

## 103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2023 and 2024 HB2520

Introduced 2/15/2023, by Rep. Sonya M. Harper

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

See Index

Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Requires the Environmental Protection Agency to annually review and update the underlying data for, and use of, indicators used to determine whether a community is designated as an environmental justice community and to establish a process by which communities not designated as environmental justice communities may petition for such a designation. Provides that an applicant for a permit for the construction of a new source that will become a major source subject to the Clean Air Act Permit Program to be located in an environmental justice community or a new source that has or will require a federally enforceable State operating permit and that will be located in an environmental justice community must conduct a public meeting prior to submission of the permit application and must submit with the permit application an environmental justice assessment identifying the potential environmental and health impacts to the area associated with the proposed project. Provides requirements for the environmental justice assessment. Provides that a supplemental fee of \$100,000 for each construction permit application shall be assessed if the construction permit application is subject to the requirements regarding the construction of a new source located in an environmental justice community. Contains provisions regarding public participation requirements for permitting transactions in an environmental justice community. Provides that, if the Agency grants a permit to construct, modify, or operate a facility that emits air pollutants and is classified as a minor source, a third party may petition the Pollution Control Board for a hearing to contest the issuance of the permit. Contains provisions regarding environmental justice grievances. Defines terms. Contains other provisions.

LRB103 25620 CPF 51969 b

1 AN ACT concerning safety.

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

- 4 Section 5. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by
- 5 adding Sections 3.178, 3.186, 3.187, 3.188, 3.189, 3.281,
- 6 34.5, 39.15, and 40.4 and by changing Sections 9.12, 39, 39.2,
- 7 39.5, and 40 as follows:
- 8 (415 ILCS 5/3.178 new)
- 9 Sec. 3.178. Cumulative impact. "Cumulative impact" means
- 10 <u>the total burden from chemical and nonchemical stressors and</u>
- 11 their interactions that affect the health, well-being, and
- 12 quality of life of an individual, community, or population at
- a given point of time or over a period of time.
- 14 (415 ILCS 5/3.186 new)
- 15 Sec. 3.186. Disproportionate harm. "Disproportionate harm"
- 16 means the combination of cumulative impacts, including, but
- 17 not limited to, disproportionately high and adverse human
- 18 health impacts and disproportionately high and adverse
- 19 environmental impacts.
- 20 (415 ILCS 5/3.187 new)
- 21 Sec. 3.187. Disproportionately high and adverse

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1	environmental impact. "Disproportionately high and adverse
2	environmental impact" means an environmental impact that is
3	disproportionately high and adverse based on the following
4	factors:
5	(1) Whether there is or will be an impact on the
6	natural or physical environment that significantly and
7	adversely affects an environmental justice community. Such
,	davelbery arreads an environmental juderee community, buch

- impacts may include, but are not limited to, ecological, cultural, human health, economic, or social impacts on minority communities, low-income communities, or Indian tribes when those impacts are interrelated to impacts on the natural or physical environment.
- (2) Whether environmental impacts are significant and are or may be having an adverse impact on an environmental justice community that appreciably exceeds, or is likely to appreciably exceed, the adverse impact on the general population or other appropriate comparison group.
- (3) Whether the environmental impacts occur or would occur in an environmental justice community by cumulative or multiple adverse exposures from environmental hazards.
- 21 (415 ILCS 5/3.188 new)
  - Sec. 3.188. Disproportionately high and adverse human health impact. "Disproportionately high and adverse human health impact" means an impact on human health that is disproportionately high and adverse based on the following

2	(1) Whether the health outcomes, which may be measured
3	in risks and rates, are significant or above generally
1	accepted norms. Adverse health impacts include, but are
)	not limited to, bodily impairment, infirmity, illness, or
5	death.

- (2) Whether the risk or rate of hazard exposure for an environmental justice community to an environmental hazard is significant and appreciably exceeds, or is likely to appreciably exceed, the risk or rate of hazard exposure for the general population or in comparison to another appropriate group.
- (3) Whether health impacts occur in an environmental justice community affected by cumulative or multiple adverse exposures from environmental hazards.
- 16 (415 ILCS 5/3.189 new)
- Sec. 3.189. Environmental justice community.

  "Environmental justice community" means any geographic area in

  the State that is contained within:
  - (1) an environmental justice community under the Illinois Solar for All Program, as that definition is updated from time to time by the Illinois Power Agency and the Administrator of that Program, so long as the community is designated as an environmental justice community within 60 days of a community receiving

- 1 <u>notification of a permit under the federal Clean Air Act;</u>
- 2 <u>or</u>
- 3 (2) an R3 Area established under Section 10-40 of the
- 4 Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.
- 5 (415 ILCS 5/3.281 new)
- 6 Sec. 3.281. Linguistically isolated community.
- 7 "Linguistically isolated community" means the population
- 8 within a United States Census Bureau tract comprised of
- 9 individuals at least 20% of whom are age 14 years or older and
- 10 who speak English less than very well, based on data in the
- 11 United States Census Bureau's latest one-year or 5-year
- 12 American Community Survey.
- 13 (415 ILCS 5/9.12)
- 14 Sec. 9.12. Construction permit fees for air pollution
- 15 sources.
- 16 (a) An applicant for a new or revised air pollution
- 17 construction permit shall pay a fee, as established in this
- 18 Section, to the Agency at the time that he or she submits the
- 19 application for a construction permit. Except as set forth
- 20 below, the fee for each activity or category listed in this
- 21 Section is separate and is cumulative with any other
- 22 applicable fee listed in this Section.
- 23 (b) The fee amounts in this subsection (b) apply to
- 24 construction permit applications relating to (i) a source

- subject to Section 39.5 of this Act (the Clean Air Act Permit Program); (ii) a source that, upon issuance of the requested construction permit, will become a major source subject to Section 39.5; or (iii) a source that has or will require a federally enforceable State operating permit limiting its potential to emit.
  - (1) Base fees for each construction permit application shall be assessed as follows:
    - (A) If the construction permit application relates to one or more new emission units or to a combination of new and modified emission units, a fee of \$4,000 for the first new emission unit and a fee of \$1,000 for each additional new or modified emission unit; provided that the total base fee under this subdivision (A) shall not exceed \$10,000.
    - (B) If the construction permit application relates to one or more modified emission units but not to any new emission unit, a fee of \$2,000 for the first modified emission unit and a fee of \$1,000 for each additional modified emission unit; provided that the total base fee under this subdivision (B) shall not exceed \$5,000.
    - (2) Supplemental fees for each construction permit application shall be assessed as follows:
      - (A) If, based on the construction permit application, the source will be, but is not currently,

subject to Section 39.5 of this Act, a CAAPP entry fee of \$5,000.

- (B) If the construction permit application involves (i) a new source or emission unit subject to Section 39.2 of this Act, (ii) a commercial incinerator or other municipal waste, hazardous waste, or waste tire incinerator, (iii) a commercial power generator, or (iv) one or more other emission units designated as a complex source by Agency rulemaking, a fee of \$25,000.
- (C) If the construction permit application involves an emissions netting exercise or reliance on a contemporaneous emissions decrease for a pollutant to avoid application of the PSD permit program or nonattainment new source review, a fee of \$3,000 for each such pollutant.
- (D) If the construction permit application is for a new major source subject to the PSD permit program, a fee of \$12,000.
- (E) If the construction permit application is for a new major source subject to nonattainment new source review, a fee of \$20,000.
- (F) If the construction permit application is for a major modification subject to the PSD permit program, a fee of \$6,000.
  - (G) If the construction permit application is for

a major modification subject to nonattainment new source review, a fee of \$12,000.

- (H) (Blank).
- (I) If the construction permit application review involves a determination of the Maximum Achievable Control Technology standard for a pollutant and the project is not otherwise subject to BACT or LAER for a related pollutant under the PSD permit program or nonattainment new source review, a fee of \$5,000 per unit for which a determination is requested or otherwise required.
  - (J) (Blank).
- (K) If the construction permit application is subject to the requirements of subsection (aa) or subsection (bb) of Section 39, a fee of \$200,000.
- (3) If a public hearing is held regarding the construction permit application, an administrative fee of \$10,000. This fee shall be submitted at the time the applicant requests a public hearing or, if a public hearing is not requested by the applicant, then within 30 days after the applicant is informed by the Agency that a public hearing will be held.
- (c) The fee amounts in this subsection (c) apply to construction permit applications relating to a source that, upon issuance of the construction permit, will not (i) be or become subject to Section 39.5 of this Act (the Clean Air Act

Permit Program) or (ii)

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have or require a federally

2 enforceable state operating permit limiting its potential to emit. 3 (1) Base fees for each construction permit application 5 shall be assessed as follows: 6 (A) For a construction permit application 7 involving a single new emission unit, a fee of \$500. 8 (B) For а construction permit application 9 involving more than one new emission unit, a fee of 10 \$1,000. 11 (C) For a construction permit application 12 involving no more than 2 modified emission units, a 13 fee of \$500. 14 (D) For a construction permit application 15 involving more than 2 modified emission units, a fee 16 of \$1,000. 17 (2) Supplemental fees for each construction permit application shall be assessed as follows: 18 19 (A) If the source is a new source, i.e., does not 20 currently have an operating permit, an entry fee of 21 \$500; 22 (B) Ιf the construction permit application

involves (i) a new source or emission unit subject to

incinerator or a municipal waste, hazardous waste, or

waste tire incinerator, (iii) a commercial power

a commercial

39.2 of this Act, (ii)

- generator, or (iv) an emission unit designated as a complex source by Agency rulemaking, a fee of \$15,000.
  - (3) If a public hearing is held regarding the construction permit application, an administrative fee of \$10,000. This fee shall be submitted at the time the applicant requests a public hearing or, if a public hearing is not requested by the applicant, then within 30 days after the applicant is informed by the Agency that a public hearing will be held.
  - (d) If no other fee is applicable under this Section, a construction permit application addressing one or more of the following shall be subject to a filing fee of \$500:
    - (1) A construction permit application to add or replace a control device on a permitted emission unit.
    - (2) A construction permit application to conduct a pilot project or trial burn for a permitted emission unit.
    - (3) A construction permit application for a land remediation project.
      - (4) (Blank).
    - (5) A construction permit application to revise an emissions testing methodology or the timing of required emissions testing.
    - (6) A construction permit application that provides for a change in the name, address, or phone number of any person identified in the permit, or for a change in the stated ownership or control, or for a similar minor

- 1 administrative permit change at the source.
  - (e) No fee shall be assessed for a request to correct an issued permit that involves only an Agency error, if the request is received within the deadline for a permit appeal to the Pollution Control Board.
    - (f) The applicant for a new or revised air pollution construction permit shall submit to the Agency, with the construction permit application, both a certification of the fee that he or she estimates to be due under this Section and the fee itself.
    - (g) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (a) of Section 39 of this Act, the application for an air pollution construction permit shall not be deemed to be filed with the Agency until the Agency receives the initial air pollution construction permit application fee and the certified estimate of the fee required by this Section. Unless the Agency has received the initial air pollution construction permit application fee and the certified estimate of the fee required by this Section, the Agency is not required to review or process the application.
    - (h) If the Agency determines at any time that a construction permit application is subject to an additional fee under this Section that the applicant has not submitted, the Agency shall notify the applicant in writing of the amount due under this Section. The applicant shall have 60 days to remit the assessed fee to the Agency.

If the proper fee established under this Section is not submitted within 60 days after the request for further remittance:

- (1) If the construction permit has not yet been issued, the Agency is not required to further review or process, and the provisions of subsection (a) of Section 39 of this Act do not apply to, the application for a construction permit until such time as the proper fee is remitted.
- 10 (2) If the construction permit has been issued, the
  11 Agency may, upon written notice, immediately revoke the
  12 construction permit.

The denial or revocation of a construction permit does not excuse the applicant from the duty of paying the fees required under this Section.

