

ten acknowledgment of the exchange or payment thereof.

(C) The Board shall have power, and is hereby authorized from time to time, to also issue negotiable refunding bonds hereunder, to refund bonds at or prior to their maturity or which by their terms are subject to redemption before maturity, or both, in an amount necessary to refund (a) the principal amount of the bonds to be refunded, (b) the interest to accrue up to and including the maturity date or dates, or to the next succeeding redemption date, thereof, and (c) the applicable redemption premiums, if any. Said refunding bonds may be exchanged for not less than an equal principal amount of bonds to be refunded or may be sold at not less than par, or may be exchanged in part and sold in part. All proceeds received at the sale thereof (excepting the accrued interest received) shall be used:

- (i) if the bonds to be refunded are then due, for the payment thereof;
- (ii) if the bonds to be refunded are voluntarily surrendered with the consent of the holder or holders thereof, for the payment thereof;
- (iii) if the bonds to be refunded are then subject to prior redemption by their terms, for the redemption thereof;
- (iv) if the bonds to be refunded are not then subject to payment or redemption, to purchase direct obligations of the United States of America so long as such obligations will mature at such time or times, with interest thereon or the proceeds received therefrom, to provide funds adequate to pay when due or called for redemption prior to maturity the bonds to be refunded, together with the interest accrued thereon and any redemption premium due thereon, and such proceeds or obligations of the United States of America shall, with all other funds legally available for such purpose, be deposited in escrow with a banking corporation, or national banking association, located in and doing business in the State of Illinois, with power to accept and execute trusts, or any successor thereto, which is also a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and of the Federal Reserve System, to be held in an irrevocable trust solely for and until the payment and redemption of the bonds so to be refunded, and any balance remaining in said escrow after the payment and retirement of the bonds to be refunded shall be returned to said Board to be used and held for use as revenues pledged for the payment of said refunding bonds; or (v) for any combination thereof.

Passed in the General Assembly May 29, 1970.

Approved June 29, 1970. (Ill. Rev. Stat. Chap. 1-4-4, Par. 35-4.)

PUBLIC ACT 76-2429.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT—(CREATES)—REPEAL.

Changes or additions indicated by *italics* deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Title I: General Provisions.
 Title II: Air Pollution.
 Title III: Water Pollution.
 Title IV: Public Water Supplies.
 Title V: Land Pollution and Refuse Disposal.
 Title VI: Noise.
 Title VI-A: Atomic Radiation.
 Title VII: Regulations.
 Title VIII: Enforcement.
 Title IX: Variances.
 Title X: Permits.
 Title XI: Judicial Review.
 Title XII: Penalties
 Title XIII: Miscellaneous Provisions.

(House Bill No. 3788, Approved June 29, 1970.)

AN ACT to protect the environment of the State and to repeal certain Acts therein named.

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

Title I: General Provisions

Section 1. This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "Environmental Protection Act".

§ 2 (a). The General Assembly finds:

(i) that environmental damage seriously endangers the public health and welfare, as more specifically described in later sections of this Act;

(ii) that because environmental damage does not respect political boundaries, it is necessary to establish a unified state-wide program for environmental protection and to cooperate fully with other States and with the United States in protecting the environment;

(iii) that air, water, and other resource pollution, public water supply, solid waste disposal, noise, and other environmental problems are closely *interrelated* and must be dealt with as a unified whole in order to safeguard the environment;

(iv) that it is the obligation of the State Government to manage its own activities so as to minimize environmental damage; to encourage and assist local governments to adopt and implement environmental-protection programs consistent with this Act; to promote the development of technology for environmental protection and conservation of natural resources; and in appropriate cases to afford financial assistance in preventing environmental damage; and

(v) that in order to alleviate the burden on enforcement agencies, to assure that all interests are given a full hearing, and to increase public participation in the task of protecting the environment, private as well as governmental remedies must be provided.

(b) It is the purpose of this Act, as more specifically described in later sections, to establish a unified, state-wide program supplemented by private

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remedies, to restore, protect and enhance the quality of the environment, and to assure that adverse effects upon the environment are fully considered and borne by those who cause them.

§ 3 (a). "Agency" is the Environmental Protection Agency established by this Act.

(b) "Air Pollution" is the presence in the atmosphere of one or more contaminants in sufficient quantities and of such characteristics and duration as to be injurious to human, plant, or animal life, to health, or to property, or to unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.

(c) "Board" is the Pollution Control Board established by this Act.

