as
- determined by the boundaries established for the landfill
- by a permit issued by the Agency);
- 16 (4) open burning of refuse in violation of Section 9
- of this Act;
- 18 (5) uncovered refuse remaining from any previous
- operating day or at the conclusion of any operating day,
- 20 unless authorized by permit;
- 21 (6) failure to provide final cover within time limits
- 22 established by Board regulations;
- 23 (7) acceptance of wastes without necessary permits;
- 24 (8) scavenging as defined by Board regulations;
- 25 (9) deposition of refuse in any unpermitted portion of
- the landfill;

(7) deposition of:

| 1  | (10) acceptance of a special waste without a required           |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2  | manifest;                                                       |
| 3  | (11) failure to submit reports required by permits or           |
| 4  | Board regulations;                                              |
| 5  | (12) failure to collect and contain litter from the             |
| 6  | site by the end of each operating day;                          |
| 7  | (13) failure to submit any cost estimate for the site           |
| 8  | or any performance bond or other security for the site as       |
| 9  | required by this Act or Board rules.                            |
| 10 | The prohibitions specified in this subsection (o) shall be      |
| 11 | enforceable by the Agency either by administrative citation     |
| 12 | under Section 31.1 of this Act or as otherwise provided by this |
| 13 | Act. The specific prohibitions in this subsection do not limit  |
| 14 | the power of the Board to establish regulations or standards    |
| 15 | applicable to sanitary landfills.                               |
| 16 | (p) In violation of subdivision (a) of this Section, cause      |
| 17 | or allow the open dumping of any waste in a manner which        |
| 18 | results in any of the following occurrences at the dump site:   |
| 19 | (1) litter;                                                     |
| 20 | (2) scavenging;                                                 |
| 21 | (3) open burning;                                               |
| 22 | (4) deposition of waste in standing or flowing waters;          |
| 23 | (5) proliferation of disease vectors;                           |
| 24 | (6) standing or flowing liquid discharge from the dump          |
| 25 | site;                                                           |

| L | (i)     | general    | construction | on or | demolition | debris | as |
|---|---------|------------|--------------|-------|------------|--------|----|
| 2 | defined | in Section | on 3.160(a)  | of th | is Act; or |        |    |

(ii) clean construction or demolition debris as defined in Section 3.160(b) of this Act.

The prohibitions specified in this subsection (p) shall be enforceable by the Agency either by administrative citation under Section 31.1 of this Act or as otherwise provided by this Act. The specific prohibitions in this subsection do not limit the power of the Board to establish regulations or standards applicable to open dumping.

- (q) Conduct a landscape waste composting operation without an Agency permit, provided, however, that no permit shall be required for any person:
  - (1) conducting a landscape waste composting operation for landscape wastes generated by such person's own activities which are stored, treated, or disposed of within the site where such wastes are generated; or
  - (1.5) conducting a landscape waste composting operation that (i) has no more than 25 cubic yards of landscape waste, composting additives, composting material, or end-product compost on-site at any one time and (ii) is not engaging in commercial activity; or
  - (2) applying landscape waste or composted landscape waste at agronomic rates; or
  - (2.5) operating a landscape waste composting facility at a site having 10 or more occupied non-farm residences

within 1/2 mile of its boundaries, if the facility meets all of the following criteria:

- (A) the composting facility is operated by the farmer on property on which the composting material is utilized, and the composting facility constitutes no more than 2% of the site's total acreage;
- (A-5) any composting additives that the composting facility accepts and uses at the facility are necessary to provide proper conditions for composting and do not exceed 10% of the total composting material at the facility at any one time;
- (B) the property on which the composting facility is located, and any associated property on which the compost is used, is principally and diligently devoted to the production of agricultural crops and is not owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by any waste hauler or generator of nonagricultural compost materials, and the operator of the composting facility is not an employee, partner, shareholder, or in any way connected with or controlled by any such waste hauler or generator;
- (C) all compost generated by the composting facility, except incidental sales of finished compost, is applied at agronomic rates and used as mulch, fertilizer, or soil conditioner on land actually farmed by the person operating the composting

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facility, and the finished compost is not stored at the composting site for a period longer than 18 months prior to its application as mulch, fertilizer, or soil conditioner;