- (i) The Agency may deny the issuance of a pending air pollution construction permit or the subsequent operating permit if the applicant has not paid the required fees by the date required for issuance of the permit. The denial or revocation of a permit for failure to pay a construction permit fee is subject to review by the Board pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) of Section 40 of this Act.
- (j) If the owner or operator undertakes construction without obtaining an air pollution construction permit, the fee under this Section is still required. Payment of the required fee does not preclude the Agency or the Attorney

- 1 General or other authorized persons from pursuing enforcement
- 2 against the applicant for failure to have an air pollution
- 3 construction permit prior to commencing construction.
- 4 (k) If an air pollution construction permittee makes a fee
- 5 payment under this Section from an account with insufficient
- funds to cover the amount of the fee payment, the Agency shall
- 7 notify the permittee of the failure to pay the fee. If the
- 8 permittee fails to pay the fee within 60 days after such
- 9 notification, the Agency may, by written notice, immediately
- 10 revoke the air pollution construction permit. Failure of the
- 11 Agency to notify the permittee of the permittee's failure to
- make payment does not excuse or alter the duty of the permittee
- to comply with the provisions of this Section.
- 14 (1) The Agency may establish procedures for the collection
- of air pollution construction permit fees.
- 16 (m) Fees collected pursuant to this Section shall be
- 17 deposited into the Environmental Protection Permit and
- 18 Inspection Fund.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 99-463, eff. 1-1-16.)
- 20 (415 ILCS 5/34.5 new)
- Sec. 34.5. Environmentally beneficial project bank.
- 22 (a) The Agency shall establish and maintain on its website
- a bank of potential environmentally beneficial projects. The
- 24 website must permit members of the public to submit
- 25 suggestions for environmentally beneficial projects. The

- 1 Agency shall assess the submissions for feasibility and
- 2 clarity before inclusion in the bank.
- 3 (b) A supplemental environmental project is not required
- 4 to be included within the environmentally beneficial project
- 5 bank required under subsection (a) in order to offset a civil
- 6 penalty.

- 7 (415 ILCS 5/39) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1039)
- 8 Sec. 39. Issuance of permits; procedures.
- 9 (a) When the Board has by regulation required a permit for 10 the construction, installation, or operation of any type of 11 facility, equipment, vehicle, vessel, or aircraft, 12 applicant shall apply to the Agency for such permit and it shall be the duty of the Agency to issue such a permit upon 13 14 proof by the applicant that the facility, equipment, vehicle, 15 vessel, or aircraft will not cause a violation of this Act or 16 of regulations hereunder and that denial of the permit is not otherwise justified under this Section. The Agency shall adopt 17 18 such procedures as are necessary to carry out its duties under 19 this Section. In making its determinations on permit applications under this Section the Agency shall may consider 20 21 prior adjudications of noncompliance with this Act by the 22 applicant that involved a release of a contaminant into the environment. In granting permits, the Agency shall may impose 23 24 reasonable conditions specifically related to the applicant's

past compliance history with this Act as necessary to correct,

detect, or prevent noncompliance. The Agency <u>shall</u> <u>may</u> impose such other conditions as <u>may</u> be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, and as are not inconsistent with the regulations promulgated by the Board hereunder. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, a bond or other security shall not be required as a condition for the issuance of a permit. If the Agency denies any permit under this Section, the Agency shall transmit to the applicant within the time limitations of this Section specific, detailed statements as to the reasons the permit application was denied. Such statements shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (i) the Sections of this Act which may be violated if the permit were granted;
- (ii) the provision of the regulations, promulgated under this Act, which may be violated if the permit were granted;
  - (iii) the specific type of information, if any, which the Agency deems the applicant did not provide the Agency; and
- 20 (iv) a statement of specific reasons why the Act and
  21 the regulations might not be met if the permit were
  22 granted.

If there is no final action by the Agency within 90 days after the filing of the application for permit, the applicant may deem the permit issued; except that this time period shall be extended to 180 days when (1) notice and opportunity for

(y) of this Section.

public hearing are required by State or federal law or regulation, (2) the application which was filed is for any permit to develop a landfill subject to issuance pursuant to this subsection, or (3) the application that was filed is for a MSWLF unit required to issue public notice under subsection (p) of Section 39. The 90-day and 180-day time periods for the Agency to take final action do not apply to NPDES permit applications under subsection (b) of this Section, to RCRA permit applications under subsection (d) of this Section, to UIC permit applications under subsection (e) of this Section, or to CCR surface impoundment applications under subsection

The Agency shall publish notice of all final permit determinations for development permits for MSWLF units and for significant permit modifications for lateral expansions for existing MSWLF units one time in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the unit is or is proposed to be located.

After January 1, 1994 and until July 1, 1998, operating permits issued under this Section by the Agency for sources of air pollution permitted to emit less than 25 tons per year of any combination of regulated air pollutants, as defined in Section 39.5 of this Act, shall be required to be renewed only upon written request by the Agency consistent with applicable provisions of this Act and regulations promulgated hereunder. Such operating permits shall expire 180 days after the date of

such a request. The Board shall revise its regulations for the existing State air pollution operating permit program consistent with this provision by January 1, 1994.

After June 30, 1998, operating permits issued under this Section by the Agency for sources of air pollution that are not subject to Section 39.5 of this Act and are not required to have a federally enforceable State operating permit shall be required to be renewed only upon written request by the Agency consistent with applicable provisions of this Act and its rules. Such operating permits shall expire 180 days after the date of such a request. Before July 1, 1998, the Board shall revise its rules for the existing State air pollution operating permit program consistent with this paragraph and shall adopt rules that require a source to demonstrate that it qualifies for a permit under this paragraph.

(b) The Agency may issue NPDES permits exclusively under this subsection for the discharge of contaminants from point sources into navigable waters, all as defined in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as now or hereafter amended, within the jurisdiction of the State, or into any well.

All NPDES permits shall contain those terms and conditions, including, but not limited to, schedules of compliance, which may be required to accomplish the purposes and provisions of this Act.

The Agency may issue general NPDES permits for discharges from categories of point sources which are subject to the same

permit limitations and conditions. Such general permits may be issued without individual applications and shall conform to regulations promulgated under Section 402 of the Federal Water

Pollution Control Act, as now or hereafter amended.

The Agency may include, among such conditions, effluent limitations and other requirements established under this Act, Board regulations, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as now or hereafter amended, and regulations pursuant thereto, and schedules for achieving compliance therewith at the earliest reasonable date.

The Agency shall adopt filing requirements and procedures which are necessary and appropriate for the issuance of NPDES permits, and which are consistent with the Act or regulations adopted by the Board, and with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as now or hereafter amended, and regulations pursuant thereto.

The Agency, subject to any conditions which may be prescribed by Board regulations, may issue NPDES permits to allow discharges beyond deadlines established by this Act or by regulations of the Board without the requirement of a variance, subject to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as now or hereafter amended, and regulations pursuant thereto.

(c) Except for those facilities owned or operated by sanitary districts organized under the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act, no permit for the development or construction of a new pollution control facility may be

granted by the Agency unless the applicant submits proof to the Agency that the location of the facility has been approved by the county board of the county if in an unincorporated area, or the governing body of the municipality when in an incorporated area, in which the facility is to be located in accordance with Section 39.2 of this Act. For purposes of this subsection (c), and for purposes of Section 39.2 of this Act, the appropriate county board or governing body of the municipality shall be the county board of the county or the governing body of the municipality in which the facility is to be located as of the date when the application for siting approval is filed.

In the event that siting approval granted pursuant to Section 39.2 has been transferred to a subsequent owner or operator, that subsequent owner or operator may apply to the Agency for, and the Agency may grant, a development or construction permit for the facility for which local siting approval was granted. Upon application to the Agency for a development or construction permit by that subsequent owner or operator, the permit applicant shall cause written notice of the permit application to be served upon the appropriate county board or governing body of the municipality that granted siting approval for that facility and upon any party to the siting proceeding pursuant to which siting approval was granted. In that event, the Agency shall conduct an evaluation of the subsequent owner or operator's prior experience in

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waste management operations in the manner conducted under subsection (i) of Section 39 of this Act.

Beginning August 20, 1993, if the pollution control facility consists of a hazardous or solid waste disposal facility for which the proposed site is located in an unincorporated area of a county with a population of less than 100,000 and includes all or a portion of a parcel of land that was, on April 1, 1993, adjacent to a municipality having a population of less than 5,000, then the local siting review required under this subsection (c) in conjunction with any permit applied for after that date shall be performed by the governing body of that adjacent municipality rather than the county board of the county in which the proposed site is located; and for the purposes of that local siting review, any references in this Act to the county board shall be deemed to the governing body of that adjacent municipality; provided, however, that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any proposed site which was, on April 1, 1993, owned in whole or in part by another municipality.

In the case of a pollution control facility for which a development permit was issued before November 12, 1981, if an operating permit has not been issued by the Agency prior to August 31, 1989 for any portion of the facility, then the Agency may not issue or renew any development permit nor issue an original operating permit for any portion of such facility unless the applicant has submitted proof to the Agency that

the location of the facility has been approved by the appropriate county board or municipal governing body pursuant to Section 39.2 of this Act.

After January 1, 1994, if a solid waste disposal facility, any portion for which an operating permit has been issued by the Agency, has not accepted waste disposal for 5 or more consecutive calendar years, before that facility may accept any new or additional waste for disposal, the owner and operator must obtain a new operating permit under this Act for that facility unless the owner and operator have applied to the Agency for a permit authorizing the temporary suspension of waste acceptance. The Agency may not issue a new operation permit under this Act for the facility unless the applicant has submitted proof to the Agency that the location of the facility has been approved or re-approved by the appropriate county board or municipal governing body under Section 39.2 of this Act after the facility ceased accepting waste.

Except for those facilities owned or operated by sanitary districts organized under the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act, and except for new pollution control facilities governed by Section 39.2, and except for fossil fuel mining facilities, the granting of a permit under this Act shall not relieve the applicant from meeting and securing all necessary zoning approvals from the unit of government having zoning jurisdiction over the proposed facility.

Before beginning construction on any new sewage treatment

plant or sludge drying site to be owned or operated by a sanitary district organized under the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Act for which a new permit (rather than the renewal or amendment of an existing permit) is required, such sanitary district shall hold a public hearing within the municipality within which the proposed facility is to be located, or within the nearest community if the proposed facility is to be located within an unincorporated area, at which information concerning the proposed facility shall be made available to the public, and members of the public shall be given the opportunity to express their views concerning the proposed facility.

The Agency may issue a permit for a municipal waste transfer station without requiring approval pursuant to Section 39.2 provided that the following demonstration is made:

- (1) the municipal waste transfer station was in existence on or before January 1, 1979 and was in continuous operation from January 1, 1979 to January 1, 1993;
- (2) the operator submitted a permit application to the Agency to develop and operate the municipal waste transfer station during April of 1994;
- (3) the operator can demonstrate that the county board of the county, if the municipal waste transfer station is in an unincorporated area, or the governing body of the

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municipality, if the station is in an incorporated area,

does not object to resumption of the operation of the

station; and

(4) the site has local zoning approval.

The Agency shall not issue any of the following construction permits unless the applicant for the permit submits proof to the Agency that the location of the source has been approved under Section 39.2 by the county board of the county, if in an unincorporated area, or the governing body of a municipality, if in an incorporated area: (i) a construction permit for a new or modified source that is to be located in an environmental justice community, that will require a CAAPP permit or a federally enforceable State operating permit, and that would be authorized under that permit to increase annual permitted emissions; (ii) a construction permit for any new or modified source that is located in an environmental justice community, that, on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly, possesses a CAAPP permit or federally enforceable State operating permit, and that would be authorized under that permit to increase annual permitted emissions; or (iii) a construction permit for any existing source that is located in an environmental justice community, that would require a new CAAPP permit or new federally enforceable State operating permit for the first time, and that would be authorized under that permit to increase annual permitted emissions. For purposes of this subsection (c), and

for purposes of Section 39.2, the appropriate county board or governing body of the municipality shall be the county board of the county or the governing body of the municipality in which the source is to be located on the date when the application for siting approval is filed. The provisions added to this subsection (c) by this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly do not apply to permits for modifications or expansions at existing federally enforceable State operating permit or CAAPP sources unless the modification will result in an increase in the hourly rate of emissions or the total annual emissions of any air pollutant.

(d) The Agency may issue RCRA permits exclusively under this subsection to persons owning or operating a facility for the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste as defined under this Act. Subsection (y) of this Section, rather than this subsection (d), shall apply to permits issued for CCR surface impoundments.

All RCRA permits shall contain those terms and conditions, including, but not limited to, schedules of compliance, which may be required to accomplish the purposes and provisions of this Act. The Agency may include among such conditions standards and other requirements established under this Act, Board regulations, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-580), as amended, and regulations pursuant thereto, and may include schedules for achieving compliance therewith as soon as possible. The Agency shall require that a

performance bond or other security be provided as a condition
for the issuance of a RCRA permit.

