

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD  
March 19, 2026

MARINE BANK SPRINGFIELD TRUST	)	
#53-0051,	)	
	)	
Petitioner,	)	
	)	
v.	)	PCB 24-81
	)	(UST Appeal)
ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL	)	
PROTECTION AGENCY,	)	
	)	
Respondent.	)	

OPINION AND ORDER OF THE BOARD (by A. Tin):

Marine Bank Springfield Trust #53-0051’s (Marine Bank or Petitioner) is the owner and operator of a former self-service fueling station in Cantrall, Sangamon County, at which underground storage tanks (UST) leaked petroleum. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) conditionally approved Marine Bank’s corrective action plan (CAP) with modifications and also modified its CAP budget, requesting total approval of \$22,725.26 for corrective action involving the implementation of various institutional controls and restrictions, including replacement of concrete to form an engineered barrier, establishing a Construction Worker Caution area, implementing restrictions for future buildings to address vapor intrusion, obtaining a groundwater ordinance, and securing an Environmental Land Use Control. Marine Bank requested that the Board review IEPA’s conditional approval and budget modifications. On February 26, 2025, Marine Bank moved for summary judgment.

In an interim opinion and order on December 4, 2025, the Board found that the record supported Petitioner’s request for judgment as a matter of law and further found that Petitioner’s budget would not violate the Environmental Protection Act (Act) (415 ILCS 5 (2024)) or Board regulations. The Board reversed IEPA’s determination and directed IEPA to approve Petitioner’s budget as submitted.

Petitioner now requests that the Board authorize payment of its legal fees. The Board finds that Petitioner’s appeal sought payment from the UST Fund and that it prevailed before the Board under Section 57.8(1) of the Act (415 ILCS 5/57.8(1) (2024)); *see* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 734.630(g). The Board exercises its discretion to award legal fees and directs IEPA to reimburse Petitioner \$12,061 from the UST Fund.

The Board’s order begins below with an abbreviated procedural history. After providing the statutory and regulatory authorities, the Board discusses the issues, reaches its conclusion, and issues its order.

## **PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

On June 27, 2024, Marine Bank filed a petition asking the Board to review a May 28, 2024 determination of IEPA. A Board order on July 11, 2024, accepted Marine Bank's petition. On July 22, 2024, September 6, 2024, December 2, 2024, and July 28, 2025, Marine Bank waived the decision deadline, ultimately to an open waiver. On July 24, 2024, IEPA filed the administrative record. On February 11, 2025, Marine Bank moved to supplement the record, which the hearing officer granted on February 18, 2025. On February 26, 2025, petitioner filed a motion for summary judgment. On April 2, 2025, IEPA filed a response to petitioner's motion.

On December 4, 2025, the Board concluded that Marine Bank's budget would not violate the sections of the Act or the Board rules cited in IEPA's denial letter. The Board therefore reversed IEPA's decision and ordered IEPA to approve the budget as submitted. The Board set a deadline for Marine Bank to file a statement of legal fees that may be reimbursable and also set a deadline for IEPA to respond.

On December 31, 2025, Petitioner filed its request (Req.), attached to which was the affidavit of Patrick D. Shaw (Aff.). IEPA has not filed a response to Petitioner's request.

## **STATUTORY AND REGULATORY AUTHORITIES**

Costs associated with "corrective action" may be reimbursed from the UST Fund. 415 ILCS 5/57.9(a)(7) (2024). "'Corrective action' means activities associated with compliance with the provisions of Sections 57.6 [early action] and 57.7 [site investigation and corrective action] of this Title [XVI Petroleum Underground Storage Tanks]." 415 ILCS 5/57.2 (2024).

Section 57.8 of the Act addresses reimbursement from the UST Fund. Subsection (l) provides in its entirety that "[c]orrective action does not include legal defense costs. Legal defense costs include legal costs for seeking payment under this Title unless the owner or operator prevails before the Board in which case the Board may authorize payment of legal fees." 415 ILCS 5/57.8(l) (2024); *see also* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 734.630(g).

## **BOARD DISCUSSION**

Below, the Board first addresses whether this appeal falls within the scope of Section 57.8(l) of the Act. If it does, the Board next addresses whether it will exercise its discretion to award Petitioner's requested legal fees and costs.

### **Whether Section 57.8(l) Applies**

"The first question the Board must address is whether or not the proceeding falls within the parameters of the statutory provision." *Knapp Oil Co. v. IEPA*, PCB 16-103, slip op. at 2 (Nov. 17, 2016), citing *Ill. Ayers Oil Co. v IEPA*, PCB 03-214, slip op. at 7 (Aug. 5, 2004) (Ill. Ayers).