(d) "Contaminant" is any solid, liquid, or gaseous matter, any odor, or any form of energy, from whatever source.

(e) "Garbage" is waste resulting from the handling, processing, preparation, cooking, and consumption of food, and wastes from the handling, processing, storage, and sale of produce.

(f) "Institute" is the Illinois Institute for Environmental Quality established by this Act.

(g) "Open burning" is the combustion of any matter in the open or in an open dump.

(h) "Open dumping" means the consolidation of refuse from one or more sources at a central disposal site that does not fulfill the requirements of a sanitary landfill.

(i) "Person" is any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, political subdivision, state agency, or any other legal entity, or their legal representative, agent or assigns.

(j) "Public water supply" means all mains, pipes and structures through which water is obtained and distributed to the public, including wells and well structures, intakes and cribs, pumping stations, treatment plants, reservoirs, storage tanks and appurtenances, collectively or severally, actually used or intended for use for the purpose of furnishing water for drinking or general domestic use in incorporated municipalities; or unincorporated communities where 10 or more separate lots or properties are being served or intended to be served; State-owned parks and memorials; and State-owned educational, charitable, or penal institutions.

(k) "Refuse" is any garbage or other discarded solid materials.

(l) "Sanitary landfill" means the disposal of refuse on land without creating nuisances or hazards to public health or safety, by confining the refuse to the smallest practical volume and covering it with a layer of earth at the conclusion of each day's operation, or at such more frequent intervals as may be necessary.

(m) "Sewage works" means individually or collectively those constructions or devices used for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage, industrial waste or other wastes or for the recovery of by-products from such wastes.

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(n) "Water pollution" is such alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, biological or radioactive properties of any waters of the State, or such discharge of any contaminant into any waters of the State, as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful or detrimental or injurious to public health, safety or welfare, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or other legitimate uses, or to livestock, wild animals, birds, fish, or other aquatic life.

(o) "Waters" means all accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural, and artificial, public and private, or parts thereof, which are wholly or partially within, flow through, or border upon this State.

(p) "Municipality" means any city, village or incorporated town.

§ 4 (a). There is established in the Executive Branch of the State Government an agency to be known as the Environmental Protection Agency. This agency shall be under the supervision and direction of a Director who shall be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term of office of the Director shall expire on the third Monday of January in odd numbered years provided that he shall hold his office until his successor is appointed and qualified. The Director shall receive an annual salary of \$35,000. The Director, in accord with the Personnel Code, shall employ and direct such personnel, and shall provide for such laboratory and other facilities, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. In addition, the Director may by agreement secure such services as he may deem necessary from any other Department, agency, or unit of the State Government, and may employ and compensate such consultants and technical assistants as may be required.

(b) The Agency shall have the duty to collect and disseminate such information, acquire such technical data, and conduct such experiments as may be required to carry out the purposes of this Act, including ascertainment of the quantity and nature of discharges from any contaminant source and data on those sources, and to operate and arrange for the operation of devices for the monitoring of environmental quality.

(c) The Agency shall have authority to conduct a program of continuing surveillance and of regular or periodic inspection of actual or potential contaminant or noise sources, of public water supplies, and of refuse disposal sites.

(d) The Agency shall have authority to enter at all reasonable times upon any private or public property for the purpose of inspecting and investigating to ascertain possible violations of the Act or of regulations thereunder, in accordance with constitutional limitations.

(e) The Agency shall have the duty to investigate violations of this Act or of regulations adopted thereunder, to prepare and present enforcement cases before the Board, and to take such summary enforcement action as is provided for by Section 34 of this Act.

(f) The Agency shall appear before the Board in any hearing upon a petition for variance, the denial of a permit, or the validity or effect of a rule

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or regulation of the Board, and shall have the authority to appear before the Board in any hearing under the Act.

(g) The Agency shall have the duty to administer, in accord with Title X of this Act, such permit and certification systems as may be established by this Act or by regulations adopted thereunder.

(h) The Agency shall have authority to require the submission of complete plans and specifications from any applicant for a permit required by this Act or by regulations thereunder, and to require the submission of such reports regarding actual or potential violations of the Act or of regulations thereunder, as may be necessary for purposes of this Act.

(i) The Agency may prescribe reasonable fees for permits required pursuant to this Act.

(j) The Agency shall have authority to make recommendations to the Board for the adoption of regulations under Title VII of the Act.