- (D) no fee is charged for the acceptance of materials to be composted at the facility; and
- (E) the owner or operator, by January 1, 2014 (or the January 1 following commencement of operation, whichever is later) and January 1 of each year thereafter, registers the site with the Agency, (ii) reports to the Agency on the volume of composting material received and used at the site; (iii) certifies to the Agency that the site complies with the requirements set forth in subparagraphs (A), (A-5), (B), (C), and (D) of this paragraph (2.5); and (iv) certifies to the Agency that all composting material was placed more than 200 feet from the nearest potable water supply well, was placed outside the boundary of the 10-year floodplain or on a part of the site that is floodproofed, was placed at least 1/4 mile from the nearest residence (other than a residence as located on the same property the facility) or a lesser distance from the nearest residence (other than a residence located on the same property as the facility) if the municipality in which the facility is located has by ordinance approved a

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lesser distance than 1/4 mile, and was placed more than 5 feet above the water table; any ordinance approving a residential setback of less than 1/4 mile that is used to meet the requirements of this subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2.5) of this subsection must specifically reference this paragraph; or

- (3) operating a landscape waste composting facility on a farm, if the facility meets all of the following criteria:
  - (A) the composting facility is operated by the farmer on property on which the composting material is utilized, and the composting facility constitutes no more than 2% of the property's total acreage, except that the Board may allow a higher percentage for individual sites where the owner or operator has demonstrated to the Board that the site's soil characteristics or crop needs require a higher rate;
  - (A-1) the composting facility accepts from other agricultural operations for composting with landscape waste no materials other than uncontaminated and source-separated (i) crop residue and other agricultural plant residue generated from the production and harvesting of crops and other customary farm practices, including, but not limited to, stalks, leaves, seed pods, husks, bagasse, and roots and (ii) plant-derived animal bedding, such as straw

sawdust, that is free of manure and was not made from painted or treated wood;

- (A-2) any composting additives that the composting facility accepts and uses at the facility are necessary to provide proper conditions for composting and do not exceed 10% of the total composting material at the facility at any one time;
- (B) the property on which the composting facility is located, and any associated property on which the compost is used, is principally and diligently devoted to the production of agricultural crops and is not owned, leased or otherwise controlled by any waste hauler or generator of nonagricultural compost materials, and the operator of the composting facility is not an employee, partner, shareholder, or in any way connected with or controlled by any such waste hauler or generator;
- (C) all compost generated by the composting facility, except incidental sales of finished compost, is applied at agronomic rates and used as mulch, fertilizer or soil conditioner on land actually farmed by the person operating the composting facility, and the finished compost is not stored at the composting site for a period longer than 18 months prior to its application as mulch, fertilizer, or soil conditioner;
  - (D) the owner or operator, by January 1 of each

year, (i) registers the site with the Agency, (ii) reports to the Agency on the volume of composting material received and used at the site and the volume of material comprising the incidental sale of finished compost under this subsection (q), (iii) certifies to the Agency that the site complies with the requirements set forth in subparagraphs (A), (A-1), (A-2), (B), and (C) of this paragraph (q) (3), and (iv) certifies to the Agency that all composting material:

- (I) was placed more than 200 feet from the nearest potable water supply well;
- (II) was placed outside the boundary of the 10-year floodplain or on a part of the site that is floodproofed;
- (III) was placed either (aa) at least 1/4 mile from the nearest residence (other than a residence located on the same property as the facility) and there are not more than 10 occupied non-farm residences within 1/2 mile of the boundaries of the site on the date of application or (bb) a lesser distance from the nearest residence (other than a residence located on the same property as the facility) provided that the municipality or county in which the facility is located has by ordinance approved a lesser distance than 1/4 mile and there are not more than 10 occupied non-farm

or

| 1 | residences  | within  | 1/2  | mile  | of   | the  | boundaries | of |
|---|-------------|---------|------|-------|------|------|------------|----|
| 2 | the site on | the dat | e of | appli | .cat | ion; | and        |    |

3 (IV) was placed more than 5 feet above the water table.

Any ordinance approving a residential setback of less than 1/4 mile that is used to meet the requirements of this subparagraph (D) must specifically reference this subparagraph.

For the purposes of this subsection (q), "agronomic rates" means the application of not more than 20 tons per acre per year, except that the Board may allow a higher rate for individual sites where the owner or operator has demonstrated to the Board that the site's soil characteristics or crop needs require a higher rate.

For the purposes of this subsection (q), "incidental sale of finished compost" means the sale of finished compost that meets general use compost standards and is no more than 20% or 300 cubic yards, whichever is less, of the total compost created annually by a private landowner for the landowner's own use.