Petitioner argues that “[a]ll of the legal costs sought herein were incurred ‘seeking payment under Title XVI and the plain language of Section 57.8(l) of the Act allows the awarding of legal fees.’” Req. at 3, *citing* Ill. Ayers, slip op. at 8. Petitioner asserts that it “prevailed in full in obtaining from the Board a reversal of the IEPA’s decision and an order for IEPA to approve the budget as submitted.” Req. at 4.

Because Petitioner prevailed when it sought payment from the UST Fund, the Board finds that this appeal falls within the scope of Section 57.8(l) of the Act. Accordingly, the Board below exercises its discretion to determine whether to award Petitioner its requested legal fees and costs.

### **Whether to Exercise the Board’s Discretion to Award Fees**

Petitioner states that, in earlier cases, the Board considered the “reasonableness” of the claimed legal defense costs before exercising its discretion to authorize paying them. Req. at 3; *see* Evergreen FS v. IEPA, PCB 11-51, 12-61 (cons.), slip op. at 4 (Sept. 6, 2012). The Board agrees. *See* City of Benton Fire Dept. v. IEPA, PCB 17-1, slip op. at 3 (May 24, 2018) (Benton); Prime Location Properties v. IEPA, PCB 09-67, slip op. at 4 (Nov. 5, 2009) (Prime Location), *citing* Swif-T Food Mart v. IEPA, PCB 03-185, slip op. at 3 (Aug. 19, 2004); Ill. Ayers, slip op. at 8-9.

As the party seeking reimbursement, Petitioner has the burden of presenting sufficient evidence with which the Board can determine the reasonableness of the fees. Abel Investments v. IEPA, PCB 16-108, slip op. at 2 (Mar. 2, 2017); Prime Location, slip op. at 4, *citing* J.B. Esker & Sons v. Cle-Pa’s P’ship., 325 Ill. App. 3d 276, 283, 757 N.E.2d 1271, 1277 (5th Dist. 2001); Sampson v. Miglin, 279 Ill. App. 3d 270, 281 (1st Dist. 1996). Petitioner “must set forth with specificity the legal services provided, the identity of the attorney providing the legal services, an itemization of the time expended for the individual service, and the hourly rate charged.” Prime Location, slip op. at 4, *citing* J.B. Esker & Sons, 325 Ill. App. 3d at 283. While Petitioner must present a “sufficient basis” for determining whether the requested charges are reasonable, the Board may also consider “the entire record and its experience and knowledge of the case” in assessing whether the charges are reasonable. Prime Location, slip op. at 4, *citing* Cretton v. Protestant Mem’l. Med. Cent., 371 Ill. App. 3d 841, 868, 864 N.E.2d 288,315; Sampson, 279 Ill. App. 3d at 281, 664 N.E.2d at 289.

In determining whether Petitioner’s request is reasonable, the Board may consider factors including “the skill and standing of the attorneys employed, the nature of the case, the novelty and difficulty of the issues involved, the degree of responsibility required, the usual and customary charge for the same or similar services in the community, and whether there is a reasonable connection between the fees charged and the litigation.” Prime Location, slip op. at 4, *citing* Cretton, 371 Ill. App. 3d at 867-68, 864 N.E.2d at 315; Sampson, 279 Ill. App. 3d at 281, 664 N.E.2d at 289. The Board may apply its own expertise to “assess the time required to complete particular activities.” Cretton, 371 Ill. App. 3d at 868.

Petitioner argues that its appeal involved an “issue of first impression, which include the required documentation for a budget for obtaining a groundwater ordinance and for installation

of a concrete engineered barrier.” Petitioner further asserts that the decision “may help resolve other pending appeals with similar issues,” and that its “legal costs were reasonable given the novelty of the issue.” *Id.* at 5. Petitioner adds that “[w]hile the Board has made no express comment on this presumption, the Board has generally awarded litigation costs whenever the petitioner has prevailed on the issues either completely or substantially.” *Id.* at 3 (citations omitted).

Petitioner further argues that the Board has recognized Mr. Shaw’s experience in UST appeals. Req. at 3, *citing Prime Location*, slip op. at 6. Petitioner adds that his billing rate of \$260 per hour as of January 1, 2024, is a “reasonable rate for environmental attorneys who practice before the Board, and which has been acceptable billing rate in previous attorney-fee awards.” Req. at 3, *citing Dickerson Petroleum v. IEPA*, PCB 09-87, slip op. at 4 (Dec. 2, 2010) (\$295 per hour); *Chatham BP v. IEPA*, PCB 14-1 (Feb. 5, 2015) (\$275 per hour).