(k) The Agency shall have the duty to represent the State of Illinois in any and all matters pertaining to plans, procedures, or negotiations for interstate compacts or other governmental arrangements relating to environmental protection.

(l) The Agency shall have the authority to accept, receive, and administer on behalf of the State any grants, gifts, loans, or other funds made available to the State from any source for purposes of this Act or for air or water pollution control, public water supply, solid waste disposal, noise abatement, or other environmental protection activities, surveys, or programs. Any federal funds received by the Agency pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited in a trust fund with the State Treasurer and held and disbursed by him in accordance with "An Act in relation to the receipt, custody, and disbursement of money allotted by the United States of America or any agency thereof for use in this State," approved July 3, 1939, as amended, provided that such monies shall be used only for the purposes for which they are contributed and any balance remaining shall be returned to the contributor.

The Agency is authorized to promulgate such regulations and enter into such contracts as it may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this subsection.

(m) The Agency is hereby designated as water pollution agency for the state for all purposes of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Public Law 80-845, approved June 30, 1948, as amended; as air pollution agency for the state for all purposes of the Federal Air Quality Act, Public Law 90-148, approved November 21, 1948, as amended; and as solid waste agency for the state for all purposes of the Federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, Public Law 89-272, approved October 20, 1965. The Agency is hereby authorized to take all action necessary or appropriate to secure to the State the benefits of such federal Acts, provided that the Agency shall transmit to the United States without change any standards adopted by the Pollution Control Board pursuant to Section 5 (c) of this Act.

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Any municipality, sanitary district, or other political subdivision, or any Agency of the State or interstate Agency, which makes application for loans or grants under such federal Acts shall notify the Agency of such application; the Agency may participate in proceedings under such federal Acts.

§ 5 (a). There is hereby created an independent board to be known as the Pollution Control Board, consisting of 5 technically qualified members, no more than 3 of whom may be of the same political party, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. One of the members of the Board first appointed shall be appointed for an initial term expiring July 1, 1971; two members shall be appointed for initial terms expiring July 1, 1972; two members shall be appointed for initial terms expiring July 1, 1973. All successors shall hold office for three years from the first day of July in the year in which they were appointed except in case of an appointment to fill a vacancy. In case of a vacancy in the office when the Senate is not in session, the Governor may make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Senate when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the Senate, shall hold his office during the remainder of the term. If the Senate is not in session at the time this Act takes effect, the Governor shall make temporary appointments as in case of vacancies.

Members of the Board shall hold office until their respective successors have been appointed and qualified. Any member may resign from his office, such resignation to take effect when his successor has been appointed and has qualified.

Board members shall be paid \$30,000 per year, and the Chairman \$35,000 per year. Each member shall be reimbursed for expenses necessarily incurred, shall devote full time to the performance of his duties and shall make a full financial disclosure upon appointment. Each Board member may employ one secretary and one assistant, and the Chairman one secretary and two assistants. The Board also may employ and compensate hearing officers to preside at hearings under this Act, and such other personnel as may be necessary. Hearing officers shall be attorneys licensed to practice law in Illinois.

The Governor shall designate one Board member to be Chairman, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

The Board shall hold at least one meeting each month and such additional meetings as may be prescribed by Board rules. In addition, special meetings may be called by the Chairman or by any two Board members, upon delivery of 24 hours' written notice to the office of each member. All Board meetings shall be open to the public, and public notice of all meetings shall be given at least twenty-four hours in advance of each meeting. In emergency situations in which a majority of the Board certifies that exigencies of time require the requirements of public notice and of twenty-four hour written notice to members may be dispensed with, and Board members

shall receive such notice as is reasonable under the circumstances.

Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, and three votes shall be required for any final determination by the Board, except in a proceeding to remove a seal under paragraph (d) of Section 34 of this Act. The Board shall keep a complete and accurate record of all its meetings.

(b) The Board shall determine, define and implement the environmental control standards applicable in the State of Illinois and may adopt rules and regulations in accordance with Title VII of this Act.

(c) The Board shall have authority to act for the State in regard to the adoption of standards for submission to the United States under any federal law respecting environmental protection. Such standards shall be adopted in accordance with Title VII of the Act and upon adoption shall be forwarded to the Environmental Protection Agency for submission to the United States pursuant to Section 4 (m) of this Act. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the discretion of the Governor to delegate authority granted him under any federal law.