In the case of a permit to operate a hazardous waste or PCB incinerator as defined in subsection (k) of Section 44, the Agency shall require, as a condition of the permit, that the operator of the facility perform such analyses of the waste to be incinerated as may be necessary and appropriate to ensure the safe operation of the incinerator.

The Agency shall adopt filing requirements and procedures which are necessary and appropriate for the issuance of RCRA permits, and which are consistent with the Act or regulations adopted by the Board, and with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-580), as amended, and regulations pursuant thereto.

The applicant shall make available to the public for inspection all documents submitted by the applicant to the Agency in furtherance of an application, with the exception of trade secrets, at the office of the county board or governing body of the municipality. Such documents may be copied upon payment of the actual cost of reproduction during regular business hours of the local office. The Agency shall issue a written statement concurrent with its grant or denial of the permit explaining the basis for its decision.

(e) The Agency may issue UIC permits exclusively under this subsection to persons owning or operating a facility for the underground injection of contaminants as defined under

1 this Act.

All UIC permits shall contain those terms and conditions, including, but not limited to, schedules of compliance, which may be required to accomplish the purposes and provisions of this Act. The Agency may include among such conditions standards and other requirements established under this Act, Board regulations, the Safe Drinking Water Act (P.L. 93-523), as amended, and regulations pursuant thereto, and may include schedules for achieving compliance therewith. The Agency shall require that a performance bond or other security be provided as a condition for the issuance of a UIC permit.

The Agency shall adopt filing requirements and procedures which are necessary and appropriate for the issuance of UIC permits, and which are consistent with the Act or regulations adopted by the Board, and with the Safe Drinking Water Act (P.L. 93-523), as amended, and regulations pursuant thereto.

The applicant shall make available to the public for inspection all documents submitted by the applicant to the Agency in furtherance of an application, with the exception of trade secrets, at the office of the county board or governing body of the municipality. Such documents may be copied upon payment of the actual cost of reproduction during regular business hours of the local office. The Agency shall issue a written statement concurrent with its grant or denial of the permit explaining the basis for its decision.

(f) In making any determination pursuant to Section 9.1 of

## 1 this Act:

- (1) The Agency shall have authority to make the determination of any question required to be determined by the Clean Air Act, as now or hereafter amended, this Act, or the regulations of the Board, including the determination of the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate, Maximum Achievable Control Technology, or Best Available Control Technology, consistent with the Board's regulations, if any.
- (2) The Agency shall adopt requirements as necessary to implement public participation procedures, including, but not limited to, public notice, comment, and an opportunity for hearing, which must accompany the processing of applications for PSD permits. The Agency shall briefly describe and respond to all significant comments on the draft permit raised during the public comment period or during any hearing. The Agency may group related comments together and provide one unified response for each issue raised.
- (3) Any complete permit application submitted to the Agency under this subsection for a PSD permit shall be granted or denied by the Agency not later than one year after the filing of such completed application.
- (4) The Agency shall, after conferring with the applicant, give written notice to the applicant of its proposed decision on the application, including the terms

- and conditions of the permit to be issued and the facts, conduct, or other basis upon which the Agency will rely to support its proposed action.
  - (g) The Agency shall include as conditions upon all permits issued for hazardous waste disposal sites such restrictions upon the future use of such sites as are reasonably necessary to protect public health and the environment, including permanent prohibition of the use of such sites for purposes which may create an unreasonable risk of injury to human health or to the environment. After administrative and judicial challenges to such restrictions have been exhausted, the Agency shall file such restrictions of record in the Office of the Recorder of the county in which the hazardous waste disposal site is located.
  - (h) A hazardous waste stream may not be deposited in a permitted hazardous waste site unless specific authorization is obtained from the Agency by the generator and disposal site owner and operator for the deposit of that specific hazardous waste stream. The Agency may grant specific authorization for disposal of hazardous waste streams only after the generator has reasonably demonstrated that, considering technological feasibility and economic reasonableness, the hazardous waste cannot be reasonably recycled for reuse, nor incinerated or chemically, physically, or biologically treated so as to neutralize the hazardous waste and render it nonhazardous. In granting authorization under this Section, the Agency may

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impose such conditions as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act and are consistent with this Act and regulations promulgated by the Board hereunder. If the Agency refuses to grant authorization under this Section, applicant may appeal as if the Agency refused to grant a permit, pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) of Section 40 of this Act. For purposes of this subsection (h), the term "generator" has the meaning given in Section 3.205 of this Act, unless: (1) the hazardous waste is treated, incinerated, or partially recycled for reuse prior to disposal, in which case the last person who treats, incinerates, or partially recycles the hazardous waste prior to disposal is the generator; or (2) the hazardous waste is from a response action, in which case the person performing the response action is the generator. This subsection (h) does not apply to any hazardous waste that is restricted from land disposal under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728.

(i) Before issuing any RCRA permit, any permit for a waste storage site, sanitary landfill, waste disposal site, waste transfer station, waste treatment facility, waste incinerator, or any waste-transportation operation, any permit or interim authorization for a clean construction or demolition debris fill operation, or any permit required under subsection (d-5) of Section 55, the Agency shall conduct an evaluation of the prospective owner's or operator's prior experience in waste management operations, clean construction or demolition debris

- fill operations, and tire storage site management. The Agency
  may deny such a permit, or deny or revoke interim
  authorization, if the prospective owner or operator or any
  employee or officer of the prospective owner or operator has a
  history of:
  - (1) repeated violations of federal, State, or local laws, regulations, standards, or ordinances in the operation of waste management facilities or sites, clean construction or demolition debris fill operation facilities or sites, or tire storage sites; or
  - (2) conviction in this or another State of any crime which is a felony under the laws of this State, or conviction of a felony in a federal court; or conviction in this or another state or federal court of any of the following crimes: forgery, official misconduct, bribery, perjury, or knowingly submitting false information under any environmental law, regulation, or permit term or condition; or
  - (3) proof of gross carelessness or incompetence in handling, storing, processing, transporting, or disposing of waste, clean construction or demolition debris, or used or waste tires, or proof of gross carelessness or incompetence in using clean construction or demolition debris as fill.
  - (i-5) Before issuing any permit or approving any interim authorization for a clean construction or demolition debris

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fill operation in which any ownership interest is transferred between January 1, 2005, and the effective date of the prohibition set forth in Section 22.52 of this Act, the Agency shall conduct an evaluation of the operation if any previous activities at the site or facility may have caused or allowed contamination of the site. It shall be the responsibility of operator seeking the permit or owner or authorization to provide to the Agency all of the information necessary for the Agency to conduct its evaluation. The Agency may deny a permit or interim authorization if previous activities at the site may have caused or allowed contamination at the site, unless such contamination is authorized under any permit issued by the Agency.

- (j) The issuance under this Act of a permit to engage in the surface mining of any resources other than fossil fuels shall not relieve the permittee from its duty to comply with any applicable local law regulating the commencement, location, or operation of surface mining facilities.
- (k) A development permit issued under subsection (a) of Section 39 for any facility or site which is required to have a permit under subsection (d) of Section 21 shall expire at the end of 2 calendar years from the date upon which it was issued, unless within that period the applicant has taken action to develop the facility or the site. In the event that review of the conditions of the development permit is sought pursuant to Section 40 or 41, or permittee is prevented from commencing

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- development of the facility or site by any other litigation beyond the permittee's control, such two-year period shall be
- deemed to begin on the date upon which such review process or
- 4 litigation is concluded.

prohibited.

- (1) No permit shall be issued by the Agency under this Act for construction or operation of any facility or site located within the boundaries of any setback zone established pursuant to this Act, where such construction or operation is
  - (m) The Agency may issue permits to persons owning or operating a facility for composting landscape waste. Ιn granting such permits, the Agency may impose such conditions as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, and not inconsistent with applicable regulations promulgated by the Board. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, a bond or other security shall not be required as a condition for the issuance of a permit. If the Agency denies any permit pursuant to this subsection, the Agency shall transmit to the applicant within the time limitations of this subsection specific, detailed statements as to the reasons the permit application was denied. Such statements shall include but not be limited to the following:
    - (1) the Sections of this Act that may be violated if the permit were granted;
    - (2) the specific regulations promulgated pursuant to this Act that may be violated if the permit were granted;

1		(3) the sp	ecif	ic ir	nformatio	n,	if ar	ny, the	Agenc	y de	ems
2	the	applicant	did	not	provide	in	its	applic	ation	to	the
3	Ager	ncy; and									

(4) a statement of specific reasons why the Act and the regulations might be violated if the permit were granted.

If no final action is taken by the Agency within 90 days after the filing of the application for permit, the applicant may deem the permit issued. Any applicant for a permit may waive the 90-day limitation by filing a written statement with the Agency.

The Agency shall issue permits for such facilities upon receipt of an application that includes a legal description of the site, a topographic map of the site drawn to the scale of 200 feet to the inch or larger, a description of the operation, including the area served, an estimate of the volume of materials to be processed, and documentation that:

- (1) the facility includes a setback of at least 200 feet from the nearest potable water supply well;
- (2) the facility is located outside the boundary of the 10-year floodplain or the site will be floodproofed;
- (3) the facility is located so as to minimize incompatibility with the character of the surrounding area, including at least a 200 foot setback from any residence, and in the case of a facility that is developed or the permitted composting area of which is expanded

after November 17, 1991, the composting area is located at least 1/8 mile from the nearest residence (other than a residence located on the same property as the facility);

- (4) the design of the facility will prevent any compost material from being placed within 5 feet of the water table, will adequately control runoff from the site, and will collect and manage any leachate that is generated on the site;
- (5) the operation of the facility will include appropriate dust and odor control measures, limitations on operating hours, appropriate noise control measures for shredding, chipping and similar equipment, management procedures for composting, containment and disposal of non-compostable wastes, procedures to be used for terminating operations at the site, and recordkeeping sufficient to document the amount of materials received, composted, and otherwise disposed of; and
- (6) the operation will be conducted in accordance with any applicable rules adopted by the Board.

The Agency shall issue renewable permits of not longer than 10 years in duration for the composting of landscape wastes, as defined in Section 3.155 of this Act, based on the above requirements.

The operator of any facility permitted under this subsection (m) must submit a written annual statement to the Agency on or before April 1 of each year that includes an

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- estimate of the amount of material, in tons, received for composting.
- 3 (n) The Agency shall issue permits jointly with the 4 Department of Transportation for the dredging or deposit of 5 material in Lake Michigan in accordance with Section 18 of the 6 Rivers, Lakes, and Streams Act.
  - (o) (Blank).
  - (p) (1) Any person submitting an application for a permit for a new MSWLF unit or for a lateral expansion under subsection (t) of Section 21 of this Act for an existing MSWLF unit that has not received and is not subject to local siting approval under Section 39.2 of this Act shall publish notice of the application in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the MSWLF unit is or is proposed to be located. The notice must be published at least 15 days before submission of the permit application to the Agency. The notice shall state the name and address of the applicant, the location of the MSWLF unit or proposed MSWLF unit, the nature and size of the MSWLF unit or proposed MSWLF unit, the nature of the activity proposed, the probable life of the proposed activity, the date the permit application will be submitted, and a statement that persons may file written comments with the Agency concerning the permit application within 30 days after the filing of the permit application unless the time period to submit comments is extended by the Agency.
- When a permit applicant submits information to the Agency

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- to supplement a permit application being reviewed by the Agency, the applicant shall not be required to reissue the notice under this subsection.
  - (2) The Agency shall accept written comments concerning the permit application that are postmarked no later than 30 days after the filing of the permit application, unless the time period to accept comments is extended by the Agency.
  - (3) Each applicant for a permit described in part (1) of this subsection shall file a copy of the permit application with the county board or governing body of the municipality in which the MSWLF unit is or is proposed to be located at the same time the application is submitted to the Agency. The permit application filed with the county board or governing body of the municipality shall include all documents submitted to or to be submitted to the Agency, except trade secrets as determined under Section 7.1 of this Act. The application and other documents on file with the county board or governing body of the municipality shall be made available for public inspection during regular business hours at the office of the county board or the governing body of the municipality and may be copied upon payment of the actual cost of reproduction.
  - (q) Within 6 months after July 12, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-95), the Agency, in consultation with the regulated community, shall develop a web portal to be posted on its website for the purpose of enhancing review and

