ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD October 20, 2022

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,)	
Complainant,)	
v.) PCB 13-7	
PETCO PETROLEUM CORPORATION,) (Emorcen	nent - Water)
Respondent.)	
	<i>)</i>	

ORDER OF THE BOARD (by J. Van Wie):

On June 21, 2013, the Office of the Attorney General, on behalf of the People of the State of Illinois (People), filed a 61-count complaint against Petco Petroleum Corporation (Petco). The complaint concerns Petco's operation of oil production facilities located in or near Fayette County, including production wells, injection wells, and pipelines. On July 11, 2013, the Board accepted the complaint for hearing. On August 31, 2022, the People filed Complainant's Motion for Leave to File First Amended Complaint. A copy of the First Amended Complaint was attached to the motion. As of the date of this order, no objection to the filing of the amended complaint has been received by the Board. Therefore, for the reasons detailed below, the Board grants the People's motion and accepts the amended complaint for hearing.

Under the Environmental Protection Act (Act) (415 ILCS 5 (2020)), the Attorney General and the State's Attorneys may bring actions before the Board to enforce Illinois' environmental requirements on behalf of the People. See 415 ILCS 5/31 (2020); 35 Ill. Adm. Code 103. The People's original complaint alleged violations at facilities operated by Petco during the time period of February 2010 to June 2013. The People's amended complaint sets forth 12 new counts against Petco. Additionally, the People state that the amended complaint includes minor modifications to some of the originally-plead counts. The People allege in their motion that Petco will be neither surprised nor prejudiced by the claims alleged in the first amended complaint.

The People ask the Board to order Petco to cease and desist from any further violations of the Act and regulations and pay civil penalties of \$50,000 for each violation and an additional \$10,000 for each day during which each violation continued, and that the Board award the People their costs and reasonable attorney fees.

The Board agrees with the People that allowing amendment rather than opening a new case is the most effective use of the parties' and Board's resources to address these new allegations. The Board finds that the amended complaint meets the content requirements of

the Board's procedural rules and accepts the amended complaint for hearing. *See* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 103.204(c), (f), 103.212(c). A respondent's failure to file an answer to an amended complaint within 60 days after receiving the amended complaint may have severe consequences. Generally, if Petco fails within that timeframe to file an answer specifically denying, or asserting insufficient knowledge to form a belief of, a material allegation in the complaint, the Board will consider Petco to have admitted the allegation. *See* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 103.204(d).

The Board directs the hearing officer to proceed expeditiously to hearing. Upon its own motion or the motion of any party, the Board or the hearing officer may order that the hearing be held by videoconference. In deciding whether to hold the hearing by videoconference, factors that the Board or the hearing officer will consider include cost-effectiveness, efficiency, facility accommodations, witness availability, public interest, the parties' preferences, and the proceeding's complexity and contentiousness. *See* 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.600(b), 103.108.

Among the hearing officer's responsibilities is the "duty... to ensure development of a clear, complete, and concise record for timely transmission to the Board." 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101.610. A complete record in an enforcement case thoroughly addresses, among other things, the appropriate remedy, if any, for the alleged violations, including any civil penalty.

If a complainant proves an alleged violation, the Board considers the factors set forth in Sections 33(c) and 42(h) of the Act to fashion an appropriate remedy for the violation. See 415 ILCS 5/33(c), 42(h) (2020). Specifically, the Board considers the Section 33(c) factors in determining, first, what to order the respondent to do to correct an on-going violation, if any, and, second, whether to order the respondent to pay a civil penalty. The factors provided in Section 33(c) bear on the reasonableness of the circumstances surrounding the violation, such as the character and degree of any resulting interference with protecting public health, the technical practicability and economic reasonableness of compliance, and whether the respondent has subsequently eliminated the violation.

If, after considering the Section 33(c) factors, the Board decides to impose a civil penalty on the respondent, only then does the Board consider the Act's Section 42(h) factors in determining the appropriate amount of the civil penalty. Section 42(h) sets forth factors that may mitigate or aggravate the civil penalty amount. These factors include the following: the duration and gravity of the violation; whether the respondent showed due diligence in attempting to comply; any economic benefits that the respondent accrued from delaying compliance based upon the "lowest cost alternative for achieving compliance"; the need to deter further violations by the respondent and others similarly situated; and whether the respondent "voluntarily self-disclosed" the violation. 415 ILCS 5/42(h) (2020). Section 42(h) requires the Board to ensure that the penalty is "at least as great as the economic benefits, if any, accrued by the respondent as a result of the violation, unless the Board finds that imposition of such penalty would result in an arbitrary or unreasonable financial hardship." *Id.* Such penalty, however, "may be off-set in whole or in part pursuant to a supplemental environmental project agreed to by the complainant and the respondent." *Id.*

Accordingly, the Board further directs the hearing officer to advise the parties that in summary judgment motions and responses, at hearing, and in briefs, each party should consider: (1) proposing a remedy for a violation, if any (including whether to impose a civil penalty), and supporting its position with facts and arguments that address any or all of the Section 33(c) factors; and (2) proposing a civil penalty, if any (including a specific total dollar amount and the portion of that amount attributable to the respondent's economic benefit, if any, from delayed compliance), and supporting its position with facts and arguments that address any or all of the Section 42(h) factors. The Board also directs the hearing officer to advise the parties to address these issues in any stipulation and proposed settlement that may be filed with the Board.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

I, Don A. Brown, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, certify that the Board adopted the above order on October 20, 2022, by a vote of 5-0.

Don A. Brown, Clerk

Illinois Pollution Control Board