Legislative Update
Illinois Pollution Control Board

Brown Bag Lunch
Thursday, March 2, 2017
How A Bill Becomes Law in Illinois

FIRST HOUSE

- Bill drafted by Legislative Reference Bureau
  
- Read 1st time (preventive reference to House Rules Committee or Special Committee on Assignments)
  
- Assigned to subcommittee (or assignment)
  
- Hearing. Amendments may be allowed
  
- Recommended "to pass" or "to pass as amended"
  
- Full house vote to discharge
  
- Read 2nd time. Floor amendments may be proposed
  
- Coffee break
  
- (Bill passed)
  
- Full house rejects
  
- (Bill defeated)
  
- Bill sent to 2nd house

SECOND HOUSE

- Sponsor found by sponsor in 1st house
  
- Referred to subcommittee (or assignment)
  
- Hearing. Amendments may be allowed
  
- Recommended "to pass" or "to pass as amended"
  
- Full house vote to discharge
  
- Full house rejects
  
- (Bill defeated)
  
- Bill sent to Governor

COVENANT

- Amendments must go to Senate Committee on Committees for approval before being considered

GOVERNOR

- Governor's action: veto, sign, or pocket
- Amend

Total veto
- Governors: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House
- Vetoed
- Amended
- Governor's action: sign, pocket, or veto

Sent to Governor
- Governor's action: sign, pocket, or veto
- Amended

CONCURRENCE
- Senate and House agree
- Governor's action: sign, pocket, or veto
- Amended

RETURNED TO GOVERNOR
- Governor's action: sign, pocket, or veto
- Amended

Sent to other chamber
- Veto overridden
- Amended

Concurrent Committee
- Governor's action: sign, pocket, or veto
- Amended

Sent to Governor
- Governor's action: sign, pocket, or veto
- Amended

April 2011
How a Bill Becomes a Bill

Selected

Participants
Authorities
Decisions
Procedures
The Legislative Reference Bureau’s primary task is drafting and preparing legislation, including bills, amendments, resolutions, and conference committee reports.

The vast majority of all legislation considered by the General Assembly is drafted by the Bureau's staff, which in a typical biennium produces more than 27,000 documents.

Attorneys employed by the Bureau provide legal advice and drafting services to legislators of both parties and both houses, working on a nonpartisan basis in a confidential lawyer-client relationship.

http://www.ilga.gov/commission/lrb/lrbabout.htm
February 2017

IMPORTANT DATES

3 — LRB requests deadline
10 — Introduction of House Bills deadline
15 — Budget Address

SUNDAY MONDAY TUESDAY WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY

3  

6  7  

8  SESSION
9  SESSION

10 Deadline
11

12

13  14  15  16  17  18  19  20  21

PERFECTORY SESSION
Lincoln’s Birthday
STATE HOLIDAY
Valentine’s Day
Governor’s
Budget Address

22  23  24  25

SESSION
SESSION
SESSION

26  27  28

Consolidated
Primary Election
2017

**JANUARY**

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**IMPORTANT DATES**

January 11 - Inauguration of the 100th General Assembly
January 25 - State of the State
January 30 - DEADLINE - Senate LRER Requests
Enacting Clause
AN ACT concerning safety.

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

Section 5. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by
adding Section 52.3-15 as follows:

(415 ILCS 5/52.3-15 new)
Sec. 52.3-15. Unlawful materials for recycling. Beginning
on July 1, 2017, it shall be unlawful for any person to
knowingly place into a container intended for collection by a
residential hauler for processing at a recycling center the
following materials:

(1) household sharps;
(2) plastic bags, plastic sheets, plastic tarps, or
plastic wrap;
(3) polystyrene or Styrofoam;
(4) landscape waste;
(5) food scrap; and
(6) motor oil containers or other hazardous waste
containers.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect July 1,
2017.
The enacting clause of the laws of this State shall be: “Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.”

ILL. CONST. art. 4, § 8(a).
“The enacting clause is ‘the section of a bill or statute which establishes the whole document as a law.’”

Pearce v. Vittum, 193 Ill. 192, 61 N.E. 1116 (1901) (citation omitted).

Article IV, §11 of the 1870 Constitution provided that “[t]he style of the laws of this state shall be: ‘Be it enacted by the people of the state of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.’”
The enacting clause requirement is mandatory.

*People ex rel. Burritt v. Commissioners State Contracts*, 120 Ill. 322, 11 N.E. 180 (1887).

A legislative document lacking the enacting clause is not a bill and will not become law.
The General Assembly shall enact laws only by bill. Bills may originate in either house, but may be amended or rejected by the other.

ILL. CONST., art. 4, § 8(b).
Taken together, sections 8(a) and 8(b) require that, to have the force of law, a legislative document must be designated as a bill with the prescribed enacting clause and passed as a bill and either signed by the Governor or have a Governor’s veto overridden.

A joint resolution passed by both houses of the General Assembly does not have the force of law as an enacted bill. People *ex rel.* Burritt v. Commissioners State Contracts, 120 Ill. 322, 11 N.E. 180 (1887).
Single Subject
“Bills, except bills for appropriations and for the codification, revision or rearrangement of laws, shall be confined to one subject.”

ILL. CONST. art. 4, § 8(d).
Purposes:

“[T]he single subject clause operates to prevent the passage of legislation that, standing alone, may not muster the votes necessary for enactment.”


“The practice of bundling less popular legislation with more palatable bills so that the well received bills would carry the unpopular one to passage is known as ‘logrolling.’”

The single subject “also facilitates the enactment of bills through an orderly and informed legislative process, in that ‘[b]y limiting each bill to a single subject, each legislator can better understand and more intelligently debate the issues presented by a bill.’”

“The single subject requirement, therefore, ‘ensures that the legislature addresses the difficult decisions it faces directly and subject to public scrutiny, rather than passing unpopular measures on the backs of popular ones.”

Construction:

“[T]he term ‘subject’ generally should be construed liberally construed in favor of the legislature.”