(d) The Board shall have authority to conduct hearings upon complaints charging violations of this Act or of regulations thereunder; upon petitions for variances; upon petitions for review of the Agency's denial of a permit in accordance with Title X of this Act; upon petition to remove a seal under Section 34 of this Act; and such other hearings as may be provided by rule.

(e) In connection with any hearing pursuant to subsections (b) or (d) of this section the Board may subpoena and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence reasonably necessary to resolution of the matter under consideration. The Board shall issue such subpoenas upon the request of any party to a proceeding under subsection (d) of this section or upon its own motion.

§ 6. There is hereby established within the Executive Branch of the State Government an institute to be known as the Illinois Institute for Environmental Quality. The Institute shall be under the supervision and control of a Director who shall be appointed by the Governor for a term of three years. The Director may be removed for cause by the Governor after hearing.

The Director, in accord with the Personnel Code, shall employ such personnel, provide such facilities, and contract for such outside services as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. Maximum use shall be made of existing federal and state agencies, facilities and personnel in conducting research under this title.

It shall be the duty of the Institute to investigate practical problems and implement studies and programs relating to the technology and administration of environmental protection, to obtain, store, and process relevant data, and to recommend technological, administrative, and legislative changes and developments respecting environmental quality and re-cycling, re-use and conservation of natural resources and solid wastes. The Institute

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shall: (a) cooperate with the Agency, with the Board and with the Illinois State Geological Survey, the Illinois State Natural History Survey and the Illinois State Water Survey and with other federal or state research agencies, facilities or institutes in the selection of projects for study, in order that the Institute may give expert guidance to the Agency and to the Board in the formulation of regulations, the development of enforcement strategies, and other long range program goals; (b) cooperate with the Board of Higher Education and with the public and private colleges and universities in this State in developing interdisciplinary approaches to the problems of environment; (c) evaluate curricula at all levels of education and provide assistance to instructors; and (d) sponsor an annual conference of leaders in government, industry, health and education to evaluate the progress, or lack of progress, in achieving environmental quality.

It is not the intent of this Act that the Institute should engage in abstract scientific research nor generally undertake the investigation of particular cases for presentation before the Board, *except where long-range goals may dictate a special need.* As soon as practical the Director shall establish within the Institute a Solid Waste Management Task Force to make surveys and recommendations regarding the development of regional systems of solid waste and refuse collection, handling and disposal; for coordinating municipal and industrial solid waste disposal programs; to expedite development of systems for the re-cycling and re-use of refuse and solid waste materials; and to make periodic reports and recommendations for submission to the Board by the Institute at such intervals as to assure compliance with the purposes of this Act and paragraph. The Board shall make rules and regulations on these subjects based upon such recommendations. The Task Force shall be composed of Institute, municipal, county, state and industrial representatives technically qualified in the area of solid waste management.

The Institute shall file an annual report of its activities and recommendations with the Governor and with the General Assembly.

§ 7 (a). All files, records, and data of the Agency, the Board, and the Institute shall be open to reasonable public inspection and may be copied upon payment of the actual cost of reproducing the original except for the following:

- (i) information which constitutes a trade secret;
- (ii) information privileged against introduction in judicial proceedings;
- (iii) internal communications of the several agencies;
- (iv) information concerning secret manufacturing processes or confidential data submitted by any person under this Act.

(b) Except for reproduction charges under Sections 7 (a), 28 and 32, and for such permit fees as may be prescribed under Section 4 (i), neither the Agency, the Board, nor the Institute shall charge any fee for the performance of its respective duties under this Act.

Title II: Air Pollution

§ 8. The General Assembly finds that pollution of the air of this State constitutes a menace to public health and welfare, creates public nuisances, adds to cleaning costs, accelerates the deterioration of materials, adversely affects agriculture, business, industry, recreation, climate, and visibility, depresses property values, and offends the senses.

It is the purpose of this Title to restore, maintain, and enhance the purity of the air of this State in order to protect health, welfare, property, and the quality of life and to assure that no air contaminants are discharged into the atmosphere without being given the degree of treatment or control necessary to prevent pollution.