- (r) Cause or allow the storage or disposal of coal combustion waste unless:
- 23 (1) such waste is stored or disposed of at a site or 24 facility for which a permit has been obtained or is not 25 otherwise required under subsection (d) of this Section;

- (2) such waste is stored or disposed of as a part of the design and reclamation of a site or facility which is an abandoned mine site in accordance with the Abandoned Mined Lands and Water Reclamation Act; or
- (3) such waste is stored or disposed of at a site or facility which is operating under NPDES and Subtitle D permits issued by the Agency pursuant to regulations adopted by the Board for mine-related water pollution and permits issued pursuant to the federal Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-87) or the rules and regulations thereunder or any law or rule or regulation adopted by the State of Illinois pursuant thereto, and the owner or operator of the facility agrees to accept the waste; and either:
  - (i) such waste is stored or disposed of in accordance with requirements applicable to refuse disposal under regulations adopted by the Board for mine-related water pollution and pursuant to NPDES and Subtitle D permits issued by the Agency under such regulations; or
  - (ii) the owner or operator of the facility demonstrates all of the following to the Agency, and the facility is operated in accordance with the demonstration as approved by the Agency: (1) the disposal area will be covered in a manner that will support continuous vegetation, (2) the facility will

be adequately protected from wind and water erosion, (3) the pH will be maintained so as to prevent excessive leaching of metal ions, and (4) adequate containment or other measures will be provided to protect surface water and groundwater from contamination at levels prohibited by this Act, the Illinois Groundwater Protection Act, or regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Title, the disposal of coal combustion waste pursuant to item (2) or (3) of this subdivision (r) shall be exempt from the other provisions of this Title V, and notwithstanding the provisions of Title X of this Act, the Agency is authorized to grant experimental permits which include provision for the disposal of wastes from the combustion of coal and other materials pursuant to items (2) and (3) of this subdivision (r).

- (s) After April 1, 1989, offer for transportation, transport, deliver, receive or accept special waste for which a manifest is required, unless the manifest indicates that the fee required under Section 22.8 of this Act has been paid.
- (t) Cause or allow a lateral expansion of a municipal solid waste landfill unit on or after October 9, 1993, without a permit modification, granted by the Agency, that authorizes the lateral expansion.
- (u) Conduct any vegetable by-product treatment, storage, disposal or transportation operation in violation of any

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regulation, standards or permit requirements adopted by the Board under this Act. However, no permit shall be required under this Title V for the land application of vegetable by-products conducted pursuant to Agency permit issued under Title III of this Act to the generator of the vegetable by-products. In addition, vegetable by-products may be transported in this State without a special waste hauling permit, and without the preparation and carrying of a manifest.

10 (v) (Blank).

(w) Conduct any generation, transportation, or recycling of construction or demolition debris, clean or general, or uncontaminated soil generated during construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of utilities, structures, and roads that is not commingled with any waste, without the maintenance of documentation identifying the hauler, generator, place of origin of the debris or soil, the weight or volume of the debris or soil, and the location, owner, and operator of the facility where the debris or soil was transferred, disposed, recycled, or treated. This documentation must be maintained by the generator, transporter, or recycler for 3 years. This subsection (w) shall not apply to (1) a permitted pollution control facility that transfers or accepts construction or demolition debris, clean or general, or uncontaminated soil for final disposal, recycling, or treatment, (2) a public utility (as that term is defined in the Public Utilities Act)

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a municipal utility, (3) the Illinois Department of Transportation, or (4) a municipality or a county highway department, with the exception of any municipality or county highway department located within a county having a population of over 3,000,000 inhabitants or located in a county that is contiguous to a county having a population of over 3,000,000 inhabitants; but it shall apply to an entity that contracts with a public utility, a municipal utility, the Illinois Department of Transportation, or a municipality or a county highway department. The terms "generation" and "recycling", as used in this subsection, do not apply to clean construction or demolition debris when (i) used as fill material below grade of setback zone if covered by sufficient outside а uncontaminated soil to support vegetation within 30 days of the completion of filling or if covered by a road or structure, (ii) solely broken concrete without protruding metal bars is used for erosion control, or (iii) milled asphalt or crushed concrete is used as aggregate in construction of the shoulder of a roadway. The terms "generation" and "recycling", as used in this subsection, do not apply to uncontaminated soil that is not commingled with any waste when (i) used as fill material below grade or contoured to grade, or (ii) used at the site of generation.