People v. Reedy, 186 Ill. 2d. 1, 708 N.E.2d 1114 (1999) (citation omitted).

“The single-subject rule does not ‘impose an onerous restriction’ on the legislature, and the legislature must ‘go very far’ across the line to violate the rule.”

Scope of Single Subject:

“[T]he single subject clause of the constitution places no limit on the comprehensiveness of the subject matter encompassed by legislation. . . .”


“An Act may include all matters germane to a general subject, including the means reasonably necessary or appropriate to the accomplishment of the legislative purpose.”

Liberal construction is not without limits.

A bill satisfies the single subject rule so long as the matters included within it have a natural and logical connection to a single subject.


The dispositive question is “not whether amendments relate to each other; rather the issue is whether they relate to a single subject.”

The length of the enactment is not determinative of compliance with the single subject rule.


The number of provisions in an enactment is not determinative of compliance.


“That the enactment happens to amend a number of acts already in effect is also not determinative.”

“We use a two-tiered analysis to determine whether an act violates the single subject rule: ‘First, we must determine whether the act, on its face, involves a legitimate single subject. Second, we must discern whether the various provisions within an act all relate to the proper subject at issue.’”

“[I]f the public act addresses a legitimate single subject, the dispositive question becomes whether the individual provisions of the act have a ‘natural and logical’ connection to that subject.”

**People v. Burdunice, 211 Ill. 2d 264, 811 N.E.2d 678 (2004) (citations omitted).**
Upheld

P.A. 89-8 amended numerous acts. “By their title, three of the acts that were amended – the Medical Practice Act of 1987, the Code of Civil Procedure, and the Civil Administrative Code – seem unrelated to crime and correctional matters. A closer look at these provisions, however, reveals that they are related to the single subject.”

Defendant failed to meet burden of showing that the provisions bore no natural or logical connection to a single subject.

People v. Malchow, 193 Ill. 2d 413, 739 N.E.2d 433 (2000).

The five sections of the Act addressed substantive criminal law matters, administrative aspects of corrections pertaining to construction of facilities, and the building and maintenance of those facilities.

Illinois Supreme Court concluded that Act relates to the single subject of the criminal justice system and found “that Public Act 83-942 involves a single, facially legitimate subject.”

The Court acknowledged that “these sections do not relate directly with one another in the narrow sense.”

After examining each section of bill, however, the Court held that each relates to the proper subject of the criminal justice system.

Public Act 83-942 does not violate the single subject rule.


The Supreme Court held that “Public Act 89-21 embraces but a single subject: *i.e.*, implementation of the state budget for the 1996 fiscal year.”

“[T]he General Assembly was not attempting to unite obviously discordant provisions under some broad and vague category.”

The legislature included “all the means reasonably necessary to accomplish its purpose. This is entirely permissible under the single subject rule.”

“This court has never held that the single subject rule imposes a second and subsequent requirement that the provisions within an enactment be related to each other. We see no reason to depart from this court’s long and consistent line of precedent interpreting the single subject requirement of our state constitution.”

Invalidated
Public Act 89-428 was introduced as “An Act in relation to prisoners reimbursement to the Department of Corrections for the expenses incurred by their incarceration, amending named Acts,” amended as “An Act in relation to crime,” and enacted as “An Act in relation to public safety.”

It “encompassed subjects as diverse as child sex offenders, employer eavesdropping, and environmental impact fees imposed on the sale of fuel.”

The Supreme Court rejected defendants’ argument that all provision fell under the single subject of public safety.

“Were we to conclude that the many obviously discordant provisions contained in Public Act 89-428 are nonetheless related because of a tortured connection to a vague notion of public safety, we would be essentially eliminating the single subject rule as a meaningful constitutional check on the legislature's actions.”

Public Act 89-688 was entitled “An Act in relation to criminal law,” a subject described by the Supreme Court as “a legitimate single subject.”

In addition to four subjects addressing criminal law and satisfying the single subject rule, Public Act 89-688 also included a single section regarding the Attorney General’s authority to file counterclaims on behalf of State employees in civil actions.

“[T]he act on its face encompasses two subjects – matters related to criminal law and matters relating to civil lawsuits against state employees – and accordingly violates the single subject rule.”

“Under the established precedent of this court, a statute which violates the single-subject clause is void in its entirety.”

* * *

Such statutes “are void ab initio. As such, they have no force or effect. It is as if they had never been passed.”

Revisory Bills
Section 8(d) provides an exception from the single subject rule for “bills for the codification, revision, or rearrangement of laws.”

“The Legislative Reference Bureau shall select subjects and chapters of the statutory law that it considers most in need of a revision and present to the next regular session of the General Assembly bills covering those revisions.”

25 ILCS 135/5.04(h) (2014) (Legislative Reference Bureau Act).
HB3855

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
State of Illinois
2017 and 2018
HB3855

by Rep. Barbara Flynn Currie

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

See Index

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

Section 1. Nature of this Act.

(a) This Act may be cited as the First 2017 General
Revisory Act.

(b) This Act is not intended to make any substantive change
in the law. It reconciles conflicts that have arisen from
multiple amendments and enactments and makes technical
corrections and revisions in the law.

This Act revises and, where appropriate, renames certain
sections that have been added or amended by more than one
Public Act. In certain cases in which a repealed Act or Section
has been replaced with a successor law, this Act may
incorporate amendments to the repealed Act or Section into the
successor law. This Act also corrects errors, revises
cross-references, and deletes obsolete text.

(c) In this Act, the reference at the end of each amended
Section indicates the sources in the Session Laws of Illinois
that were used in the preparation of the text of that Section.
The text of the Section included in this Act is intended to
include the different versions of the Section found in the
Public Acts included in the list of sources, but may not

include other versions of the Section to be found in Public
Acts not included in the list of sources. The list of sources
is not a part of the text of the Section.