§ 9. No person shall:

(a) Cause or threaten or allow the discharge or emission of any contaminant into the environment in any State so as to cause or tend to cause air pollution in Illinois, either alone or in combination with contaminants from other sources, or so as to violate regulations or standards adopted by the Board under this Act;

(b) Construct, install, or operate any equipment, facility, vehicle, vessel, or aircraft capable of causing or contributing to air pollution or designed to prevent air pollution, of any type designated by Board regulations, without a permit granted by the Agency, or in violation of any conditions imposed by such permit;

(c) Cause or allow the open burning of refuse, conduct any salvage operation by open burning, or cause or allow the burning of any refuse in any chamber not specifically designed for the purpose and approved by the Agency pursuant to regulations adopted by the Board under this Act; except that the Board may adopt regulations permitting open burning of refuse in certain cases upon a finding that no harm will result from such burning, or that any alternative method of disposing of such refuse would create a safety hazard so extreme as to justify the pollution that would result from such burning;

(d) Sell, offer, or use any fuel or other article in any areas in which the Board may by regulation forbid its sale, offer, or use for reasons of air-pollution control.

§ 10. The Board, pursuant to procedures prescribed in Title VII of this Act, may adopt regulations to promote the purposes of this Title. Without limiting the generality of this authority, such regulations may among other things prescribe:

(a) Ambient air quality standards specifying the maximum permissible short-term and long-term concentrations of various contaminants in the atmosphere;

(b) Emission standards specifying the maximum amounts or concentrations of various contaminants that may be discharged into the atmosphere;

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(c) Standards for the issuance of permits for construction, installation, or operation of any equipment, facility, vehicle, vessel, or aircraft capable of causing or contributing to air pollution or designed to prevent air pollution;

(d) Standards and conditions regarding the sale, offer, or use of any fuel, vehicle, or other article determined by the Board to constitute an air-pollution hazard;

(e) Alert and abatement standards relative to air-pollution episodes or emergencies constituting an acute danger to health or to the environment;

(f) Requirements and procedures for the inspection of any equipment, facility, vehicle, vessel, or aircraft that may cause or contribute to air pollution;

(g) Requirements and standards for equipment and procedures for monitoring contaminant discharges at their sources, the collection of samples and the collection, reporting and retention of data resulting from such monitoring.

Title III: Water Pollution

§ 11. The General Assembly finds that pollution of the waters of this State constitutes a menace to public health and welfare, creates public nuisances, is harmful to wildlife, fish, and aquatic life, impairs domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational, and other legitimate beneficial uses of water, depresses property values, and offends the senses.

It is the purpose of this Title to restore, maintain, and enhance the purity of the waters of this State in order to protect health, welfare, property, and the quality of life, and to assure that no contaminants are discharged into the waters without being given the degree of treatment or control necessary to prevent pollution.

§ 12. No person shall:

(a) Cause or threaten or allow the discharge of any contaminants into the environment in any State so as to cause or tend to cause water pollution in Illinois, either alone or in combination with matter from other sources, or so as to violate regulations or standards adopted by the Pollution Control Board under this Act;

(b) Construct, install, or operate any equipment, facility, vessel, or aircraft capable of causing or contributing to water pollution, or designed to prevent water pollution, of any type designated by Board regulations, without a permit granted by the Agency, or in violation of any conditions imposed by such permit;

(c) Increase the quantity or strength of any discharge of contaminants into the waters, or construct or install any sewer or sewage treatment facility or any new outlet for contaminants into the waters of this State, without a permit granted by the Agency;

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(d) Deposit any contaminants upon the land in such place and manner so as to create a water pollution hazard;

(e) Sell, offer, or use any article in any area in which the Board has by regulation forbidden its sale, offer, or use for reasons of water-pollution control.

§ 13. The Board, pursuant to procedures prescribed in Title VII of this Act, may adopt regulations to promote the purposes of this Title. Without limiting the generality of this authority, such regulations may among other things prescribe:

(a) Water quality standards specifying among other things, the maximum short-term and long-term concentrations of various contaminants in the waters, the minimum permissible concentrations of dissolved oxygen and other desirable matter in the waters, and the temperature of such waters;

(b) Effluent standards specifying the maximum amounts or concentrations, and the physical, thermal, chemical, biological and radioactive nature of contaminants that may be discharged into the waters;

(c) Standards for the issuance of permits for construction, installation, or operation of any equipment, facility, vessel, or aircraft capable of causing or contributing to water pollution or designed to prevent water pollution or for the construction or installation of any sewer or sewage treatment facility or any new outlet for contaminants into the waters of this State;

(d) Standards for the definition and certification of the technical competency of operation personnel for sewage works, and for ascertaining that such works shall be under the supervision of trained individuals whose qualifications shall have been approved by the Agency;

(e) Standards for the filling or sealing of abandoned water wells and holes, and holes for disposal of drainage in order to protect ground water against contamination;