(y) Inject any carbon dioxide stream produced by a carbon dioxide capture project into a Class II well, as defined by the Board under this Act, or a Class VI well converted from a Class

- 1 II well, for purposes of enhanced oil or gas recovery,
- 2 including, but not limited to, the facilitation of enhanced
- 3 oil or gas recovery from another well.
- 4 (z) Sell or transport concentrated carbon dioxide stream
- 5 produced by a carbon dioxide capture project for use in
- 6 enhanced oil or gas recovery.
- 7 (aa) Operate a carbon sequestration activity in a manner
- 8 that causes, threatens, or allows the release of carbon
- 9 dioxide so as to tend to cause water pollution in this State.
- 10 (bb) Operate a wind energy conversion facility in a manner
- 11 that causes, threatens, or allows the release of oil,
- 12 lubricant, hydraulic fluid, transformer solvent, insulation
- 13 fluid, cleaning fluid, or any other similar fluid from the
- wind energy conversion facility.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 102-216, eff. 1-1-22; 102-310, eff. 8-6-21;
- 16 102-558, eff. 8-20-21; 102-813, eff. 5-13-22; 103-342, eff.
- 17 1-1-24; 103-651, eff. 7-18-24.)
- 18 (415 ILCS 5/42) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1042)
- 19 Sec. 42. Civil penalties.
- 20 (a) Except as provided in this Section, any person that
- 21 violates any provision of this Act or any regulation adopted
- 22 by the Board, or any permit or term or condition thereof, or
- 23 that violates any order of the Board pursuant to this Act,
- shall be liable for a civil penalty of not to exceed \$50,000
- 25 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not to

- exceed \$10,000 for each day during which the violation continues; such penalties may, upon order of the Board or a court of competent jurisdiction, be made payable to the Environmental Protection Trust Fund, to be used in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Protection Trust Fund Act.
- 7 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of 8 this Section:
  - (1) Any person that violates Section 12(f) of this Act or any NPDES permit or term or condition thereof, or any filing requirement, regulation or order relating to the NPDES permit program, shall be liable to a civil penalty of not to exceed \$10,000 per day of violation.
  - or any UIC permit or term or condition thereof, or any filing requirement, regulation or order relating to the State UIC program for all wells, except Class II wells as defined by the Board under this Act, shall be liable to a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day of violation; provided, however, that any person who commits such violations relating to the State UIC program for Class II wells, as defined by the Board under this Act, shall be liable to a civil penalty of not to exceed \$10,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not to exceed \$1,000 for each day during which the violation continues.
    - (3) Any person that violates Sections 21(f), 21(g),

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

- (4) In an administrative citation action under Section 31.1 of this Act, any person found to have violated any provision of subsection (o) of Section 21 of this Act shall pay a civil penalty of \$500 for each violation of each such provision, plus any hearing costs incurred by the Board and the Agency. Such penalties shall be made payable to the Environmental Protection Trust Fund, to be accordance with the used in provisions of Environmental Protection Trust Fund Act; except that if a unit of local government issued the administrative citation, 50% of the civil penalty shall be payable to the unit of local government.
- (4-5) In an administrative citation action under Section 31.1 of this Act, any person found to have violated any provision of subsection (p) of Section 21, Section 22.38, Section 22.51, Section 22.51a, or subsection (k) of Section 55 of this Act shall pay a civil penalty of \$1,500 for each violation of each such provision, plus any hearing costs incurred by the Board and the Agency, except that the civil penalty amount shall be \$3,000 for each violation of any provision of

subsection (p) of Section 21, Section 22.38, Section 22.51, Section 22.51a, or subsection (k) of Section 55 that is the person's second or subsequent adjudication violation of that provision. The penalties shall be deposited into the Environmental Protection Trust Fund, to be used in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Protection Trust Fund Act; except that if a unit of local government issued the administrative citation, 50% of the civil penalty shall be payable to the unit of local government.

- (5) Any person who violates subsection 6 of Section 39.5 of this Act or any CAAPP permit, or term or condition thereof, or any fee or filing requirement, or any duty to allow or carry out inspection, entry or monitoring activities, or any regulation or order relating to the CAAPP shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$10,000 per day of violation.
- (6) Any owner or operator of a community water system that violates subsection (b) of Section 18.1 or subsection (a) of Section 25d-3 of this Act shall, for each day of violation, be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$5 for each of the premises connected to the affected community water system.
- (7) Any person who violates Section 52.5 of this Act shall be liable for a civil penalty of up to \$1,000 for the first violation of that Section and a civil penalty of up

to \$2,500 for a second or subsequent violation of that

Section.