(d) Public Acts 99-492 through 99-919 were considered in
the preparation of the combining revisories included in this
Act. Many of those combining revisories contain no striking or
underscoring because no additional changes are being made in
the material that is being combined.
Appropriation Bills
“Appropriation bills shall be limited to the subject of appropriations.”

ILL. CONST. art. 4, § 8(d).
This provision “has its roots in the doctrine of separation of powers. As a practical matter, if subjects other than the immediate subject of appropriations . . . are permitted to be included in an appropriations bill, then the veto power of the Governor is effectively nullified.

Appropriation bills are characteristically passed late in the legislative session and they must become effective in order to prevent government operations from being brought to a complete stop. The Governor's amendatory veto power is also affected, for an amendatory veto would also delay the availability of the appropriated funds to insure the continued operation of governmental functions.

An appropriations bill constitutes legislation that sets apart from public revenue certain amounts of money for specific purposes.

The appropriations clause does not “invalidate provisions for the distribution of public funds in a bill consisting otherwise of substantive laws.”

Interfund transfers did not make a public act an appropriations bill.

“Set Forth Completely”
“A bill expressly amending a law shall set forth completely the sections amended.”

ILL. CONST. art. 4, § 8(d).

A bill amending any section must also include the existing language of every part of the section that is not being amended.
The purpose of a similar provision in the 1870 Constitution was “to prevent the enactment of amendatory statutes in terms so blind that the legislators themselves are sometimes deceived in regard to their effect and the public fails to become apprised of the changes made in the law because of difficulty in making the necessary examination and comparison.”

Bill Synopses
“Each bill in the General Assembly, when printed, shall bear, at the top of the front page of the bill, a synopsis prepared by the Legislative Reference Bureau summarizing the substance of the bill. “

25 ILCS 30/1 (2014) (Bill Synopsis Act).
Bill Status of HB3014  100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description:  RECYCLING-UNLAWFUL MATERIALS

House Sponsors
Rep. Anthony DeLuca

Hearings
Environment Hearing Mar 7 2017 3:30PM Capitol Building Room 114 Springfield, IL

Last Action

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Statutes Amended In Order of Appearance

415 ILCS 5/52.3-15 new

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that beginning on July 1, 2017, it shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly place specified materials into a container intended for collection by a residential hauler for processing at a recycling center. Effective July 1, 2017.
Reproduction of Bills
A bill and each amendment thereto shall be reproduced and placed on the desk of each member before final passage.

ILL. CONST. art. 4, § 8(d).

“All bills must be reproduced and distributed as provided in Rule 39.” House Rule 18(a).

“The Clerk shall cause any measure subject to this rule to be reproduced and distributed to the members. Reproduction and distribution may be done electronically, or the Clerk may establish a method that any member may use to secure a copy.” House Rule 39.
Three Readings
A bill shall be read by title on three different days in each house.

ILL. CONST. art. 4, § 8(d).

House Rule 38: Every bill shall be read by title on 3 different days before passage by the House.
“The object of the constitutional provision is to keep the members of the General Assembly advised of the contents of the bills it is proposed to enact into laws, by calling them specifically to their attention three several times, on three different days.”

“[O]n legislative enactments, notice as the term is ordinarily employed is not required. But notice does in fact occur, for it is constitutionally required that ‘[a] bill shall be read by title on three different days in each house.’”

Bill Status of HB3014  100th General Assembly

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The Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate shall sign each bill that passes both houses to certify that the procedural requirements for passage have been met.

ILL. CONST. art. 4, § 8(d).
“The ‘enrolled bill’ rule would provide that when the presiding officers of the two houses sign a bill, their signatures become conclusive proof that all constitutional procedures have been properly followed. The ‘enrolled bill’ rule would not permit a challenge to a bill on procedural or technical grounds regarding manner of passage if the bill showed on its face that it was properly passed. Signatures by the presiding officers would, of course, constitute proof that proper procedures were followed.”

6 Record of Proceedings, Sixth Illinois Constitutional Convention 1386-87
“Whether or not a bill has been read by title, as the Constitution commands, seems fairly to be characterized as a procedural matter, the determination of which was deliberately left to the presiding officers of the two Houses of the General Assembly.”

In *Polich v. Chicago School Finance Auth.*, petitioners argued that, through amendment, the enacted bill “traversed the whole legislative process in a single day.”

* * *

This procedure “is such a willful and gross violation of article IV, section 8(d) that no categorization of these actions as being merely ‘procedural’ and as somehow absolved by the ‘enrolled bill’ rule seems adequate under the circumstances.”
“The enrolled bill rule is clearly applicable here, and we hold the legislation was properly enacted.”

In Geja’s Café v. Metropolitan Pier & Exposition Auth., the Authority did not dispute that the three-readings requirement was violated in adoption of Public Act.

The Supreme Court noted the doctrine’s purpose of preventing invalidation of legislation on technical or procedural grounds.

The Court also stated that “that the General Assembly has shown remarkably poor self-discipline in policing itself. Indeed, both parties agree that ignoring the three-readings requirement has become a procedural regularity.”

Plaintiffs urged the Court “to abandon the enrolled bill doctrine because history has proven that there is no other way to enforce the constitutionally mandated three-readings rule.”
The Court declined to abandon the doctrine “because for today at least, we feel that the doctrine of separation of powers is more compelling. . . . If the General Assembly continues its poor record of policing itself, we reserve the right to revisit this issue on another day to decide the continued propriety of ignoring this constitutional violation.”

Subsequent cases have cited Geja’s Café and the Court’s apparent frustration, but the Court has declined to reconsider the use of the enrolled bill doctrine (Cutinello v. Whitely, 161 Ill. 2d 409, 641 N.E.2d 360 (1994)) and declined to review a certified bill (Friends of the Parks v. Chicago Park Dist., 203 Ill 2d 312, 786 N.E.2d 161 (2003)).