(f) Standards and conditions regarding the sale, offer, or use of any pesticide, detergent, or any other article determined by the Board to constitute a water pollution hazard, provided that any such regulations relating to pesticides shall be adopted only in accordance with "An Act to create an interagency committee on pesticides to study and to advise in the use of pesticides, and to recommend any needed legislation concerning pesticides, approved August 9, 1965, as amended";

(g) Alert and abatement standards relative to water-pollution episodes or emergencies which constitute an acute danger to health or to the environment;

(h) Requirements and procedures for the inspection of any equipment, facility, or vessel that may cause or contribute to water pollution;

(i) Requirements and standards for equipment and procedures for monitoring contaminant discharges at their sources, the collection of samples and the collection, reporting and retention of data resulting from such monitoring.

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Title IV: Public Water Supplies

§ 14. The General Assembly finds that state supervision of public water supplies is necessary in order to protect the public from disease and to assure an adequate supply of pure water for all beneficial uses.

It is the purpose of this Title to assure adequate protection of public water supplies.

§ 15. Owners of public water supplies, their authorized representative, or legal custodians, shall submit plans and specifications to the Agency and obtain written approval before construction of any proposed public water supply installations, changes, or additions is started. Plans and specifications shall be complete and of sufficient detail to show all proposed construction, changes, or additions that may affect sanitary quality, mineral quality, or adequacy of the public water supply; and, where necessary, said plans and specifications shall be accompanied by supplemental data as may be required by the Agency to permit a complete review thereof.

§ 16. Plans and specifications submitted pursuant to Section 15 of this Act shall be approved if determined by the Agency to be satisfactory from the standpoint of sanitary quality, mineral quality, and adequacy of the water supply.

§ 17. The Board may adopt regulations governing the location, design, construction, and continuous operation and maintenance of public water supply installations, changes or additions which may affect the continuous sanitary quality, mineral quality, or adequacy of the public water supply, pursuant to Title VII of this Act.

§ 18. Owners and official custodians of public water supplies shall direct and maintain the continuous operation and maintenance of water-supply facilities so that water shall be assuredly safe in quality, clean, adequate in quantity, and of satisfactory mineral character for ordinary domestic consumption.

§ 19. Owners or official custodians of public water supplies shall submit such samples of water for analysis and such reports of operation pertaining to the sanitary quality, mineral quality, or adequacy of such supplies as may be requested by the Agency. Such samples and reports shall be submitted within 15 days after demand by the Agency.

Title V: Land Pollution and Refuse Disposal

§ 20. The General Assembly finds that economic and population growth and new methods of manufacture, packaging, and marketing, without the parallel growth of facilities enabling and ensuring the re-cycling, re-use and conservation of natural resources and solid waste, have resulted in a rising tide of scrap and waste materials of all kinds; that excessive quantities of refuse and inefficient and improper methods of refuse disposal result in scenic blight, cause serious hazards to public health and safety, create public nuisances, divert land from more productive uses, depress the value of near-

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by property, offend the senses, and otherwise interfere with community life and development; that the failure to salvage and reuse scrap and refuse results in the waste and depletion of our natural resources and contributes to the degradation of our environment.

It is the purpose of this Title to prevent the pollution or misuse of land, to promote the conservation of natural resources and minimize environmental damage by reducing the difficulty of disposal of wastes and encouraging and effecting the re-cycling and re-use of waste materials, and upgrading waste collection and disposal practices.

§ 21. No person shall:

- (a) Cause or allow the open dumping of garbage;
- (b) Cause or allow the open dumping of any other refuse in violation of regulations adopted by the Board;
- (c) Abandon, dump, or deposit any refuse upon the public highways or other public property, except in a sanitary landfill approved by the Agency pursuant to regulations adopted by the Board;
- (d) Abandon any vehicle in violation of the "Abandoned Vehicles Amendment to the Illinois Vehicle Code", as enacted by the 76th General Assembly;
- (e) Conduct any refuse-collection or refuse-disposal operations, except for refuse generated by the operator's own activities, without a permit granted by the Agency upon such conditions, including periodic reports and full access to adequate records and the inspection of facilities, as may be necessary to assure compliance with this Act and with regulations adopted thereunder, after the Board has adopted standards for the location, design, operation, and maintenance of such facilities;
- (f) Dispose of any refuse, or transport any refuse into this State for disposal, except at a site or facility which meets the requirements of this Act and of regulations thereunder.