- (8) Any person who violates subsection (bb) of Section 21 of this Act shall, for each day of violation, be liable for a civil penalty of \$1,000 for every wind turbine in a wind energy conversion facility operating in violation of subsection (bb) of Section 21.
- (b.5) In lieu of the penalties set forth in subsections (a) and (b) of this Section, any person who fails to file, in a timely manner, toxic chemical release forms with the Agency pursuant to Section 25b-2 of this Act shall be liable for a civil penalty of \$100 per day for each day the forms are late, not to exceed a maximum total penalty of \$6,000. This daily penalty shall begin accruing on the thirty-first day after the date that the person receives the warning notice issued by the Agency pursuant to Section 25b-6 of this Act; and the penalty shall be paid to the Agency. The daily accrual of penalties shall cease as of January 1 of the following year. All penalties collected by the Agency pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited into the Environmental Protection Permit and Inspection Fund.
- (c) Any person that violates this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any Board order and causes the death of fish or aquatic life shall, in addition to the other penalties provided by this Act, be liable to pay to the State

- an additional sum for the reasonable value of the fish or aquatic life destroyed. Any money so recovered shall be placed in the Wildlife and Fish Fund in the State Treasury.
  - (d) The penalties provided for in this Section may be recovered in a civil action.
    - (e) The State's Attorney of the county in which the violation occurred, or the Attorney General, may, at the request of the Agency or on his own motion, institute a civil action for an injunction, prohibitory or mandatory, to restrain violations of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any Board order, or to require such other actions as may be necessary to address violations of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under this Act, any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any Board order.
    - (f) The State's Attorney of the county in which the violation occurred, or the Attorney General, shall bring such actions in the name of the people of the State of Illinois. Without limiting any other authority which may exist for the awarding of attorney's fees and costs, the Board or a court of competent jurisdiction may award costs and reasonable attorney's fees, including the reasonable costs of expert witnesses and consultants, to the State's Attorney or the Attorney General in a case where he has prevailed against a person who has committed a willful, knowing, or repeated violation of this Act, any rule or regulation adopted under

- this Act, any permit or term or condition of a permit, or any
- 2 Board order.
- 3 Any funds collected under this subsection (f) in which the
- 4 Attorney General has prevailed shall be deposited in the
- 5 Hazardous Waste Fund created in Section 22.2 of this Act. Any
- 6 funds collected under this subsection (f) in which a State's
- 7 Attorney has prevailed shall be retained by the county in
- 8 which he serves.
- 9 (g) All final orders imposing civil penalties pursuant to
- 10 this Section shall prescribe the time for payment of such
- 11 penalties. If any such penalty is not paid within the time
- 12 prescribed, interest on such penalty at the rate set forth in
- 13 subsection (a) of Section 1003 of the Illinois Income Tax Act,
- shall be paid for the period from the date payment is due until
- 15 the date payment is received. However, if the time for payment
- is stayed during the pendency of an appeal, interest shall not
- 17 accrue during such stay.
- 18 (h) In determining the appropriate civil penalty to be
- imposed under subdivisions (a), (b) (1), (b) (2), (b) (3),
- 20 (b)(5), (b)(6),  $\frac{\text{or}}{\text{or}}$  (b)(7),  $\frac{\text{or}}{\text{or}}$  (b)(8) of this Section, the
- 21 Board is authorized to consider any matters of record in
- 22 mitigation or aggravation of penalty, including, but not
- 23 limited to, the following factors:
- 24 (1) the duration and gravity of the violation;
- 25 (2) the presence or absence of due diligence on the
- 26 part of the respondent in attempting to comply with

requirements of this Act and regulations thereunder or to secure relief therefrom as provided by this Act;

- (3) any economic benefits accrued by the respondent because of delay in compliance with requirements, in which case the economic benefits shall be determined by the lowest cost alternative for achieving compliance;
- (4) the amount of monetary penalty which will serve to deter further violations by the respondent and to otherwise aid in enhancing voluntary compliance with this Act by the respondent and other persons similarly subject to the Act;
- (5) the number, proximity in time, and gravity of previously adjudicated violations of this Act by the respondent;
- (6) whether the respondent voluntarily self-disclosed, in accordance with subsection (i) of this Section, the non-compliance to the Agency;
- (7) whether the respondent has agreed to undertake a "supplemental environmental project", which means an environmentally beneficial project that a respondent agrees to undertake in settlement of an enforcement action brought under this Act, but which the respondent is not otherwise legally required to perform; and
- (8) whether the respondent has successfully completed a Compliance Commitment Agreement under subsection (a) of Section 31 of this Act to remedy the violations that are

1 the subject of the complaint.