See McGinley v. Madigan, 366 Ill. App. 3d 974 851 N.E.2d 709 (1st Dist. 2006) (“[W]e are bound to follow precedent and, because it was certified, refuse to find Public Act 93-30 violative of the three-readings provision of the Illinois Constitution.”).
House Rule 4(c)(10): The duties of the Speaker of the House Include the following:

* * *

To sign all bills passed by both chambers of the General Assembly to certify that the procedural requirements for passage have been met.

House Rule 100: Certification by Speaker. With respect to each bill that is certified by the Speaker in accordance with Article IV, Sec. 8(d) of the Constitution, there is an irrebuttable presumption that the procedural requirements for passage have been met.
2017 Bills
100th General Assembly, as of Wednesday, March 1, 2017

2,168 Senate Bills
4,002 House Bills
6,170 Total Bills

99 Senate Amendments
114 House Amendments
213 Total Amendments

227 Senate Resolutions
184 House Resolutions
56 Joint Resolutions
467 Total Resolutions

42 Joint Resolutions – Constitutional Amendments

374 Gubernatorial Appointment Messages

7,266 Legislative Filings
# Illinois Senate Calendar

## 100th General Assembly

### Senator John J. Cullerton

#### Senate President

## March 2017

### Calendar

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### Important Dates

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**IMPORTANT DATES**

- 31 Committee Substantive House Bills deadline
- 12 Daylight Savings Time Begins
- 31 DEADLINE - Committee Substantive HBs
Section 12.5(e)(1) of the Environmental Protection Act sets annual fees based on Design Average Flow Rate ranging from $500 to $50,000 applicable to discharges under NPDES permits for specified facilities including publicly owned treatment works.

415 ILCS 5/12.5(e) (2014).

House Bill 718 adds a new Section 12.5(m) providing that the fee under subsection (e)(1) “does not apply to a city with a population of 10,000 or less.”
Bill Status of HB0718  100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description:  EPA-NPDES DISCHARGE FEE-CITIES

House Sponsors
Rep. Brandon W. Phelps

Hearings
Environment Hearing Mar 7 2017 3:30PM Capitol Building Room 114 Springfield, IL

Last Action

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Statutos Amended In Order of Appearance
415 ILCS 5/12.5

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that a specified discharge fee shall not apply to a city with a population of 10,000 or less. Effective immediately.

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House Environment Hearing Details

Scheduled Date: 3/07/2017 - 3:30 PM  
Location: Room 114 - Capitol Building -- Springfield, IL  
Posting Date: 2/23/2017 - 4:47 PM

Witness Slip Information For HB718

No records to display

Displaying Items 0 - 0 of 0
House Bill 2731 proposes to add to the Environmental Protection Act a new Section 52.4 requiring IEPA to conduct a study.
HB2731

1 AN ACT concerning safety.

2 Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,
3 represented in the General Assembly:
4
5 Section 5. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by
6 adding Section 52.4 as follows:
7
8 (415 ILCS 5/52.4 new)
9 Sec. 52.4. Airborne emission reduction study. The Agency
10 shall conduct a study comparing the airborne emission
11 reductions of coal-fired electric generating units within the
12 State of Illinois between 1990 and 2016 and forecasting
13 additional reductions for the period from 2017 to 2020. The
14 Agency shall identify where and how Agency policies have led to
15 airborne emission reductions and are likely to lead to
16 additional reductions going forward and which Illinois
17 regulations are unnecessary because of more stringent federal
18 regulations. The Agency shall consult with the owner of each
19 coal-fired electric generating unit in the State when compiling
20 this information.

21 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
22 becoming law.
Bill Status of HB2731  100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description:  EPA-COAL-FIRED GENERATING UNIT

House Sponsors
Rep: Daniel V. Beiser

Hearings
Environment Hearing Mar 7 2017 3:30PM Capitol Building Room 114 Springfield, IL

Last Action

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Statutes Amended in Order of Appearance

415 ILCS 5/52.4 new

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Requires the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a study comparing airborne emission reductions of coal-fired electric generating units within the State of Illinois between 1990 and 2016 and forecasting additional reductions for the period from 2017 to 2020. Requires the Agency to identify where and how Agency policies have led to such reductions and are likely to lead to additional reductions going forward and which Illinois regulations are unnecessary because of more stringent State or federal regulations. Requires the Agency to consult with only the owners of each coal-fired electric generating unit in the State when compiling this information. Effective immediately.
Bill Status of SB2030 100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description: EPA-COAL-FIRED GENERATING UNIT

Senate Sponsors
Sen. James F. Clayborne, Jr.

Last Action

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Statutes Amended In Order of Appearance

415 ILCS 5/52.4 now

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Requires the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a study comparing airborne emission reductions of coal-fired electric generating units within the State of Illinois between 1990 and 2016 and forecasting additional reductions for the period from 2017 to 2020. Requires the Agency to identify where and how Agency policies have led to such reductions and are likely to lead to additional reductions going forward and which Illinois regulations are unnecessary because of more stringent State or federal regulations. Requires the Agency to consult with only the owners of each coal-fired electric generating unit in the State when compiling this information. Effective immediately.

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Existing Section 22.56a, adopted as Public Act 99-67 in 2015, addresses land application of Exceptional Quality biosolids by providing that they “shall not be regulated as sludge or other waste” if they meet specified requirements.

House Bill 2732 amends Section 22.56a to provide that they shall not be subject to regulations as sludge or other waste except as provided in the Nuclear Safety Law of 2004 under the authority of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency.

House Amendment #1 clarifies that this refers to the authority “to regulate exceptional quality biosolids.”
Bill Status of HB2732 100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description: EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY BIOSOLIDS

House Sponsors
Rep. Daniel V. Beiser

Hearings
Environment Hearing Mar 7 2017 3:30PM Capitol Building Room 114 Springfield, IL

Last Action

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Statutes Amended In Order of Appearance
415 ILCS 5/22.56a

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that Exceptional Quality biosolids shall not be subject to regulation as a sludge or other waste, except as provided in the Nuclear Safety Law of 2004 in relation to the authority of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, if specified requirements are met. Provides that nothing in the Act shall limit or supersede the authority of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency under the Nuclear Safety Law of 2004. Effective immediately.

