ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD February 6, 2014

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,)	
)	
Complainant,)	
)	
v.)	PCB 07-13
)	(Enforcement - Air)
RAY F. LANDERS, individually,)	
)	
Respondent.)	

OPINION AND ORDER OF THE BOARD (by D. Glosser):

On August 24, 2006, the Office of the Attorney General, on behalf of the People of the State of Illinois (People), filed a one-count complaint against Ray F. Landers (Landers) and Equipping the Saints Ministry International, Inc. (ESMI)¹. The complaint concerns Landers' demolition of a building formerly known as "Auburn Bowling Alley," located at 1229 West Jackson Street in Auburn, Sangamon County. The parties now seek to settle without a hearing. For the reasons below, the Board accepts the parties' stipulation and proposed settlement.

Under the Environmental Protection Act (Act) (415 ILCS 5 (2012)), the Attorney General and the State's Attorneys may bring actions before the Board on behalf of the People to enforce Illinois' environmental requirements. *See* 415 ILCS 5/31 (2012); 35 Ill. Adm. Code 103. In this case, the People allege that Landers violated Section 9.1(d)(1) of the Environmental Protection Act (Act) (415 ILCS 5/9.1(d)(1) (2012))² by violating the federal Clean Air Act regulations on National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for asbestos (40 C.F.R. Part 61, Subpart M)³. Specifically, the complaint alleges that respondent began demolition activities at the building before January 14, 2005, and that Landers is an "owner" or "operator" of a demolition activity under the asbestos NESHAPs. The People further

¹ On November 18, 2010, the Board issued an interim opinion and order granting the People's motion for summary judgment against ESMI finding that ESMI violated Section 9.1(d)(1) of the Act (415 ILCS 5/9.1(d)(1) (2012)). On August 18, 2011, the Board found that a civil penalty was warranted and directed ESMI to pay a civil penalty of \$3,000.

² The pleadings in this case refer to the 2004 version of the Illinois Compiled Statutes. As there is no difference between the relevant sections in the 2004 and 2012 statutes, the Board will consistently reference the 2012 statutes.

³ Although the Board generally does not have jurisdiction over federal CAA regulations, Section 9(b) of the Act provides that federal NESHAPs "are applicable to the state and enforceable under the Act." 415 ILCS 5/9(b) (2012). Pursuant to Section 112(b)(1) of the CAA, 42. U.S.C. 7412(b)(1) (2007), the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency lists asbestos as a hazardous air pollutant. Asbestos is a known human carcinogen for which there is no safe level of exposure.

allege that respondent violated the asbestos NESHAPs, and in turn Section 9.1(d)(1) of the Act, by failing to provide the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency with written notification of the demolition at least ten working days before commencing the demolition.

On November 18, 2013, the People and Landers filed a stipulation and proposed settlement, accompanied by a request for relief from the hearing requirement of Section 31(c)(1) of the Act (415 ILCS 5/31(c)(1) (2012)). This filing is authorized by Section 31(c)(2) of the Act (415 ILCS 5/31(c)(2) (2012)), which requires that the public have an opportunity to request a hearing whenever the State and a respondent propose settling an enforcement action without a public hearing. *See* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 103.300(a). The Board provided notice of the stipulation, proposed settlement, and request for relief. The newspaper notice was published in *The Auburn Citizen* on January 2, 2014. The Board did not receive any requests for hearing. The Board grants the parties' request for relief from the hearing requirement. *See* 415 ILCS 5/31(c)(2) (2012); 35 Ill. Adm. Code 103.300(b).

Section 103.302 of the Board's procedural rules sets forth the required contents of stipulations and proposed settlements. *See* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 103.302. These requirements include stipulating to facts on the nature, extent, and causes of the alleged violations and the nature of Landers' operations. Section 103.302 also requires that the parties stipulate to facts called for by Section 33(c) of the Act (415 ILCS 5/33(c) (2012)), which bears on the reasonableness of the circumstances surrounding the alleged violations. Landers does not affirmatively admit the alleged violations. The stipulation also addresses the factors of Section 42(h) of the Act (415 ILCS 5/42(h) (2012)), which may mitigate or aggravate the civil penalty amount. Landers agrees to pay a civil penalty of \$1,500. The People and Landers have satisfied Section 103.302. The Board accepts the stipulation and proposed settlement.

This opinion constitutes the Board's findings of fact and conclusions of law.

<u>ORDER</u>

- 1. Landers must pay a civil penalty of \$1,500 no later than March 10, 2014, which is the first business day following the 30th day after the date of this order. Landers must pay the civil penalty by certified check, or money order, payable to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency for deposit into the Environmental Protection Trust Fund. The case name, case number, and Landers' federal tax identification number must appear on the face of the certified check or money order.
- 2. Landers must submit payment of the civil penalty to:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Fiscal Services Division 1021 North Grand Avenue East P.O. Box 19276 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276 Landers must send a copy of the certified check, or money order, and any transmittal letter to:

Environmental Bureau Illinois Attorney General's Office 500 South Second Street Springfield, Illinois 62706

3. Penalties unpaid within the time prescribed will accrue interest under Section 42(g) of the Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/42(g) (2012)) at the rate set forth in Section 1003(a) of the Illinois Income Tax Act (35 ILCS 5/1003(a) (2010)).

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) (2012); 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.

I, John T. Therriault, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, certify that the Board adopted the above order on February 6, 2014 by a vote of 4-0.

John T. Therriault, Clerk

Illinois Pollution Control Board