§ 22. In accord with Title VII of this Act, the Board may adopt regulations to promote the purposes of this Title. Without limiting the generality of this authority, such regulations may among other things prescribe the following:

- (a) Standards for the location, design, construction, sanitation, operation, maintenance, and discontinuance of the operation of refuse collection and disposal sites and facilities;
- (b) Standards for the certification of personnel to operate refuse-disposal facilities or sites;
- (c) Standards for the dumping of any refuse;
- (d) Requirements and standards for equipment and procedures for monitoring contaminant discharges at their source, the collection of samples and the collection, reporting and retention of data resulting from such monitoring.

Title VI: Noise

§ 23. The General Assembly finds that excessive noise endangers physical and emotional health and well-being, interferes with legitimate business and recreational activities, increases construction costs, depresses property values, offends the senses, creates public nuisances, and in other respects reduces the quality of our environment.

It is the purpose of this Title to prevent noise which creates a public nuisance.

§ 24. No person shall emit beyond the boundaries of his property any noise that unreasonably interferes with the enjoyment of life or with any lawful business or activity, so as to violate any regulation or standard adopted by the Board under this Act.

§ 25. The Board, pursuant to the procedures prescribed in Title VII of this Act, may adopt regulations prescribing limitations on noise emissions beyond the boundaries of the property of any person and prescribing requirements and standards for equipment and procedures for monitoring noise and the collection, reporting and retention of data resulting from such monitoring.

Title VI-A: Atomic Radiation

The General Assembly finds that radiation constitutes a serious threat to health and well-being. A person, corporation or public authority intending to construct a nuclear steam-electric generating facility or a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant shall file with the Board an environmental feasibility report, in a form prescribed by the Board, concurrently with the filing of the preliminary safety analysis required to be filed with the United States Atomic Energy Commission. No person, corporation or public authority shall construct or operate a new nuclear steam-electric generating facility or nuclear fuel reprocessing plant or increase the capacity without a permit issued by the Board. The Board shall conduct a public hearing at a time and place to be determined by the Board on the environmental effects of the proposed operation. Notice of such application and hearing shall be timely served upon the Attorney General of the State of Illinois and upon any municipality or other governmental unit having jurisdiction over any domestic water supply in this State that might be affected by such construction or operation. The Attorney General and any governmental units having such jurisdiction may be parties to any hearing provided in this Title. Any other interested person has the right to participate in the hearing, subject to the power of the Board to promulgate reasonable rules and regulations governing the extent of such participation.

Any permit granted under this Title shall specify the maximum allowable level of radioactive discharge, as determined by the Board, and such permit shall not be valid to justify any radioactive discharge exceeding that permissible limit. The Board's order shall include a requirement for appropriate procedures of monitoring such discharge. Documents and materials

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filed with the Board and the Board's findings of fact and final decision shall be open to public inspection.

The Board shall have the power to adopt standards to protect the citizens of Illinois from the hazards of radiation.

Title VII: Regulations

§ 26. The Board may adopt such procedural rules as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act. Notice of the proposed adoption of procedural rules shall be given in accord with Section 28 of this Act, and any person may submit written statements regarding such proposals.

§ 27. The Board may adopt substantive regulations as described in Sections 10, 13, 17, 22 and 25 of this Act. Any such regulations may make different provisions as required by circumstances for different contaminant sources and for different geographical areas; may apply to sources outside this State causing, contributing to, or threatening environmental damage in Illinois; and may make special provision for alert and abatement standards and procedures respecting occurrences or emergencies of pollution or on other short-term conditions constituting an acute danger to health or to the environment. In promulgating regulations under this Act, the Board shall take into account the existing physical conditions, the character of the area involved, including the character of surrounding land uses, zoning classifications, the nature of the existing air quality, or receiving body of water, as the case may be, and the technical feasibility and economic reasonableness of measuring or reducing the particular type of pollution. The generality of this grant of authority shall only be limited by the specifications of particular classes of regulations elsewhere in this Act.

No charge shall be established or assessed by the Board or Agency against any person for emission of air contaminants from any source, for discharge of water contaminants from any source, for the sale, offer or use of any article, or for disposal of any refuse.

§ 28. Any person may present written proposals for the adoption, amendment, or repeal of the Board's regulations, and the Board may make such proposals on its own motion. If the Board finds that any such proposal is supported by an adequate statement of reasons, is accompanied by a petition signed by at least 200 persons, is not plainly devoid of merit and does not deal with a subject on which a hearing has been held within the preceding 6 months, the Board shall schedule a public hearing for consideration of the proposal. If such proposal is made by the Agency or by the Institute, the Board shall schedule a public hearing without regard to the above conditions. The Board may also in its discretion schedule a public hearing upon any proposal without regard to the above conditions.