Actions

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Bill Status of SB1648  100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description: EXCEPTIONAL QUALITY BIOSOLIDS

Senate Sponsors
Sen. David Koehler

Last Action

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Statutes Amended In Order of Appearance
416 ILCS 5/22.56a

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that Exceptional Quality biosolids shall not be subject to regulation as a sludge or other waste, except as provided in the Nuclear Safety Law of 2004 in relation to the authority of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, if specified requirements are met. Provides that nothing in the Act shall limit or supersede the authority of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency under the Nuclear Safety Law of 2004. Effective immediately.

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Existing Sections 22.51 and 22.51a of the Environmental Protection Act address Clean Construction or Demolition Debris Fill Operations and Uncontaminated Soil Fill Operations, respectively.
Bill Status of HB2770  100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description:  EPA-GROUNDWATER-DEBRIS

House Sponsors
Rep. Emily McAsey

Hearings
Environment Hearing Mar 7 2017 3:30PM Capitol Building Room 114 Springfield, IL

Last Action

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Statutes Amended In Order of Appearance

415 ILCS 5/3.160
415 ILCS 6/22.51
415 ILCS 5/22.51a
415 ILCS 5/22.51b

was 415 ILCS 5/3.76 and 3.78a

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Deletes provisions in a definition for "clean construction or demolition debris" concerning when clean construction or demolition debris are not considered "waste". Requires the Environmental Protection Agency to propose rules concerning the protection of groundwater at clean construction or demolition debris fill operations and the protection of groundwater at uncontaminated soil fill operations to the Pollution Control Board within one year after the effective date. Requires the Board to adopt rules meeting specified requirements concerning the protection of groundwater at clean construction or demolition debris fill operations and the protection of groundwater at uncontaminated soil fill operations within one year of the Agency's proposal.
Changes specified fee amounts. Provides limits on specified fees. Makes other changes. Effective immediately.

Actions

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Bill Status of HB3056  100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description: CONSTRUCTION-DEMOLITION DEBRIS

House Sponsors
Rep. Margo McDermid, Grant Wehrli, David A. Welter, Anthony DeLuca, Natalie A. Manley, Stephanie A. Kifowit, David S. Olson, Lindsay Parkhurst and Lawrence Walsh, Jr.

Hearings
Environment Hearing Mar 7 2017 3:30PM Capitol Building Room 114 Springfield, IL

Last Action

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Statutes Amended In Order of Appearance
415 ILCS 5/22.51
415 ILCS 5/22.51a

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that within one year after the effective date of the amendatory Act, the Pollution Control Board shall adopt amendments to the rules adopted under specified provisions to require groundwater monitoring at all clean construction or demolition debris fill operations and all uncontaminated soil fill operations. Provides that the groundwater monitoring requirements adopted pursuant to specified provisions shall be designed to detect and prevent exceedances of the Board's Class I groundwater quality standards. Provides that the amended rules may also provide exceptions or exclusions from groundwater monitoring during active dewatering at a clean construction or demolition debris fill operation or uncontaminated soil fill operation. Effective immediately.

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Existing Section 39.2 of the Environmental Protection Act local review of requests to approve the site of a pollution control facility.

“An applicant for local siting approval shall submit sufficient details describing the proposed facility to demonstrate compliance, and local siting approval shall be granted only if the proposed facility meets” nine statutory criteria, under two of which the local authority may consider the applicant’s operating experience.


The local authority must hold at least one public hearing.

Bill Status of HB2842 100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer Friendly Version

Short Description:  EPA-LOCAL SITING REVIEW

House Sponsors
Rep. Robert Rita

Hearings
Environment Hearing Mar 7 2017 3:30PM Capitol Building Room 114 Springfield, IL

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Statutes Amended in Order of Appearance

415 ILCS 5/39.2 from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1039.2

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that applicants for local siting approval shall submit evidence to demonstrate compliance. Provides that applicants for local siting approval shall present testimony subject to cross-examination at specified public hearings. Effective immediately.

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Full Text of HB2842

Introduced
House Amendment 001
Printer-Friendly Version PDF Bill Status

Rep. Robert Rita
Filed: 2/28/2017

1

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 2842

2 AMENDMENT NO. ______. Amend House Bill 2842 on page 5, by
3 replacing line 12 with the following:
4 "shall present at least one witness to testify subject to
5 cross-examination, as to be".
Bill Status of HB2876 100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description: EPA-DISPOSAL-ASPHALT ROOFING

House Sponsors
Rep. Jay Hoffman

Hearings
Environment Hearing Mar 7 2017 3:30PM Capitol Building Room 114 Springfield, IL

Last Action

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Statutes Amended In Order of Appearance

415 ILCS 5/22.54a

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that no owner or operator of a sanitary landfill that is located within a 25-mile radius of an eligible shingle recycling facility (currently, a site where asphalt roofing shingles are recycled under a Beneficial Use Determination pursuant to specified provisions of the Act) shall accept for disposal loads of whole or processed asphalt roofing shingles. Makes a corresponding change. Defines "eligible shingle recycling facility". Removes language providing that provisions concerning the disposal of asphalt roofing shingles are repealed on February 1, 2018.

Actions

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Bill Status of SB1649 100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description:  EPA-DISPOSAL- ASPHALT ROOFING

Senate Sponsors
Sen. Andy Manar

Last Action

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Statutes Amended in Order of Appearance

415 ILCS 5/22.54a

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that no owner or operator of a sanitary landfill that is located within a 25-mile radius of an eligible shingle recycling facility (currently, a site where asphalt roofing shingles are recycled under a Benefit Use Determination pursuant to specified provisions of the Act) shall accept for disposal loads of whole or processed asphalt roofing shingles. Makes a corresponding change. Defines "eligible shingle recycling facility." Removes language providing that provisions concerning the disposal of asphalt roofing shingles are repealed on February 1, 2018.