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- promoting timely issuance of permits required by this Act. At a minimum, the Agency shall make the following information available on the web portal:
  - (1) Checklists and guidance relating to the completion of permit applications, developed pursuant to subsection (s) of this Section, which may include, but are not limited to, existing instructions for completing the applications and examples of complete applications. As the Agency develops new checklists and develops guidance, it shall supplement the web portal with those materials.
  - (2) Within 2 years after July 12, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-95), permit application forms or portions of permit applications that can be completed and saved electronically, and submitted to the Agency electronically with digital signatures.
  - (3) Within 2 years after July 12, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-95), an online tracking system where applicant may review the status of its pending application, including the name and contact information of the permit analyst assigned to the application. Until the online tracking system has been developed, the Agency shall its website semi-annual post on permitting efficiency tracking reports that include statistics on the timeframes for Agency action on the following types of permits received after July 12, 2011 (the effective date of Public Act 97-95): air construction permits, new NPDES

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permits and associated water construction permits, and modifications of major NPDES permits and associated water construction permits. The reports must be posted by February 1 and August 1 each year and shall include:

- (A) the number of applications received for each type of permit, the number of applications on which the Agency has taken action, and the number of applications still pending; and
- (B) for those applications where the Agency has not taken action in accordance with the timeframes set forth in this Act, the date the application was received and the reasons for any delays, which may but shall not be limited to, (i) include, the application being inadequate or incomplete, scientific or technical disagreements applicant, USEPA, or other local, state, or federal agencies involved in the permitting approval process, (iii) public opposition to the permit, or (iv) Agency staffing shortages. To the extent practicable, the tracking report shall provide approximate dates when cause for delay was identified by the Agency, when the Agency informed the applicant of the problem leading to the delay, and when the applicant remedied the reason for the delay.
- (r) Upon the request of the applicant, the Agency shall notify the applicant of the permit analyst assigned to the

- 1 application upon its receipt.
- 2 (s) The Agency is authorized to prepare and distribute
- 3 quidance documents relating to its administration of this
- 4 Section and procedural rules implementing this Section.
- 5 Guidance documents prepared under this subsection shall not be
- 6 considered rules and shall not be subject to the Illinois
- 7 Administrative Procedure Act. Such guidance shall not be
- 8 binding on any party.
- 9 (t) Except as otherwise prohibited by federal law or
- 10 regulation, any person submitting an application for a permit
- 11 may include with the application suggested permit language for
- 12 Agency consideration. The Agency is not obligated to use the
- 13 suggested language or any portion thereof in its permitting
- 14 decision. If requested by the permit applicant, the Agency
- 15 shall meet with the applicant to discuss the suggested
- 16 language.
- 17 (u) If requested by the permit applicant, the Agency shall
- 18 provide the permit applicant with a copy of the draft permit
- 19 prior to any public review period.
- 20 (v) If requested by the permit applicant, the Agency shall
- 21 provide the permit applicant with a copy of the final permit
- 22 prior to its issuance.
- 23 (w) An air pollution permit shall not be required due to
- emissions of greenhouse gases, as specified by Section 9.15 of
- 25 this Act.
- 26 (x) If, before the expiration of a State operating permit

- that is issued pursuant to subsection (a) of this Section and contains federally enforceable conditions limiting the potential to emit of the source to a level below the major source threshold for that source so as to exclude the source from the Clean Air Act Permit Program, the Agency receives a complete application for the renewal of that permit, then all of the terms and conditions of the permit shall remain in effect until final administrative action has been taken on the application for the renewal of the permit.
- (y) The Agency may issue permits exclusively under this subsection to persons owning or operating a CCR surface impoundment subject to Section 22.59.
  - (z) If a mass animal mortality event is declared by the Department of Agriculture in accordance with the Animal Mortality Act:
    - (1) the owner or operator responsible for the disposal of dead animals is exempted from the following:
      - (i) obtaining a permit for the construction, installation, or operation of any type of facility or equipment issued in accordance with subsection (a) of this Section;
      - (ii) obtaining a permit for open burning in accordance with the rules adopted by the Board; and
      - (iii) registering the disposal of dead animals as an eligible small source with the Agency in accordance with Section 9.14 of this Act;

1	(2) as applicable, the owner or operator responsible
2	for the disposal of dead animals is required to obtain the
3	following permits:

- (i) an NPDES permit in accordance with subsection(b) of this Section;
  - (ii) a PSD permit or an NA NSR permit in accordance with Section 9.1 of this Act;
    - (iii) a lifetime State operating permit or a federally enforceable State operating permit, in accordance with subsection (a) of this Section; or
- 11 (iv) a CAAPP permit, in accordance with Section 12 39.5 of this Act.

All CCR surface impoundment permits shall contain those terms and conditions, including, but not limited to, schedules of compliance, which may be required to accomplish the purposes and provisions of this Act, Board regulations, the Illinois Groundwater Protection Act and regulations pursuant thereto, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and regulations pursuant thereto, and may include schedules for achieving compliance therewith as soon as possible.

The Board shall adopt filing requirements and procedures that are necessary and appropriate for the issuance of CCR surface impoundment permits and that are consistent with this Act or regulations adopted by the Board, and with the RCRA, as amended, and regulations pursuant thereto.

The applicant shall make available to the public for

inspection all documents submitted by the applicant to the Agency in furtherance of an application, with the exception of trade secrets, on its public internet website as well as at the office of the county board or governing body of the municipality where CCR from the CCR surface impoundment will be permanently disposed. Such documents may be copied upon payment of the actual cost of reproduction during regular business hours of the local office.

The Agency shall issue a written statement concurrent with its grant or denial of the permit explaining the basis for its decision.

(aa) The Agency shall not issue any of the following construction permits unless the applicant for the permit submits to the Agency with its permit application proof that the permit applicant has conducted a public meeting pursuant to this subsection (aa) and submitted an environmental justice assessment pursuant to subsection (bb): (i) a construction permit for a new source that is to be located in an environmental justice community, that will require a CAAPP permit or a federally enforceable State operating permit, and that would be authorized under that permit to increase annual permitted emissions; (ii) a construction permit for any existing source that is located in an environmental justice community, that, on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly, possesses a CAAPP permit or federally enforceable State operating permit, and that would

be authorized under that permit to increase annual permitted
emissions; or (iii) a construction permit for any existing
source that is located in an environmental justice community,
that would require a new CAAPP permit or new federally
enforceable State operating permit for the first time, and
that would be authorized under that permit to increase annual
permitted emissions. This subsection (aa) also applies to
permit applications for modifications or expansions to
existing sources that will result in an increase in the hourly
rate of emissions or the total annual emissions of any air
pollutant. The public meeting required under this subsection
(aa) shall be held within the environmental justice community
where the proposed source is located or to be located, and the
applicant shall collect public comments at the meeting.
(1) Notice of the public meeting shall be provided 30
days in advance to:
(A) local elected officials in the area where the

(A) local elected officials in the area where the proposed source is to be located, including the mayor or village president, municipal clerk, county board chairman, county clerk, and State's Attorney;

- (B) members of the General Assembly from the legislative district in which the proposed source is to be located; and
- (C) directors of child care centers licensed by the Department of Children and Family Services, school principals, and public park superintendents who

1	oversee facilities located within one mile of the
2	proposed source.
3	(2) Notice of the public meeting shall be published in
4	a newspaper of general circulation.
5	(3) Notice of the public meeting shall be posted on a
6	website of the applicant with a link provided to the
7	Agency for posting on the Agency's website.
8	(4) Notice of the public meeting shall include all of
9	the following:
10	(A) the name and address of the applicant and the
11	<pre>proposed source;</pre>
12	(B) the activity or activities at the proposed
13	source to be permitted;
14	(C) the proposed source's anticipated potential to
15	emit and allowable emissions of regulated pollutants;
16	(D) the date, time, and location of the public
17	<pre>meeting;</pre>
18	(E) the deadline for submission of writter
19	<pre>comments;</pre>
20	(F) the mailing address or email address where
21	written comments can be submitted; and
22	(G) the website where the summary of the
23	environmental justice assessment required under
24	subsection (bb) can be accessed.
25	(5) If the population of individuals who reside within
26	one mile of the source includes individuals within a

_	linguistically isolated	community,	then the	applicant
2	shall provide the public	notice in a	multiling	ual format
3	appropriate to the needs	of the line	guisticall	y isolated
1	community and shall provi	de oral and	written t	ranslation
5	services at the public mee	tina		

At the public meeting, the applicant shall present a summary of the environmental justice assessment required under subsection (bb).

The applicant must accept written public comments from the date public notice of the meeting is provided until at least 30 days after the date of the public meeting.

The applicant must provide with its permit application a copy of the meeting notice and a certification, under penalty of law, signed by a responsible official for the permit applicant attesting (i) to the fact that a public meeting was held, (ii) to the information that was provided by the applicant at the public meeting, and (iii) that the applicant collected written comments and transcribed oral public comments in accordance with the requirements of this subsection (aa).

The failure of the applicant to comply with the express procedural requirements under this subsection (aa) shall result in denial of a permit application submitted to the Agency.

The Agency may propose and the Board may adopt rules regarding the implementation of this subsection (aa).

(bb) The Agency shall not issue any of the construction
permits described in subsection (aa) unless the applicant for
the permit submits to the Agency with its permit application
proof that the permit applicant has conducted an environmental
justice assessment for the proposed project. The environmental
justice assessment shall consist of the following:

(1) Air dispersion modeling examining the air quality-related impacts from the proposed project in combination with existing mobile and stationary air pollutant emitting sources.

The air dispersion modeling must address emissions associated with issuance of the permit.

If the air dispersion modeling reveals estimated off-site impacts from the proposed project, the applicant shall also identify efforts that will be undertaken by the applicant during the construction or operation of the new source to mitigate such impacts.

(2) A modeling protocol submitted to the Agency for review and consideration prior to performance of the air dispersion modeling. The modeling protocol shall include analyses sufficient to evaluate short-term impacts to air quality and impacts to air quality from nonstandard operating conditions, such as worst-case emission estimates under a variety of weather and atmospheric conditions and emissions associated with startup, shutdown, maintenance, and outages. Any Agency

1	recommendations for revisions to the modeling protocol
2	shall be provided in writing to the applicant within 120
3	days after receipt of the modeling protocol. The modeling
4	shall be performed using accepted USEPA methodologies.
5	(3) An environmental impact review evaluating the
6	direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts
7	within the environmental justice community that are
8	associated with the proposed project. The environmental
9	impact review shall include, but shall not be limited to,
10	the following:
11	(A) a qualitative and quantitative assessment of
12	emissions-related impacts of the project on the area,
13	including an estimate of the maximum allowable
14	emissions of criteria pollutants and hazardous air
15	pollutants from the source; and
16	(B) an assessment of the health-based indicators
17	for inhalation exposure, including, but not limited
18	to, impacts to the respiratory, hematological,
19	neurological, cardiovascular, renal, and hepatic
20	systems and cancer rates.
21	The environmental justice assessment must be completed by
22	an independent third party.
23	If the environmental justice assessment shows that the
24	proposed project will cause harm to the environment or public
25	health, the Agency shall impose conditions in the permit that
26	will mitigate such harm or it shall dony the normit if such

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1 is unavoidable and causes or contributes to 2 disproportionate harm.

The Agency shall propose and the Board shall adopt rules regarding the implementation of this subsection (bb), including, at a minimum, the type and nature of air dispersion modeling, the contents of the modeling protocol environmental impact review, and a description of harm and disproportionate harm that may be evidenced by the environmental justice assessment.