Petitioner points out that Mr. Shaw’s affidavit is modeled on previous affidavits submitted to the Board and found to be sufficient. Req. at 2, *citing Prime Location*, slip op. at 5. His affidavit is accompanied by a four-page invoice summarizing fees and costs. Aff., Exh. A. From the affidavit and summary, the Board can determine the date of services; a description of services; the hours and hourly rate billed; and the fee charged. *Id.* Mr. Shaw’s services began on June 3, 2024, six days after IEPA issued its contested determination on May 28, 2024. His services continued to December 31, 2025.

Mr. Shaw’s summary totals 46.10 hours for total fees of \$11,986. Exh. A at 4; *see* Aff. at 1-2. The summary describes work performed and the time allocated to that work in tenths of an hour. Exh. A. The summary also includes the cost of \$75 for the Board’s filing fee. *Id.* at 4.

The Board finds that the listings are itemized specifically enough to assess the reasonableness of the charges. *See Prime Location*, slip op. at 5, *citing Sampson*, 279 Ill. App. 3d at 281-82, 664 N.E.2d at 289. The summary submitted by Petitioner is generally similar to information provided in other UST cases in which the Board has directed IEPA to reimburse legal fees. *See, e.g., 1441 Kingshighway, LLC v. IEPA*, PCB 24-32, slip op. at 4 (Aug. 22, 2024) (*1441 Kingshighway*); *Dersch Energies, v. IEPA*, PCB 17-3, slip op. at 4 (Oct. 20, 2022) (*Dersch*); *Burgess v. IEPA*, PCB 15-186, slip op. at 5-6 (Feb. 4, 2016) (*Burgess*). As noted above, IEPA has not filed a response or disputed the reasonableness of the requested fees and costs.

The Board concludes that this appeal presented significant issues regarding IEPA’s review and determinations under the UST program. *1441 Kingshighway*, slip op. at 4; *Dersch*, slip op. at 4; *Burgess*, slip op. at 6, *citing Pak-Ags*, slip op. at 7; *Chatham BP v. IEPA*, PCB 14-1, slip op. at 6 (Feb. 5, 2015). Based on its review of the record and authorities including prior Board decisions, as well as the absence of an IEPA response to the motion, the Board finds Petitioner’s requested legal fees and costs to be reasonable. Accordingly, the Board will exercise its discretion under Section 57.8(l) of the Act to grant Petitioner’s unopposed request and direct IEPA to reimburse the requested \$12,061 in legal fees and costs.

## CONCLUSION

The Board finds that Petitioner’s appeal sought payment from the UST Fund and that it prevailed before the Board under Section 57.8(l) of the Act (415 ILCS 5/57.8(l) (2024)). The Board exercises its discretion to award legal fees and directs IEPA to reimburse Petitioner \$12,061 from the UST Fund.

The Board incorporates by reference its findings of fact and conclusions of law from its December 4, 2025 interim opinion and order. This final opinion constitutes the Board’s findings of fact and conclusions of law.

## ORDER

The Board grants Petitioner’s request to authorize payment of attorney’s fees and directs IEPA to reimburse Petitioner \$12,061 in legal fees from the UST Fund under Section 57.8(l) of the Act. 415 ILCS 5/57.8(l) (2024).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

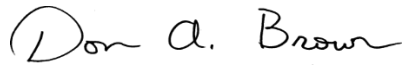
Section 41(a) of the Environmental Protection Act provides that final Board orders may be appealed directly to the Illinois Appellate Court within 35 days after the Board serves the order. 415 ILCS 5/41(a) (2024); *see also* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.300(d)(2), 101.906, 102.706.

Illinois Supreme Court Rule 335 establishes filing requirements that apply when the Illinois Appellate Court, by statute, directly reviews administrative orders. 172 Ill. 2d R. 335. The Board’s procedural rules provide that motions for the Board to reconsider or modify its final orders may be filed with the Board within 35 days after the order is received. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.520; *see also* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.902, 102.700, 102.702. Filing a motion asking that the Board reconsider this final order is not a prerequisite to appealing the order. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.902.

<b>Names and Addresses for Receiving Service of Any Petition for Review Filed with the Appellate Court</b>	
<b>Parties</b>	<b>Board</b>
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I, Don A. Brown, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, certify that the Board adopted the above opinion and order on March 19, 2026, by a vote of 5-0.



Don A. Brown, Clerk  
Illinois Pollution Control Board