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Bill Status of HB2880  100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description: CONSTRUCTION-DEMOLITION DEBRIS

House Sponsors
Rep. Daniel V. Beiser

Hearings
Environment Hearing Mar 7 2017 3:30PM Capitol Building Room 114 Springfield, IL

Last Action

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Statutes Amended In Order of Appearance
415 ILCS 5/22.51

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that no later than 6 months after the effective date, the Environmental Protection Agency shall propose to the Board, and, no later than one year after the Board's receipt of the Agency's proposal, the Board shall adopt rules allowing for the subdivision of areas within a permitted clean construction or demolition debris site for specified purposes. Contains provisions concerning requirements for the rules. Provides that until the effective date of the rules adopted following the Agency's proposal, the Agency may grant permit modifications for closure of a subdivided area within a permitted clean construction and demolition debris fill operation upon application by the clean construction and demolition debris fill operator as long as any permit modification so granted by the Agency is protective of human health and the environment. Provides that the Agency shall consult with members of the mining, construction, and real estate development industry during the development of any rules to promote the purpose of specified provisions.

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(h) No later than 6 months after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 100th General Assembly, the Agency shall propose to the Board, and, no later than one year after the Board's receipt of the Agency's proposal, the Board shall adopt rules allowing for the subdivision of areas within a permitted clean construction or demolition debris site for purposes of allowing closure of subdivided areas of the site prior to closure of the entire area permitted for clean construction or demolition debris disposal. The rules must include standards and criteria required for site subdivision and subdivided area closure, which may include, but not be limited to, the format of and information necessary to include in an application for a subdivided area closure; the quantity and quality of required final cover material for each subdivided area; erosion control; record keeping; inspection; an owner's certified statement of closure activities and compliance; the maximum allowable time limit for Agency response to an application; and modifications of existing and continuing permits to conform to the requirements of this Act and the Board's rules.

(1) Until the effective date of the Board rules adopted under subsection (h), the Agency may grant permit modifications for closure of a subdivided area within a permitted clean construction and demolition debris fill operation upon application by the clean construction and demolition debris fill operator as long as any permit modification so granted by the Agency under this subsection is protective of human health and the environment. The Agency shall consult with members of the mining, construction, and real estate development industry during the development of any rules to promote the purposes of this subsection.

(Source: P.A. 96-1416, eff. 7-30-10; 97-137, eff. 7-14-11.)
Bill Status of SB1355  100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description: CONSTRUCTION-DEMOLITION DEBRIS

Senate Sponsors
Sen. Michael E. Hastings

Hearings
Environment and Conservation Hearing Mar 2 2017 11:00AM Capitol 409 Springfield, IL

Last Action

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<td>2/15/2017</td>
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Statutes Amended In Order of Appearance
415 ILCS 5/22.51

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that no later than 6 months after the effective date, the Environmental Protection Agency shall propose to the Board, and, no later than one year after the Board's receipt of the Agency's proposal, the Board shall adopt rules allowing for the subdivision of areas within a permitted clean construction or demolition debris site for specified purposes. Contains provisions concerning requirements for the rules. Provides that until the effective date of the rules adopted following the Agency's proposal, the Agency may grant permit modifications for closure of a subdivided area within a permitted clean construction and demolition debris fill operation upon application by the clean construction and demolition debris fill operator as long as any permit modification so granted by the Agency is protective of human health and the environment.
Provides that the Agency shall consult with members of the mining, construction, and real estate development industry during the development of any rules to promote the purpose of specified provisions.

Actions

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Illinois 100th General Assembly
Witness Slip Information

Senate Environment and Conservation Hearing Details

Scheduled Date: 3/02/2017 - 11:00 AM
Location: 409 - Capitol - - Springfield, IL
Posting Date: 2/24/2017 - 12:08 PM

Witness Slip Information For SB1355

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<tr>
<td>Dan Eichholz</td>
<td>Illinois Association of Aggregate Producers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kim Robinson</td>
<td>Illinois Construction Industry Committee</td>
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Displaying items 1 - 2 of 2
House Bill 2958 and House Bill 3181 propose to add to the Environmental Protection Act a new Section 52.6 addressing the sale and use of coal tar sealant.
Bill Status of HB2958  100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description: EPA-COAL TAR BAN

House Sponsors

Hearings
Consumer Protection Committee Hearing Mar 7 2017 3:30PM Stratton Building Room D-1 Springfield, IL

Last Action
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Statutes Amended In Order of Appearance
416 ILCS 5/52.6 new

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that, on and after January 1, 2018, no person may knowingly cause or allow sale at wholesale or retail of a coal tar sealant product. Provides that, on and after July 1, 2019, no person may knowingly cause or allow application of a coal tar sealant product on any surface, except for highway structures, in the State of Illinois including but not limited to a driveway, parking area, playground, sidewalk, bike trail or roadway. Provides that a city or county may adopt ordinances providing for enforcement of the requirements of this provision. Provides that any violation of this provision shall be enforceable by administrative citation. Provides that penalties for violation may not exceed $1,000 for the first offense and $5,000 for the second offense. Effective immediately.
Bill Status of HB3181  100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description: EPA-COAL TAR BAN

House Sponsors
Rep. Carol Ammons

Hearings
Environment Hearing Mar 7 2017 3:30PM Capitol Building Room 114 Springfield, IL

Last Action

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| 2/22/2017| House   | Assigned to Environment

Statutes Amended In Order of Appearance
415 ILCS 5/52.6 new

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that, on and after January 1, 2018, no person may knowingly cause or allow sale at wholesale or retail of a coal tar sealant product. Provides that on and after July 1, 2019, no person may knowingly cause or allow application of a coal tar sealant product on any surface except for highway structures, in the State of Illinois including but not limited to a driveway, parking area, playground, sidewalk, bike trail or roadway. Provides that a city or county may adopt ordinances providing for enforcement of the requirements of this provision. Provides that any violation of this provision shall be enforceable by administrative citation. Provides that penalties for violation may not exceed $1,000 for the first offense and $5,000 for the second offense. Effective immediately.
Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,
represented in the General Assembly:

Section 5. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by
adding Section 52.6 as follows:

(a) ILCS 5/52.6 new

Sec. 52.6. Coal tar sealant use and sale prohibited.