(cc) The Agency shall not issue any of the following construction permits unless the Agency conducts an evaluation of the prospective owner's or operator's prior experience in owning and operating sources of air pollution: (i) a construction permit for a new source that is to be located in an environmental justice community, that will require a CAAPP permit or a federally enforceable State operating permit, and that would be authorized under that permit to increase annual permitted emissions; (ii) a construction permit for any existing source that is located in an environmental justice community, that, on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly, possesses a CAAPP permit or federally enforceable State operating permit, and that would be authorized under that permit to increase annual permitted emissions; or (iii) a construction permit for any existing source that is located in an environmental justice community, that would require a new CAAPP permit or new federally

- 1 <u>enforceable State operating permit for the first time, and</u>
- 2 that would be authorized under that permit to increase annual
- 3 permitted emissions. The Agency may deny the permit if the
- 4 prospective owner or operator or any employee or officer of
- 5 the prospective owner or operator or any board member has a
- 6 history of:
- 7 (1) repeated violations of federal, State, or local
- 8 <u>laws, rules, regulations, standards, or ordinances in the</u>
- 9 <u>ownership or operation of sources of air pollution;</u>
- 10 (2) conviction in this State, another state, or
- 11 <u>federal court of knowingly submitting false information</u>
- 12 <u>under any environmental law, rule, regulation, or permit</u>
- term or condition; or
- 14 (3) proof of gross carelessness or incompetence in the
- ownership or operation of a source of air pollution.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 101-171, eff. 7-30-19; 102-216, eff. 1-1-22;
- 17 102-558, eff. 8-20-21; 102-813, eff. 5-13-22.)
- 18 (415 ILCS 5/39.2) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1039.2)
- 19 Sec. 39.2. Local siting review.
- 20 (a) The county board of the county or the governing body of
- 21 the municipality, as determined by paragraph (c) of Section 39
- of this Act, shall, subject to review, approve or disapprove
- 23 the request for local siting approval for each pollution
- 24 control facility and each of the following construction
- 25 permits: (i) a construction permit for a new source that is to

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- (i) the <u>pollution control</u> facility is necessary to accommodate the waste needs of the area it is intended to serve;
- (ii) the <u>pollution control</u> facility <u>or air pollution</u>

  <u>source</u> is so designed, located, and proposed to be operated that the public health, safety, and welfare will

be protected;

- (iii) the <u>pollution control</u> facility <u>or air pollution</u>

  <u>source</u> is located so as to minimize incompatibility with

  the character of the surrounding area and to minimize the

  effect on the value of the surrounding property;
- (iv) (A) for a <u>pollution control</u> facility other than a sanitary landfill or waste disposal site, the <u>pollution control</u> facility is located outside the boundary of the <u>100-year 100 year</u> flood plain or the site is flood-proofed; (B) for a <u>pollution control</u> facility that is a sanitary landfill or waste disposal site, the <u>pollution control</u> facility is located outside the boundary of the 100-year floodplain, or if the <u>pollution control</u> facility is a facility described in subsection (b) (3) of Section 22.19a, the site is flood-proofed;
- (v) the plan of operations for the <u>pollution control</u> facility <u>or air pollution source</u> is designed to minimize the danger to the surrounding area from fire, spills, or other operational accidents;
- (vi) the traffic patterns to or from the <u>pollution</u> <u>control</u> facility <u>or air pollution source</u> are so designed as to minimize the impact on existing traffic flows;
- (vii) if the <u>pollution control</u> facility will be treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste, an emergency response plan exists for the facility which includes notification, containment, and evacuation

procedures to be used in case of an accidental release;

(viii) if the <u>pollution control</u> facility is to be located in a county where the county board has adopted a solid waste management plan consistent with the planning requirements of the Local Solid Waste Disposal Act or the Solid Waste Planning and Recycling Act, the <u>pollution control</u> facility is consistent with that plan; for purposes of this criterion (viii), the "solid waste management plan" means the plan that is in effect as of the date the application for siting approval is filed; and

(ix) if the <u>pollution control</u> facility will be located within a regulated recharge area, any applicable requirements specified by the Board for such areas have been met.

The county board or the governing body of the municipality may also consider as evidence the previous operating experience and past record of convictions or admissions of violations of the pollution control facility applicant (and any subsidiary or parent corporation) in the field of solid waste management when considering criteria (ii) and (v) under this Section.

If the <u>pollution control</u> facility is subject to the location restrictions in Section 22.14 of this Act, compliance with that Section shall be determined as of the date the application for siting approval is filed.

(b) No later than 14 days before the date on which the

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county board or governing body of the municipality receives a request for site approval, the applicant shall cause written notice of such request to be served either in person or by registered mail, return receipt requested, on the owners of all property within the subject area not solely owned by the applicant, and on the owners of all property within 250 feet in each direction of the lot line of the subject property, said owners being such persons or entities which appear from the authentic tax records of the county County in which such pollution control facility or air pollution source is to be located; provided, that the number of all feet occupied by all public roads, streets, alleys, and other public ways shall be excluded in computing the 250 feet requirement; provided further, that in no event shall this requirement exceed 400 feet, including public streets, alleys, and other public ways.

Such written notice shall also be served upon members of the General Assembly from the legislative district in which the proposed pollution control facility or air pollution source is located and shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county in which the site is located.

Such notice shall state the name and address of the applicant, the location of the proposed site, the nature and size of the development, the nature of the activity proposed, the probable life of the proposed activity, the date when the request for site approval will be submitted, and a description

of the right of persons to comment on such request as hereafter provided.

(c) An applicant shall file a copy of its request with the county board of the county or the governing body of the municipality in which the proposed site is located. The request shall include (i) the substance of the applicant's proposal and (ii) all documents, if any, submitted as of that date to the Agency pertaining to the proposed pollution control facility or air pollution source, except trade secrets as determined under Section 7.1 of this Act. All such documents or other materials on file with the county board or governing body of the municipality shall be made available for public inspection at the office of the county board or the governing body of the municipality and may be copied upon payment of the actual cost of reproduction.

Any person may file written comment with the county board or governing body of the municipality concerning the appropriateness of the proposed site for its intended purpose. The county board or governing body of the municipality shall consider any comment received or postmarked not later than 30 days after the date of the last public hearing.

(d) At least one public hearing, at which an applicant shall present at least one witness to testify subject to cross-examination, is to be held by the county board or governing body of the municipality no sooner than 90 days but no later than 120 days after the date on which it received the

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request for site approval. No later than 14 days prior to such hearing, notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county of the proposed site, and delivered by certified mail to all members of the General Assembly from the district in which the proposed site is located, to the governing authority of every municipality contiguous to the proposed site or contiguous to the municipality in which the proposed site is to be located, to the county board of the county where the proposed site is to be located, if the proposed site is located within the boundaries of municipality, and to the Agency. Members representatives of the governing authority of a municipality contiguous to the proposed site or contiguous to municipality in which the proposed site is to be located and, if the proposed site is located in a municipality, members or representatives of the county board of a county in which the proposed site is to be located may appear at and participate in public hearings held pursuant to this Section. The public hearing shall develop a record sufficient to form the basis of appeal of the decision in accordance with Section 40.1 of this Act. The fact that a member of the county board or governing body of the municipality has publicly expressed an opinion on an issue related to a site review proceeding shall not preclude the member from taking part in the proceeding and voting on the issue.

(e) Decisions of the county board or governing body of the

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municipality are to be in writing, confirming a public hearing was held with testimony from at least one witness presented by the applicant, specifying the reasons for the decision, such reasons to be in conformance with subsection (a) of this Section. In granting approval for a site the county board or governing body of the municipality may impose such conditions as may be reasonable and necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Section and as are not inconsistent with regulations promulgated by the Board. Such decision shall be available for public inspection at the office of the county board or governing body of the municipality and may be copied upon payment of the actual cost of reproduction. If there is no final action by the county board or governing body of the municipality within 180 days after the date on which it received the request for site approval, the applicant may deem the request approved.

At the public hearing, at any time prior to completion by the applicant of the presentation of the applicant's factual evidence, testimony, and an opportunity for cross-examination by the county board or governing body of the municipality and any participants, the applicant may file not more than one amended application upon payment of additional fees pursuant to subsection (k); in which case the time limitation for final action set forth in this subsection (e) shall be extended for an additional period of 90 days.

If, prior to making a final local siting decision, a

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county board or governing body of a municipality has negotiated and entered into a host agreement with the local siting applicant, the terms and conditions of the host agreement, whether written or oral, shall be disclosed and made a part of the hearing record for that local siting proceeding. In the case of an oral agreement, the disclosure shall be made in the form of a written summary jointly prepared and submitted by the county board or governing body of the municipality and the siting applicant and shall describe the terms and conditions of the oral agreement.

(e-5) Siting approval obtained pursuant to this Section is transferable and may be transferred to a subsequent owner or In the event that siting approval operator. has transferred to a subsequent owner or operator, that subsequent owner or operator assumes and takes subject to any and all conditions imposed upon the prior owner or operator by the county board of the county or governing body of municipality pursuant to subsection (e). However, any such conditions imposed pursuant to this Section may be modified by agreement between the subsequent owner or operator and the appropriate county board or governing body. Further, in the event that siting approval obtained pursuant to this Section has been transferred to a subsequent owner or operator, that subsequent owner or operator assumes all rights obligations and takes the facility subject to any and all terms and conditions of any existing host agreement between

the prior owner or operator and the appropriate county board or governing body.

(f) A local siting approval granted under this Section shall expire at the end of 2 calendar years from the date upon which it was granted, unless the local siting approval granted under this Section is for a sanitary landfill operation, in which case the approval shall expire at the end of 3 calendar years from the date upon which it was granted, and unless within that period the applicant has made application to the Agency for a permit to develop the site. In the event that the local siting decision has been appealed, such expiration period shall be deemed to begin on the date upon which the appeal process is concluded.

Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, upon the expiration of a development permit under subsection (k) of Section 39, any associated local siting approval granted for the facility under this Section shall also expire.

If a first development permit for a municipal waste incineration facility expires under subsection (k) of Section 39 after September 30, 1989 due to circumstances beyond the control of the applicant, any associated local siting approval granted for the facility under this Section may be used to fulfill the local siting approval requirement upon application for a second development permit for the same site, provided that the proposal in the new application is materially the same, with respect to the criteria in subsection (a) of this

- Section, as the proposal that received the original siting approval, and application for the second development permit is made before January 1, 1990.
  - (g) The siting approval procedures, criteria and appeal procedures provided for in this Act for new pollution control facilities shall be the exclusive siting procedures and rules and appeal procedures for facilities subject to such procedures. Local zoning or other local land use requirements shall not be applicable to such siting decisions.
  - (h) Nothing in this Section shall apply to any existing or new pollution control facility located within the corporate limits of a municipality with a population of over 1,000,000.
- 13 (i) (Blank.)

The Board shall adopt regulations establishing the geologic and hydrologic siting criteria necessary to protect usable groundwater resources which are to be followed by the Agency in its review of permit applications for new pollution control facilities. Such regulations, insofar as they apply to new pollution control facilities authorized to store, treat or dispose of any hazardous waste, shall be at least as stringent as the requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and any State or federal regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

(j) Any new pollution control facility which has never obtained local siting approval under the provisions of this Section shall be required to obtain such approval after a

- 1 final decision on an appeal of a permit denial.
  - (k) A county board or governing body of a municipality may charge applicants for siting review under this Section a reasonable fee to cover the reasonable and necessary costs incurred by such county or municipality in the siting review process.
    - (1) The governing Authority as determined by subsection
      (c) of Section 39 of this Act may request the Department of
      Transportation to perform traffic impact studies of proposed
      or potential locations for required pollution control
      facilities.
      - (m) An applicant may not file a request for local siting approval which is substantially the same as a request which was disapproved pursuant to a finding against the applicant under any of criteria (i) through (ix) of subsection (a) of this Section within the preceding 2 years.
    - (n) In any review proceeding of a decision of the county board or governing body of a municipality made pursuant to the local siting review process, the petitioner in the review proceeding shall pay to the county or municipality the cost of preparing and certifying the record of proceedings. Should the petitioner in the review proceeding fail to make payment, the provisions of Section 3-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply.
- In the event the petitioner is a citizens' group that participated in the siting proceeding and is so located as to

- 1 be affected by the proposed facility, such petitioner shall be
- 2 exempt from paying the costs of preparing and certifying the
- 3 record.
- 4 (o) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section, a
- 5 transfer station used exclusively for landscape waste, where
- 6 landscape waste is held no longer than 24 hours from the time
- 7 it was received, is not subject to the requirements of local
- 8 siting approval under this Section, but is subject only to
- 9 local zoning approval.
- 10 <u>(p) The siting approval procedures, criteria, and appeal</u>
- 11 procedures provided for in this Act for new air pollution
- sources shall be in addition to the applicable local land use
- 13 and zoning standards, procedures, rules, and appeal
- 14 procedures, including separate environmental justice and
- 15 cumulative environmental impact reviews and requirements as
- 16 may be adopted locally. Local zoning or other local land use
- 17 requirements shall continue to be applicable to siting
- 18 decisions for new air pollution sources in addition to the
- 19 siting approval procedures, criteria, and appeal procedures
- 20 provided in this Act.
- 21 (Source: P.A. 100-382, eff. 8-25-17.)
- 22 (415 ILCS 5/39.5) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1039.5)
- 23 Sec. 39.5. Clean Air Act Permit Program.
- 1. Definitions. For purposes of this Section:
- 25 "Administrative permit amendment" means a permit revision