In determining the appropriate civil penalty to be imposed under subsection (a) or paragraph (1), (2), (3), (5), (6), ex (7), or (8) of subsection (b) of this Section, the Board shall ensure, in all cases, that the penalty is at least as great as the economic benefits, if any, accrued by the respondent as a result of the violation, unless the Board finds that imposition of such penalty would result in an arbitrary or unreasonable financial hardship. However, such civil penalty may be off-set in whole or in part pursuant to a supplemental environmental project agreed to by the complainant and the respondent.

- (i) A person who voluntarily self-discloses non-compliance to the Agency, of which the Agency had been unaware, is entitled to a 100% reduction in the portion of the penalty that is not based on the economic benefit of non-compliance if the person can establish the following:
  - (1) that either the regulated entity is a small entity or the non-compliance was discovered through an environmental audit or a compliance management system documented by the regulated entity as reflecting the regulated entity's due diligence in preventing, detecting, and correcting violations;
  - (2) that the non-compliance was disclosed in writing within 30 days of the date on which the person discovered it;

| 1  | (3) that the non-compliance was discovered and              |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2  | disclosed prior to:                                         |
| 3  | (i) the commencement of an Agency inspection,               |
| 4  | investigation, or request for information;                  |
| 5  | (ii) notice of a citizen suit;                              |
| 6  | (iii) the filing of a complaint by a citizen, the           |
| 7  | Illinois Attorney General, or the State's Attorney of       |
| 8  | the county in which the violation occurred;                 |
| 9  | (iv) the reporting of the non-compliance by an              |
| 10 | employee of the person without that person's                |
| 11 | knowledge; or                                               |
| 12 | (v) imminent discovery of the non-compliance by             |
| 13 | the Agency;                                                 |
| 14 | (4) that the non-compliance is being corrected and any      |
| 15 | environmental harm is being remediated in a timely          |
| 16 | fashion;                                                    |
| 17 | (5) that the person agrees to prevent a recurrence of       |
| 18 | the non-compliance;                                         |
| 19 | (6) that no related non-compliance events have              |
| 20 | occurred in the past 3 years at the same facility or in the |
| 21 | past 5 years as part of a pattern at multiple facilities    |
| 22 | owned or operated by the person;                            |
| 23 | (7) that the non-compliance did not result in serious       |
| 24 | actual harm or present an imminent and substantial          |
| 25 | endangerment to human health or the environment or violate  |

the specific terms of any judicial or administrative order

| l or consent agree | ement; |
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- (8) that the person cooperates as reasonably requested by the Agency after the disclosure; and
- 4 (9) that the non-compliance was identified voluntarily
  5 and not through a monitoring, sampling, or auditing
  6 procedure that is required by statute, rule, permit,
  7 judicial or administrative order, or consent agreement.

If a person can establish all of the elements under this subsection except the element set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection, the person is entitled to a 75% reduction in the portion of the penalty that is not based upon the economic benefit of non-compliance.

For the purposes of this subsection (i), "small entity" has the same meaning as in Section 221 of the federal Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (5 U.S.C. 601).

- (j) In addition to any other remedy or penalty that may apply, whether civil or criminal, any person who violates Section 22.52 of this Act shall be liable for an additional civil penalty of up to 3 times the gross amount of any pecuniary gain resulting from the violation.
- (k) In addition to any other remedy or penalty that may apply, whether civil or criminal, any person who violates subdivision (a) (7.6) of Section 31 of this Act shall be liable for an additional civil penalty of \$2,000.
  - (1) A person who promptly and voluntarily self-discloses

- 1 non-compliance with subsection (bb) of Section 21 of this Act
- 2 to the Agency, of which the Agency had been unaware, and who
- 3 promptly begins repairs and remediation to come into
- 4 compliance with subsection (bb) of Section 21 of this Act, is
- 5 entitled to a 100% reduction in the portion of the penalty
- 6 <u>under this Section.</u>
- 7 (Source: P.A. 102-310, eff. 8-6-21.)