(a) As used in this Section, "coal tar sealant product"
means a surface applied sealing product containing any amount
of coal tar, coal tar pitch, coal tar pitch volatiles, or any
variation assigned the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS)
numbers 65996-93-2, 65996-89-6, or 8007-45-2.

(b) On and after January 1, 2018, no person may knowingly
cause or allow sale at wholesale or retail of a coal tar
sealant product.

(c) On and after July 1, 2019, no person may knowingly
cause or allow application of a coal tar sealant product on any
surface, except for highway structures, in the State of
Illinois including but not limited to a driveway, parking area,
playground, sidewalk, bike trail or roadway.

(d) A city or county may adopt ordinances providing for
enforcement of the requirements of subsections (b) or (c) of
this Section. A city or county adopting an ordinance has

jurisdiction concurrent with the Agency to enforce this
Section.

(e) Any violation of this Section shall be enforceable by
administrative citation. Penalties under this Section may not
exceed $1,000 for the first offense and $5,000 for the second
offense.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
becoming law.
House Bill 3014 propose to add a new Section 52.3-15 addressing recycling to the Environmental Protection Act.
Bill Status of HB3014  100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description:  RECYCLING-UNLAWFUL MATERIALS

House Sponsors
Rep.  Anthony DeLuca

Hearings
Environment Hearing Mar 7 2017 3:30PM Capitol Building Room 114 Springfield, IL

Last Action

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Statutes Amended In Order of Appearance
415 ILCS 5/52.3-15 new

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that beginning on July 1, 2017, it shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly place specified materials into a container intended for collection by a residential hauler for processing at a recycling center. Effective July 1, 2017.

Actions

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</table>
AN ACT concerning safety.

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

Section 5. The Environmental Protection Act is amended by
adding Section 52.3-15 as follows:

(415 ILCS 5/52.3-15 new)
Sec. 52.3-15. Unlawful materials for recycling. Beginning
on July 1, 2017, it shall be unlawful for any person to
knowingly place into a container intended for collection by a
residential hauler for processing at a recycling center the
following materials:

(1) household sharps;
(2) plastic bags, plastic sheets, plastic tarps, or
plastic wrap;
(3) polystyrene or Styrofoam;
(4) landscape waste;
(5) food scrap; and
(6) motor oil containers or other hazardous waste
containers.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect July 1,
2017.
Section 11-25 of the Property Tax Code provides for an application to the Board for certification as a pollution control facility for valuation by the Department of Revenue.


Section 11-10 of the Property Tax Code defines “pollution control facilities” to include facilities with the primary purpose of “eliminating, preventing, or reducing air or water pollution. . . .”

Bill Status of HB3445  100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description:  PROP TAX-POLLUTION CONTROL

House Sponsors
Rep. Daniel V. Reiser

Hearings
Revenue & Finance Committee Hearing Mar 9 2017 8:30AM Capitol Building Room 122B Springfield, IL

Last Action

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Statutes Amended in Order of Appearance

35 ILCS 200/11-10
35 ILCS 200/11-15
35 ILCS 200/11-25

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Property Tax Code. Provides that the term "pollution control facility also includes any system, method, construction, device or appliance appurtenant thereto, or any portion of any building or equipment, that is designed, constructed, installed or operated for the primary purpose of complying with federal or State requirements enacted or promulgated to eliminate, prevent, or reduce air pollution or water pollution. In a Section concerning valuation of pollution control facilities, removes a provision requiring the Department to consider the actual or probable net earnings attributable to the facilities in question, capitalized on the basis of their productive earning value to their owner. Provides that the effective date of a pollution control facility certificate shall be January 1 of the year in which the certificate is issued.
Bill Status of HB3679  100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description: STEELMAKING SLAG-DEREGULATION

House Sponsors
Rep. Jerry Costello II

Hearings
Environment Hearing Mar 7 2017 3:30PM Capitol Building Room 114 Springfield, IL

Last Action
Date  Chamber  Action
3/1/2017  House  Assigned to Environment

Statutes Amended In Order of Appearance
415 ILCS 5/3.140  was 415 ILCS 5/3.76
415 ILCS 5/22.53a new
415 ILCS 5/22.54

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that the Environmental Protection Agency shall not regulate slag generated by the production of steel, which is the beneficial and intended coproduct of the steel manufacturing process and is managed as an item of value in a controlled manner and not as a discarded material, except as may be required by federal law or regulation. Changes "slag" to "coal slag" in the definition of "coal combustion waste". Provides that a beneficial use determination is not required to use steelmaking slags for land reclamation purposes.
Bill Status of HB3770  100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description:  EPA-DISPOSAL-COAL WASTE

House Sponsors
Rep. Carol Ammona

Hearings
Environment Hearing Mar 7 2017 3:30PM Capitol Building Room 114 Springfield, IL

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Statutes Amended In Order of Appearance
415 ILCS 5/3.330  was 415 ILCS 5/3.32
415 ILCS 5/21  from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1021

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that no person shall cause or allow the storage or disposal of coal combustion waste over any United States Environmental Protection Agency Designated Sole Source Aquifer or within the limits of that aquifer's recharge area, nor cause or allow the use of coal combustion waste as cover for any waste disposal site located over any Designated Sole Source Aquifer or within the limits of that aquifer's recharge area, except when coal combustion waste is deposited on power plant property in a legally-permitted cell or impoundment associated with a power plant operating with valid permits. Provides, however, that once the power plant is closed, all coal combustion waste shall be removed and relocated to a location outside the Designated Sole Source Aquifer and placed in a lined facility or landfill designed according to scientifically-proven best practices and an Agency-approved closure plan. Provides that no person shall cause or allow the storage or disposal of coal combustion waste outside a Designated Sole Source Aquifer or a United States Designated Sole Source Aquifer's recharge area, unless specified conditions apply (currently, the specified conditions apply to all persons that cause or allow the storage or disposal of coal combustion waste). Makes a conforming change and other changes. Effective immediately.