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

promulgated by USEPA under Title I of the Clean Air Act 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 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.
  - (11) Any standard or other requirement of the 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

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

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

- 1 the maximum degree of reductions in emissions deemed
- 2 achievable under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.
- 3 "Owner or operator" means any person who owns, leases,
- 4 operates, controls, or supervises a stationary source.
- 5 "Permit modification" means a revision to a CAAPP permit
- 6 that cannot be accomplished under the provisions for
- 7 administrative permit amendments under subsection 13 of this
- 8 Section.
- 9 "Permit revision" means a permit modification or
- 10 administrative permit amendment.
- 11 "Phase II" means the period of the national acid rain
- 12 program, established under Title IV of the Clean Air Act,
- beginning January 1, 2000, and continuing thereafter.
- 14 "Phase II acid rain permit" means the portion of a CAAPP
- 15 permit issued, renewed, modified, or revised by the Agency
- 16 during Phase II for an affected source for acid deposition.
- 17 "Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a
- 18 stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical
- and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation
- on the capacity of a source to emit an air pollutant, including
- 21 air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of
- 22 operation or on the type or amount of material combusted,
- stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if
- the limitation is enforceable by USEPA. This definition does
- 25 not alter or affect the use of this term for any other purposes
- 26 under the Clean Air Act, or the term "capacity factor" as used

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- in Title IV of the Clean Air Act or the regulations promulgated thereunder.
- "Preconstruction Permit" or "Construction Permit" means a permit which is to be obtained prior to commencing or beginning actual construction or modification of a source or emissions unit.
  - "Proposed CAAPP permit" means the version of a CAAPP permit that the Agency proposes to issue and forwards to USEPA for review in compliance with applicable requirements of the Act and regulations promulgated thereunder.
- "Regulated air pollutant" means the following:
- 12 (1) Nitrogen oxides (NOx) or any volatile organic 13 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).
- 25 (i) Any pollutant subject to requirements under 26 Section 112(j) of the Clean Air Act. Any pollutant

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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 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(g)(2) of the Clean Air Act have been met, but only with respect to the individual source subject to Section 112(g)(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, 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 overall operation of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities applying for 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

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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 a partnership in which all of the partners are corporations, a duly authorized representative of the 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.

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1 (ii) The designated representative may also be the
2 "responsible official" for any other purposes with
3 respect to air pollution control.

"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

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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 incinerators provided that such incinerators only burn wood wastes, yard waste and clean lumber and that such air curtain incinerators comply with opacity limitations 7 to be established 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

- 1 sources constitute a support facility shall be made on a case
- 2 by case basis.
- 3 "Stationary source" means any building, structure,
- 4 facility, or installation that emits or may emit any regulated
- 5 air pollutant or any pollutant listed under Section 112(b) of
- 6 the Clean Air Act, except those emissions resulting directly
- 7 from an internal combustion engine for transportation purposes
- 8 or from a nonroad engine or nonroad vehicle as defined in
- 9 Section 216 of the Clean Air Act.
- "Subject to regulation" has the meaning given to it in 40
- 11 CFR 70.2, as now or hereafter amended.
- "Support facility" means any stationary source (or group
- of stationary sources) that conveys, stores, or otherwise
- 14 assists to a significant extent in the production of a
- 15 principal product at another stationary source (or group of
- 16 stationary sources). A support facility shall be considered to
- 17 be part of the same source as the stationary source (or group
- 18 of stationary sources) that it supports regardless of the
- 19 2-digit Standard Industrial Classification code for the
- 20 support facility.
- "USEPA" means the Administrator of the United States
- 22 Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) or a person designated
- 23 by the Administrator.
- 24 1.1. Exclusion From the CAAPP.
- 25 a. An owner or operator of a source which determines

that the source could be excluded from the CAAPP may seek such exclusion prior to the date that the CAAPP application for the source is due but in no case later than 9 months 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

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_	enforceable conditions limiting the "potential to emit" of
2	the source to a level below the major source threshold for
3	that source as described in paragraph (c) of subsection 2
1	of this Section.

- 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 subsection that are not major sources, affected sources for acid deposition or solid waste incineration units required to obtain a permit 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 are determined by USEPA 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 by USEPA

_	regulations	pursuant	to	Section	502(a)	of	the	Clean
)	Air Act.							

- vi. Major sources of greenhouse gas emissions required to obtain a CAAPP permit under this Section if any of the following occurs:
  - (A) enactment of federal legislation depriving the Administrator of the USEPA of authority to regulate greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act;
  - (B) the issuance of any opinion, ruling, judgment, order, or decree by a federal court depriving the Administrator of the USEPA of authority to regulate greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act; or
  - (C) action by the President of the United States or the President's authorized agent, including the Administrator of the USEPA, to repeal or withdraw the Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule (75 Fed. Reg. 31514, June 3, 2010).

If any event listed in this subparagraph (vi) occurs, CAAPP permits issued after such event shall not impose permit terms or conditions addressing greenhouse gases during the effectiveness of any event listed in subparagraph (vi). If any event listed in this subparagraph (vi) occurs, any owner or operator with a CAAPP permit that includes terms or conditions addressing greenhouse gases may elect to submit an

application to the Agency to address a revision or repeal of such terms or conditions. If any owner or operator submits such an application, the Agency shall expeditiously process the permit application in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Nothing in this subparagraph (vi) shall relieve an owner or operator of a source from the requirement to obtain a CAAPP permit for its emissions of regulated 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 its

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associated equipment) and emissions from any pipeline compressor or pump station shall not be aggregated with emissions from other similar units, whether or not such units are in a contiguous area or under common control, to determine whether such stations are major sources.

- B. For radionuclides, "major source" shall have the meaning specified by the USEPA by rule.
- ii. A major stationary source of air pollutants, as defined in Section 302 of the Clean Air Act, that directly emits or has the potential to emit, 100 tpy or more of any air pollutant subject to regulation (including any major source of fugitive emissions of any such pollutant, as determined by rule by USEPA). For purposes of this subsection, "fugitive emissions" means those emissions which could not reasonably pass stack, chimney, vent, through а other or functionally-equivalent opening. The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not considered in determining whether it is a major stationary source for the purposes of Section 302(j) of the Clean Air Act, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary source:
  - A. Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers).
  - B. Kraft pulp mills.
  - C. Portland cement plants.

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

X. Glass fiber processing plants.

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1 Y. Charcoal production plants. 2 Z. Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of 3 more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input. AA. All other stationary source categories, 6 which as of August 7, 1980 are being regulated by a 7 standard promulgated under Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act. 8 BB. Any other stationary source category 9 10 designated by USEPA by rule. 11 iii. A major stationary source as defined in part 12 D of Title I of the Clean Air Act including: 13 A. For ozone nonattainment areas, sources with 14 the potential to emit 100 tons or more per year of 15 volatile organic compounds or oxides of nitrogen 16 in areas classified as "marginal" or "moderate", 17 50 tons or more per year in areas classified as 18 "serious", 25 tons or more per year in areas 19 classified as "severe", and 10 tons or more per 20 year in areas classified as "extreme"; except that 21 the references in this clause to 100, 50, 25, and 22 10 tons per year of nitrogen oxides shall not 23 apply with respect to any source for which USEPA 24 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 subsection.

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

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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 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.

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- 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 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 this Act, as amended, and regulations promulgated thereunder. The application for 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 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.

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- g. The CAAPP permit shall upon becoming effective supersede the State operating permit.
  - 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.
    - 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 provide all information, as requested in application forms, sufficient to evaluate the subject source and its application and to determine all applicable requirements, pursuant to the Clean Air Act, 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 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 of 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.
- g. 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

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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 necessary to evaluate the subject source and its CAAPP application has submitted incorrect or who 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 requirements which become applicable to the subsequent to the date the applicant submitted 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 on complete applications containing early reduction 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 treated as a final permit action for purposes of judicial review pursuant to Sections 40.2 and 41 of this Act.

- k. The submittal of a complete CAAPP application shall not 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 procedural requirements, including those for public 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 documents submitted by the applicant to the Agency, including each CAAPP application, compliance plan (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 under paragraph (1) of subsection 7 of this Section, must request such use and provide the necessary information

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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 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.
- v. 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 its CAAPP application emissions within 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 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 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 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.

a. All CAAPP permits shall contain emission limitations and standards and other enforceable terms and conditions, including but not limited to operational requirements, and schedules for achieving compliance at

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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 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 Air Act, the regulations promulgated thereunder, this Act, and applicable Board regulations. 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:

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i. Incorporate and identify all applicate	ble
emissions monitoring and analysis procedures or t	est
methods required under the Clean Air Act, regulati	ons
promulgated thereunder, this Act, and applicable Bo	ard
regulations, including any procedures and meth	ods
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 periodic testing or instrumental require or noninstrumental monitoring (which may consist of recordkeeping designed to serve as monitoring), require periodic monitoring sufficient to yield reliable data from the relevant time period that is representative of the source's compliance with the permit, as reported pursuant to paragraph (f) of this subsection. The Agency may determine recordkeeping requirements are sufficient to meet the requirements of this subparagraph.
- iii. As necessary, specify requirements concerning the use, maintenance, and when appropriate, 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

1	include the following:
2	A. The date, place and time of sampling or
3	measurements.
4	B. The date(s) analyses were performed.
5	C. The company or entity that performed the
6	analyses.
7	D. The analytical techniques or methods used.
8	E. The results of such analyses.
9	F. The operating conditions as existing at the
10	time of sampling or measurement.
11	ii. Retention of records of all monitoring data
12	and support information for a period of at least 5
13	years from the date of the monitoring sample,
14	measurement, report, or application. Support
15	information includes all calibration and maintenance
16	records, original strip-chart recordings for
17	continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of
18	all reports required by the permit.
19	f. To meet the requirements of this subsection with
20	respect to reporting, the permit shall incorporate and
21	identify all applicable reporting requirements and require
22	the following:
23	i. Submittal of reports of any required monitoring
24	every 6 months. More frequent submittals may be
25	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 preventive measures taken.
- g. 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

L	in	the	event	of	а	challenge	to	any	portions	of	the	permit.
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- 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 identified within the permit; or
    - B. The Agency in acting on the CAAPP application or revision determines in writing that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the source, and the permit includes that determination or a concise summary thereof.
  - ii. The permit shall identify the requirements for which the source is shielded. The shield shall not extend to applicable requirements which are promulgated after the date of release of the proposed permit unless the permit has been modified to reflect such new requirements.
  - iii. A CAAPP permit which does not expressly indicate the existence of a permit shield shall not provide such a shield.

1	iv. Nothing in this paragraph or in a CAAPP permit
2	shall alter or affect the following:
3	A. The provisions of Section 303 (emergency
4	powers) of the Clean Air Act, including USEPA's
5	authority under that section.
6	B. The liability of an owner or operator of a
7	source for any violation of applicable
8	requirements prior to or at the time of permit
9	issuance.
10	C. The applicable requirements of the acid
11	rain program consistent with Section 408(a) of the
12	Clean Air Act.
13	D. The ability of USEPA to obtain information
14	from a source pursuant to Section 114
15	(inspections, monitoring, and entry) of the Clean
16	Air Act.
17	k. Each CAAPP permit shall include an emergency
18	provision providing an affirmative defense of emergency to
19	an action brought for noncompliance with technology-based
20	emission limitations under a CAAPP permit if the following
21	conditions are met through properly signed,
22	contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant
23	evidence:
24	i. An emergency occurred and the permittee can
25	identify the cause(s) of the emergency.
26	ii. The permitted facility was at the time being

properly operated.

iii. The permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Agency within 2 working days after the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice must contain a detailed description of the emergency, any steps taken to 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, 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

1	requirement. This provision does not relieve a permittee
2	of any reporting obligations under existing federal or
3	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.
    - A. Under this subparagraph, the source must record in a log at the permitted facility a record of the scenario under which it is operating contemporaneously with making a change from one operating scenario to another.
    - B. The permit shield described in paragraph (j) of subsection 7 of this Section shall extend to all terms and conditions under each such operating scenario.
  - ii. Where requested by an applicant, all terms and conditions allowing for trading of emissions increases and decreases between different emission units at the CAAPP source, to the extent that the applicable requirements provide for trading of such emissions increases and decreases without a case-by-case approval of each emissions trade. Such terms and

# 1 conditions:

- A. Shall include all terms required under this subsection to determine compliance;
  - B. Must meet all applicable requirements;
  - C. Shall extend the permit shield described in paragraph (j) of subsection 7 of this Section to all terms and conditions that allow such increases and decreases in emissions.
  - m. The Agency shall specifically designate as not being federally enforceable under the Clean Air Act any terms and 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. The Agency shall, however, include such terms and 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, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.
- ii. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an 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

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1 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 with claim along а of confidentiality.

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

- 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.
- ii. Inspection and entry requirements that necessitate that, upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law and in accordance with constitutional limitations, the permittee shall allow the Agency, or an authorized representative to perform the following:
  - A. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a CAAPP source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit.
  - B. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit.
  - C. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit.

1	D. Sample or monitor any substances or
2	parameters at any location:
3	1. As authorized by the Clean Air Act, at
4	reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring
5	compliance with the CAAPP permit or applicable
6	requirements; or
7	2. As otherwise authorized by this Act.
8	iii. A schedule of compliance consistent with
9	subsection 5 of this Section and applicable
10	regulations.
11	iv. Progress reports consistent with an applicable
12	schedule of compliance pursuant to paragraph (d) of
13	subsection 5 of this Section and applicable
14	regulations to be submitted semiannually, or more
15	frequently if the Agency determines that such more
16	frequent submittals are necessary for compliance with
17	the Act or regulations promulgated by the Board
18	thereunder. Such progress reports shall contain the
19	following:
20	A. Required dates for achieving the
21	activities, milestones, or compliance required by
22	the schedule of compliance and dates when such
23	activities, milestones or compliance were
24	achieved.
25	B. An explanation of why any dates in the
26	schedule of compliance were not or will not be

1	met, and any preventive or corrective measures
2	adopted.
3	v. Requirements for compliance certification with
4	terms and conditions contained in the permit,
5	including emission limitations, standards, or work
6	practices. Permits shall include each of the
7	following:
8	A. The frequency (annually or more frequently
9	as specified in any applicable requirement or by
10	the Agency pursuant to written procedures) of
11	submissions of compliance certifications.
12	B. A means for assessing or monitoring the
13	compliance of the source with its emissions
14	limitations, standards, and work practices.
15	C. A requirement that the compliance
16	certification include the following:
17	1. The identification of each term or
18	condition contained in the permit that is the
19	basis of the certification.
20	2. The compliance status.
21	3. Whether compliance was continuous or
22	intermittent.
23	4. The method(s) used for determining the
24	compliance status of the source, both
25	currently and over the reporting period

consistent with subsection 7 of this Section.

1	D.	А	requirement	that	all	compliance
2	certific	cation	ns be submitted	d to the	Agenc	EV.

- E. Additional requirements as may be specified pursuant to Sections 114(a)(3) and 504(b) of the Clean Air Act.
  - F. Other provisions as the Agency may require.
- q. If the owner or operator of CAAPP source can demonstrate in its CAAPP application, including an application for a significant modification, that an alternative emission limit would be equivalent to that contained in the applicable Board regulations, the Agency shall include the alternative emission limit in the CAAPP permit, which shall supersede the emission limit set forth 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

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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 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 t.hat. are not based on applicable requirements or 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 and

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.

- f. 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.
- g. If requested by the permit applicant, the Agency 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 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. Any USEPA objection under this 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 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.

#### 10. Final Agency Action.

- a. 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, 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

L	regulations.
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- 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.
- vi. The Agency has provided a copy of each CAAPP application, or summary thereof, pursuant to agreement with USEPA and proposed CAAPP permit required under subsection 9 of this Section to USEPA, and USEPA has not objected to the issuance of the permit in accordance with the Clean Air Act and 40 CFR Part 70.
- b. The Agency shall have the authority to deny a CAAPP permit, permit modification, or permit renewal if the applicant has not complied with the requirements of subparagraphs (i) through (iv) of paragraph (a) of this subsection or if USEPA objects to its issuance. Further, for any of the following construction permits, the Agency shall conduct an evaluation of the prospective owner's or

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operator's prior experience in owning and operating sources of air pollution: (i) a construction permit for a new source that is to be located in an environmental justice community, that will require a CAAPP permit or a federally enforceable State operating permit, and that would be authorized under that permit to increase annual permitted emissions; (ii) a construction permit for any existing source that is located in an environmental justice community that, on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 103rd General Assembly, possesses a CAAPP permit or federally enforceable State operating permit and that would be authorized under that permit to increase annual permitted emissions; or (iii) a construction permit for any existing source that is located in an environmental justice community that would require a new CAAPP permit or new federally enforceable State operating permit for the first time and that would be authorized under that permit to increase annual permitted emissions. The Agency has the authority to deny such a permit transaction if the prospective owner or operator or any employee or officer of the prospective owner or operator or board member or manager has a history of:

i. repeated violations of federal, State, or local laws, rules, regulations, standards, or ordinances in the ownership or operation of sources of air

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## 1 pollution; 2 ii. conviction in this State, another state, or 3 federal court of knowingly submitting false information under any law, rule, regulation, or permit term or condition regarding the environment; or 6 iii. proof of gross carelessness or incompetence 7 in the ownership or operation of a source of air pollution. 8 9 c. i. Prior to denial of a CAAPP permit, permit 10 modification, or permit renewal under this Section, 11 the Agency shall notify the applicant of the possible 12 denial and the reasons for the denial. 13 ii. Within such notice, the Agency shall specify 14 an appropriate date by which the applicant shall adequately respond to the Agency's notice. Such date 15 16 shall not exceed 15 days from the date 17 notification is received by the applicant. The Agency may grant a reasonable extension for good cause shown. 18 19 iii. Failure by the applicant to adequately 20 respond by the date specified in the notification or by any granted extension date shall be grounds for 21 22 denial of the permit. 23 For purposes of obtaining judicial review under Sections 40.2 and 41 of this Act, the Agency shall 24

provide to USEPA and each applicant, and,

request, to affected States, any person

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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.

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

- 1 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.
    - g. 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.

# 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 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 permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions).
  - A. For each such change, the 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 in 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

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be determined 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 t.hat. 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(j) of subsection 7 of this Section shall extend

to terms and conditions that allow such increases and decreases in emissions.

- 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

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Clean Air Act requirement, but not otherwise regulated under the permit, and the emissions resulting from those changes.

c. 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.

#### 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.
- c. For purposes of this Section the term "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

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- 2 iii. Requires more frequent monitoring or reporting by the permittee;
  - iv. Allows for a change in ownership or operational control of a source where the Agency determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new permittees has been submitted to the Agency;
    - into the CAAPP permit V. Incorporates the from preconstruction review requirements permits authorized under a USEPA-approved program, provided program meets procedural and compliance requirements substantially equivalent to those contained in this Section;

## vi. (Blank); or

- vii. Any other type of change which USEPA has determined as part of the approved CAAPP permit program to be similar to those included in this subsection.
- d. The Agency shall, upon taking final action granting a request for an administrative permit amendment, allow coverage by the permit shield in paragraph (j) of subsection 7 of this Section for administrative permit

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- amendments made pursuant to subparagraph (v) of paragraph

  (c) of this subsection which meet the relevant

  requirements for significant permit modifications.
  - 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.
  - g. 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:

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

(a) and subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (b) of this
subsection, minor permit modification procedures may
be used for permit modifications involving the use of
economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions
trading, and other similar approaches, to the extent
that such minor permit modification procedures are
explicitly provided for in an applicable
implementation plan or in applicable requirements
promulgated by USEPA.

- iii. An applicant requesting the use of minor permit modification procedures shall meet the requirements of subsection 5 of this Section and shall include the following in its application:
  - A. A description of the change, the emissions resulting from the change, and any new applicable requirements that will apply if the change occurs;
    - B. The source's suggested draft permit;
  - C. Certification by a responsible official, consistent with paragraph (e) of subsection 5 of this Section and applicable regulations, that the proposed modification meets the criteria for use of minor permit modification procedures and a request that such procedures be used; and
  - D. Completed forms for the Agency to use to notify USEPA and affected States as required under subsections 8 and 9 of this Section.

iv. Within 5 working days after receipt of a
complete permit modification application, the Agency
shall notify USEPA and affected States of the
requested 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 does not meet the minor permit modification criteria and should be reviewed under the significant modification procedures; or
  - D. Revise the draft permit modification and

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transmit to USEPA the new proposed permit modification as required by subsection 9 of this Section.

vi. Any CAAPP source may make the change proposed minor permit modification application 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) subparagraph (v) of paragraph (a) of this subsection, the source must comply with both the applicable requirements governing the change and the proposed permit terms and 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 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

1	B. That collectively are below 10 percent of
2	the emissions allowed by the permit for the
3	emissions unit for which change is requested, 20
4	percent of the applicable definition of major
5	source set forth in subsection 2 of this Section,
6	or 5 tons per year, whichever is least.
7	iii. An applicant requesting the use of group
8	processing procedures shall meet the requirements of
9	subsection 5 of this Section and shall include the
10	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, that the proposed modification meets
18	the criteria for use of group processing
19	procedures and a request that such procedures be
20	used.
21	D. A list of the source's other pending
22	applications awaiting group processing, and a
23	determination of whether the requested
24	modification, aggregated with these other
25	applications, equals or exceeds the threshold set

under item (B) of subparagraph (ii) of paragraph

(b) of this subsection.

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E. Certification, consistent with paragraph (e) of subsection 5 of this Section, that the has notified USEPA of the proposed source modification. Such notification need only contain a brief description of the requested modification.

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.

vi. The provisions of subparagraph (vi) of paragraph (a) of this subsection shall apply to modifications for group processing.

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.
- ii. Every significant change in 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.

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- iii. Significant permit modifications must meet all the requirements of this Section, including those for applications (including completeness review), public participation, review by affected States, and review by USEPA applicable to initial permit issuance and permit renewal. The Agency shall take final action on significant permit modifications within 9 months after receipt of a complete application.
  - d. 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.
  - 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 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 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

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reissuance appropriate, in accordance and 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 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 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.

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- ii. When USEPA reviews such proposed determination 1 2 to terminate or revoke and reissue and objects, the 3 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 6 interim order in response to USEPA's objection and the 7 Agency's comments and recommendation and issue a final order in accordance with Sections 32 and 33 of this 8 9 Act. The Agency shall, within 90 days after receipt of 10 such objection, respond to USEPA's objection in accordance with the Board's final order. 11
  - 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.
  - d. 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.
  - e. The Agency shall have the authority to adopt procedural rules, in accordance with the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act, as the Agency deems

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

- 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.
- f. 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.

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- 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 on the owner, operator and designated 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 the 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 increases in emissions that are authorized by allowances acquired pursuant to the acid rain program, provided that such increases do not require a permit

1 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 according to the procedures established in regulations promulgated under Title IV of the Clean Air Act.
- j. 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 in Section 402 of the Clean Air Act, from the requirements of the acid rain program in accordance with Title IV of the Clean Air Act and its regulations.
- o. 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.

## 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

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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 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 this 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

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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) of subsection 18 for a source that has been excluded 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 an 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 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.
2	The General Assembly may also authorize monies to be
3	granted by the Agency from this Fund to other State and
1	local agencies which perform duties related to the CAAPP.
5	Interest generated on the monies deposited in this Fund

- 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.
  - 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;

shall be returned to the Fund.

- 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
- iii. any pollutant that is a regulated air 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.

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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 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

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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 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 112(i) of the Clean Air Act. Section Where promulgates an applicable standard subsequent to the issuance of the CAAPP permit, the Agency shall revise such permit upon the next renewal to reflect the promulgated standard, providing a 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

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- delegation of authority from USEPA to implement and enforce Section 112(1) and requirements for the prevention and detection of 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 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 alternative emission limitation proposed by the Agency provides for a level of control required by Section 112 of Clean Air Act, or to otherwise establish the appropriate emission limitation under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.
  - 20. Small Business.
- a. For purposes of this subsection:
- 24 "Program" is the Small Business Stationary Source 25 Technical and Environmental Compliance Assistance Program

create	ed wi	thin	this	State	purs	uant	to	Sect	cion	507	of	the
Clean	Air	Act	and	guidar	nce p	promu	lgat	ted	ther	eund	er,	to
provid	de teo	chnic	al as	sistan	ce an	d com	npli	ance	inf	orma	tion	to
small	busir	ness	stati	onarv s	sourc	es:						

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

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

- 1. is owned or operated by a person that employs 100 or fewer individuals;
- 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	contra	.cts a	and	agr	eements	as	the	Agency	deems
2	necess	arv to	carrv	out	the	purposes	of	this	subsection	on.