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Bill Status of SB1433  100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer Friendly Version

Short Description: EPA-SMALL ENTITY-NON-COMPLIANT

Senate Sponsors
Sen. Paul Schimpf

Last Action

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Statutes Amended in Order of Appearance

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

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Provides that a person who voluntarily self-discloses non-compliance to the Agency, of which the Agency had been unaware, is entitled to a 100% reduction in the portion of the penalty that is not based on the economic benefit of non-compliance if the regulated entity is a small entity as defined by a specified provision of the federal Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. Effective immediately.

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Bill Status of SB1943 100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description: EPA-INDUSTR MATERIALS EXCHANGE

Senate Sponsors
Sen David Kocher

Last Action

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Statutes Amended In Order of Appearance

225 ILCS 320/36.5
415 ILCS 5/12.4
415 ILCS 5/21
415 ILCS 5/22.15
415 ILCS 5/22.28
415 ILCS 5/22.29
415 ILCS 5/55
415 ILCS 5/56
415 ILCS 5/17.6 rep.
415 ILCS 75/3
415 ILCS 75/5

from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1021
from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1022.15
from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1022.28
from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1022.29
from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1055
from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1055.6
from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 983
from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 985

Synopsis As Introduced
Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Deletes provisions concerning the Illinois Industrial Materials Exchange throughout the Act. Provides that specified generators of vegetable by-products shall prepare an annual report that must be retained on the premises of the generator for a specified period and be made available to the Agency (currently, specified generators of vegetable by-products are required to file an annual report with the Agency). Removes a provision providing that specified monies in the Used Tire Management Fund may be used to assist with the marketing of used tires. Repeals provisions concerning maximum contaminant levels for barium, fluoride, and radionuclides. Makes other changes. Amends the Environmental Toxicology Act. Deletes provisions concerning the State Remedial Action Priority List throughout the Act. Amends the Illinois Plumbing License Law. Provides that each school district or chief school administrator, or the designee of each school district or chief school administrator, shall arrange to have the samples collected to test each source of potable water in a school building for lead contamination submitted to a specified laboratory. Provides that, within 7 days after receiving a final analytical result concerning such a sample, the school district or chief school administrator, or the designee of the school district or chief school administrator, that collected the sample shall provide the final analytical result to the Department of Public Health. Effective immediately.
Bill Status of SB1969 100th General Assembly

Full Text  Votes  View All Actions  Printer-Friendly Version

Short Description: EPA-USED-WASTE TIRES

Senate Sponsors
Sen. Scott M. Bennett

Last Action

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Statutes Amended In Order of Appearance

416 ILCS 5/65 from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1055
416 ILCS 5/65.6 from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 1055.6
416 ILCS 5/65.6a

Synopsis As Introduced

Amends the Environmental Protection Act. Makes changes to a provision prohibiting persons from causing or allowing water to accumulate in used or waste tires. Provides an exception for residential households that keep no more than 4 (rather than 12) used or waste tires at the site if they are covered and kept dry. Changes the maximum amount of money that may be allocated from the Used Tire Management Fund for specified purposes from $2,000,000 per fiscal year to $4,000,000 per fiscal year. Provides that 10% of allocations from the Used Tire Management Fund shall be allocated to the University of Illinois for the Prairie Research Institute (rather than to the Department of Natural Resources for the Illinois Natural History Survey) for specified research purposes. Provides that money in excess of $4,000,000 (rather than $2,000,000) per fiscal year from the Used Tire Management Fund shall be used for specified purposes. Provides that a specified amount of the money in excess of $4,000,000 per year from the Used Tire Management Fund shall be used to provide grants to public universities for vector-related research, disease-related research, and for related laboratory-based equipment and field-based equipment. Provides that $300,000 from the Emergency Public Health Fund shall be allocated annually to the University of Illinois (rather than the Department of Natural Resources) for specified research purposes. Effective immediately.

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House Resolution 86, adopted on February 8, 2017, congratulates John Therriault on the occasion of his retirement from the Board after 13 years of service.
HR0086

HOUSE RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, John Therriault joined the staff of the Illinois Pollution Control Board as Assistant Clerk in January of 2003; he became Clerk of the Board in 2013; and

WHEREAS, John Therriault has received well-deserved praise throughout State government, the legal community, and environmental organizations for his spirit of helpfulness and his cooperative assistance; and

WHEREAS, John Therriault demonstrates his commitment to his work on the Board by his strong work ethic and commitment to accuracy; and

WHEREAS, John Therriault has shown genuine and much-appreciated flexibility in adopting and adapting to new systems and practices; and

WHEREAS, John Therriault is known by the Board Chairman, members, and staff for his friendship, sense of humor, and generosity; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we recognize and congratulate John Therriault on his retirement from the Illinois Pollution Control Board, and wish him the best of health and happiness during his retirement years; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to John Therriault as an expression of our esteem and respect.
Public Act 99-934

Filed as Senate Bill 2950 by Senator Heather Steans at the Board’s request. Signed by Governor on January 27, 2017 with an immediate effective date.

P.A. 99-934 enacted a number of changes to the Environmental Protection Act:

Amended Section 29(a) regarding appeals of final Board orders adopting rules to clarify service of those order and the calculation of the 35-day appeal period;

Amended Section 41(a) to clarify the date of service of other orders and allow e-mail service;

Amended Section 42(h) to clarify that existing penalty factors refer to recently-added violations regarding microbeads and operation of community water systems;

Amended Section 5 to align the Board’s quorum and meeting notice requirements with the Open Meetings Act; and

Struck from Section 5 language implementing the 2003 reduction in the size of the Board.
Questions?