- 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 to as "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.
- f. The State Ombudsman Office shall be located in an existing Ombudsman office within the State or in any State 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

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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.

## 21. Temporary Sources.

- 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.
- c. Any such permit shall meet all applicable requirements of this Section and applicable regulations, and include conditions assuring compliance with all applicable requirements at all authorized locations and

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- 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 to standards 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.
    - b. During the review in paragraph (a) of this subsection, the Agency shall fully review the previously submitted CAAPP permit application and corresponding reports subsequently submitted to determine whether the source is in compliance with all applicable requirements.
    - c. If the Agency determines that the source is not in compliance with all applicable requirements it shall revise the CAAPP permit as appropriate.
- d. 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.
- 22 (Source: P.A. 99-380, eff. 8-17-15; 99-933, eff. 1-27-17;
- 23 100-103, eff. 8-11-17.)

1	Sec.	39.15.	Environmental	justice	considerations	in
2	permittin	a.				

- (a) The following public participation requirements for permitting transactions in an environmental justice community must be complied with:
  - (1) If an application for a permit, permit renewal, or permit modification is subject to public notice and comment requirements under this Act, rules adopted by the Board, or rules adopted by the Agency, and the application is for a facility or source in an environmental justice community, the Agency must comply with existing applicable requirements for public notice.
  - (2) In addition to the public notice requirements referenced in paragraph (1), the Agency shall provide the public with notice of an application for a permit, permit renewal, or permit modification if the facility or proposed facility is located or is to be located in an environmental justice community for the following types of permitting transactions: (i) permits for pollution control facilities subject to local siting review under Section 39.2; and (ii) individual minor or major NPDES permits issued under subsection (b) of Section 39.

The public notice shall be provided: (i) by prominent placement at a dedicated page on the Agency's website;

(ii) to local elected officials in the area where the facility or proposed facility is located or is to be

L	located, including the mayor or president, clerk, county
2	board chairman, county clerk, and State's Attorney; and
3	(iii) to members of the General Assembly from the
1	legislative district in which the facility or proposed
5	facility is located or is to be located.
5	The public notice shall include: (i) the name and
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The public notice shall include: (i) the name and address of the permit applicant and the facility or proposed facility; and (ii) the activity or activities at the facility or proposed facility being permitted.

- (b) If the population of individuals who reside within one mile of the site or facility includes individuals within a linguistically isolated community, then the Agency must also provide:
  - (1) all public notices required by this Section in a multilingual format appropriate to the needs of the linguistically isolated community; and
- (2) oral and written translation services at public hearings.
  - (c) For permit applications for facilities in an environmental justice community, the Director of the Agency may grant extensions of any permitting deadlines established in this Act by up to an additional 180 days to allow for additional review of the permit application by the Agency or additional public participation. Any exercise of this authority shall be provided in writing to the permit applicant with the specific reason and new permitting deadline.

- 1 (415 ILCS 5/40) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1040)
- 2 Sec. 40. Appeal of permit denial.

3 (a)(1) If the Agency refuses to grant or grants with 4 conditions a permit under Section 39 of this Act, the 5 applicant may, within 35 days after the date on which the Agency served its decision on the applicant, petition for a 6 hearing before the Board to contest the decision of the 7 Agency. However, the 35-day period for petitioning for a 8 9 hearing may be extended for an additional period of time not to 10 exceed 90 days by written notice provided to the Board from the 11 applicant and the Agency within the initial appeal period. The 12 Board shall give 21 days' notice to any person in the county where is located the facility in issue who has requested 13 14 notice of enforcement proceedings and to each member of the 15 General Assembly in whose legislative district 16 installation or property is located; and shall publish that 21-day notice in a newspaper of general circulation in that 17 18 county. The Agency shall appear as respondent in such hearing. At such hearing the rules prescribed in Section 32 and 19 subsection (a) of Section 33 of this Act shall apply, and the 20 21 burden of proof shall be on the petitioner. If, however, the 22 Agency issues an NPDES permit that imposes limits which are based upon a criterion or denies a permit based upon 23 24 application of a criterion, then the Agency shall have the 25 burden of going forward with the basis for the derivation of

- those limits or criterion which were derived under the Board's
  rules.
  - (2) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(3), if there is no final action by the Board within 120 days after the date on which it received the petition, the petitioner may deem the permit issued under this Act, provided, however, that that period of 120 days shall not run for any period of time, not to exceed 30 days, during which the Board is without sufficient membership to constitute the quorum required by subsection (a) of Section 5 of this Act, and provided further that such 120 day period shall not be stayed for lack of quorum beyond 30 days regardless of whether the lack of quorum exists at the beginning of such 120-day period or occurs during the running of such 120-day period.
    - (3) Paragraph (a)(2) shall not apply to any permit which is subject to subsection (b), (d) or (e) of Section 39. If there is no final action by the Board within 120 days after the date on which it received the petition, the petitioner shall be entitled to an Appellate Court order pursuant to subsection (d) of Section 41 of this Act.
    - (b) If the Agency grants a RCRA permit for a hazardous waste disposal site, a third party, other than the permit applicant or Agency, may, within 35 days after the date on which the Agency issued its decision, petition the Board for a hearing to contest the issuance of the permit. Unless the Board determines that such petition is duplicative or

frivolous, or that the petitioner is so located as to not be affected by the permitted facility, the Board shall hear the petition in accordance with the terms of subsection (a) of this Section and its procedural rules governing denial appeals, such hearing to be based exclusively on the record before the Agency. The burden of proof shall be on the petitioner. The Agency and the permit applicant shall be named co-respondents.

The provisions of this subsection do not apply to the granting of permits issued for the disposal or utilization of sludge from publicly owned sewage works.

(c) Any party to an Agency proceeding conducted pursuant to Section 39.3 of this Act may petition as of right to the Board for review of the Agency's decision within 35 days from the date of issuance of the Agency's decision, provided that such appeal is not duplicative or frivolous. However, the 35-day period for petitioning for a hearing may be extended by the applicant for a period of time not to exceed 90 days by written notice provided to the Board from the applicant and the Agency within the initial appeal period. If another person with standing to appeal wishes to obtain an extension, there must be a written notice provided to the Board by that person, the Agency, and the applicant, within the initial appeal period. The decision of the Board shall be based exclusively on the record compiled in the Agency proceeding. In other respects the Board's review shall be conducted in accordance

- with subsection (a) of this Section and the Board's procedural rules governing permit denial appeals.
  - (d) In reviewing the denial or any condition of a NA NSR permit issued by the Agency pursuant to rules and regulations adopted under subsection (c) of Section 9.1 of this Act, the decision of the Board shall be based exclusively on the record before the Agency including the record of the hearing, if any, unless the parties agree to supplement the record. The Board shall, if it finds the Agency is in error, make a final determination as to the substantive limitations of the permit including a final determination of Lowest Achievable Emission Rate.
  - (e) (1) If the Agency grants or denies a permit under subsection (b) of Section 39 of this Act, a third party, other than the permit applicant or Agency, may petition the Board within 35 days from the date of issuance of the Agency's decision, for a hearing to contest the decision of the Agency.
  - (2) A petitioner shall include the following within a petition submitted under subdivision (1) of this subsection:
    - (A) a demonstration that the petitioner raised the issues contained within the petition during the public notice period or during the public hearing on the NPDES permit application, if a public hearing was held; and
    - (B) a demonstration that the petitioner is so situated as to be affected by the permitted facility.
    - (3) If the Board determines that the petition is not

- frivolous and contains a satisfactory duplicative or demonstration under subdivision (2) of this subsection, the Board shall hear the petition (i) in accordance with the terms of subsection (a) of this Section and its procedural rules governing permit denial appeals and (ii) exclusively on the basis of the record before the Agency. The burden of proof shall be on the petitioner. The Agency and permit applicant shall be named co-respondents.
  - (f) Any person who files a petition to contest the issuance of a permit by the Agency shall pay a filing fee.
  - (g) If the Agency grants or denies a permit under subsection (y) of Section 39, a third party, other than the permit applicant or Agency, may appeal the Agency's decision as provided under federal law for CCR surface impoundment permits.
  - (h) If the Agency grants a permit to construct, modify, or operate a facility that emits air pollutants and is classified as a minor source, a third party, other than the permit applicant or Agency, may, within 35 days after the date on which the Agency issued its decision, petition the Board for a hearing to contest the issuance of the permit. Unless the Board determines that the petition is duplicative or frivolous or that the petitioner is so located as to not be affected by the permitted facility, the Board shall hear the petition in accordance with the terms of subsection (a) of this Section and its procedural rules governing denial appeals. The hearing

- 1 shall be based exclusively on the record before the Agency.
- 2 The burden of proof shall be on the petitioner. The Agency and
- 3 <u>the permit applicant shall be named co-respondents.</u>
- 4 (Source: P.A. 101-171, eff. 7-30-19; 102-558, eff. 8-20-21.)
- 5 (415 ILCS 5/40.4 new)
- 6 Sec. 40.4. Environmental justice grievance.
- 7 (a) An environmental justice grievance process, subject to
- 8 the provisions of this Section, applies to complaints alleging
- 9 <u>violations of Section 601 of the federal Civil Rights Act of</u>
- 10 1964.
- 11 (b) An environmental justice grievance must allege
- 12 discrimination on the basis of an individual's actual or
- perceived race, color, religion, national origin, citizenship,
- 14 ancestry, age, sex, marital status, order of protection
- 15 status, conviction record, arrest record, disability, military
- 16 status, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender
- 17 expression, pregnancy, or unfavorable discharge from military
- 18 service.
- 19 (c) To initiate the environmental justice grievance
- 20 process a person must file a complaint with the Agency within
- 21 60 days after an alleged violation. The Agency, in its
- discretion, may waive the 60-day deadline for good cause. The
- 23 complaint must:
- 24 (1) be in writing;
- 25 (2) describe with specificity the discrimination

1	alleged; and
2	(3) identify the parties impacted by the alleged
3	discrimination.
4	(d) The complaint under subsection (c) must be addressed
5	as follows:
6	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
7	Environmental Justice Officer
8	1021 North Grand Avenue East
9	<u>P.O. Box 19276</u>
10	Springfield, IL 62794
11	(e) Within 10 days after receiving the complaint filed
12	under subsection (c), the Agency shall provide written notice
13	of receipt and acceptance of the complaint. If the Agency
14	determines that it has jurisdiction to review the complaint,
15	the complaint will be considered meritorious, unless:
16	(1) the complaint clearly appears on its face to be
17	frivolous or trivial;
18	(2) the complaint is not timely and good cause does
19	<pre>not exist to waive timeliness;</pre>
20	(3) the Agency, within the time allotted to
21	investigate the complaint, voluntarily concedes
22	noncompliance and agrees to take appropriate remedial
23	action or agrees to an informal resolution of the
24	<pre>complaint; or</pre>
25	(4) the complainant, within the time allotted for the
26	complaint to be investigated, withdraws the complaint.

- (f) Within 120 days after the date it provides written notice of receipt and acceptance of the complaint under subsection (e), the Agency shall make a determination of jurisdiction and the merits of the complaint, conduct an investigation, and provide a proposed resolution, if appropriate, to the extent practicable and allowable under existing laws and regulations.
- (q) The Agency may propose, and the Board may adopt, rules for the implementation and administration of this Section.

1	I	NDEX
2	Statutes amended i	n order of appearance
3	415 ILCS 5/3.178 new	
4	415 ILCS 5/3.186 new	
5	415 ILCS 5/3.187 new	
6	415 ILCS 5/3.188 new	
7	415 ILCS 5/3.189 new	
8	415 ILCS 5/3.281 new	
9	415 ILCS 5/9.12	
10	415 ILCS 5/34.5 new	
11	415 ILCS 5/39 fro	m Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1039
12	415 ILCS 5/39.2 fro	m Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1039.2
13	415 ILCS 5/39.5 fro	m Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1039.5
14	415 ILCS 5/39.15 new	
15	415 ILCS 5/40 fro	m Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1040
16	415 ILCS 5/40.4 new	