No substantive regulation shall be adopted, amended, or repealed until after a public hearing within the area of the State concerned. In the case of state-wide regulations hearings shall be held in at least two areas. At least

20 days prior to the scheduled date of the hearing the Board shall give notice of such hearing by public advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the state concerned of the date, time, place and purpose of such hearing; give written notice to any person in the area concerned who has in writing requested notice of public hearings; and make available to any person upon request copies of the proposed regulations, together with summaries of the reasons supporting their adoption.

Any public hearing relating to the adoption, amendment, or repeal of Board regulations under this subsection shall be held before a qualified hearing officer, who shall be attended by at least one member of the Board, designated by the Chairman. All such hearings shall be open to the public, and reasonable opportunity to be heard with respect to the subject of the hearing shall be afforded to any person. All testimony taken before the Board shall be recorded stenographically. The transcript so recorded, and any written submissions to the Board in relation to such hearings, shall be open to public inspection, and copies thereof shall be made available to any person upon payment of the actual cost of reproducing the original.

After such hearing the Board may revise the proposed regulations before adoption in response to suggestions made at the hearing, without conducting a further hearing on the revisions.

Any person heard or represented at a hearing or requesting notice shall be given written notice of the action of the Board with respect to the subject thereof.

No rule or regulation, or amendment or repeal thereof, shall become effective until a certified copy thereof has been filed with the Secretary of State, and thereafter as provided in "An Act concerning administrative rules," approved June 14, 1951, as amended.

§ 29. Any person adversely affected or threatened by any rule or regulation of the Board may obtain a determination of the validity or application of such rule or regulation by petition for review under Section 41 of this Act.

Title VIII: Enforcement

§ 30. The Agency shall cause investigations to be made upon the request of the Board or upon receipt of information concerning an alleged violation of this Act or of any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder and may cause to be made such other investigations as it shall deem advisable.

§ 31. (a). If such investigation discloses that a violation may exist, the Agency shall issue and serve upon the person complained against a written notice, together with a formal complaint, which shall specify the provision of this law or the rule or regulation under which such person is said to be in violation, and a statement of the manner in, and the extent to which such person is said to violate this law or such rule or regulation and shall require the person so complained against to answer the charges of such formal complaint at a hearing before the Board at a time not less than 21 days

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after the date of notice, except as provided in Section 34 of this Act. A copy of such notice and complaint shall also be sent to any person who has complained to the Agency respecting the respondent within the six months preceding the date of the complaint, and to any person in the county in which the offending activity occurred who has requested notice of enforcement proceedings; 21 days notice of such hearings shall also be published in a newspaper of general circulation in such county. The respondent may file a written answer, and at such hearing the rules prescribed in Sections 32 and 33 of this Act shall apply. In the case of actual or threatened acts outside Illinois contributing to environmental damage in Illinois, the extra-territorial service-of-process provisions of sections 16 and 17 of the Civil Practice Act shall apply.

(b) Any person may file with the Board a complaint, meeting the requirements of subsection (a) of this section, against any person allegedly violating this Act or any rule or regulation thereunder. The complainant shall immediately serve a copy of such complaint upon the person or persons named therein. Unless the Board determines that such complaint is duplicitous or frivolous, it shall schedule a hearing and serve written notice thereof upon the person or persons named therein, in accord with subsection (a) of this section.

(c) In hearings before the Board under this Title the burden shall be on the Agency or other complainant to show either that the respondent has caused or threatened to cause air or water pollution or that the respondent has violated or threatens to violate any provision of this Act or any rule or regulation of the Board. If such proof has been made, the burden shall be on the respondent to show that compliance with the Board's regulations would impose an arbitrary or unreasonable hardship.

§ 32. All hearings under this Title shall be held before a qualified hearing officer, who may be attended by at least one member of the Board, designated by the Chairman. All such hearings shall be open to the public, and any person may submit written statements to the Board in connection with the subject thereof. In addition, the Board may permit any person to offer oral testimony.

Any party to a hearing under this subsection may be represented by counsel, may make oral or written argument, offer testimony, cross-examine witnesses, or take any combination of such actions. All testimony taken before the Board shall be recorded stenographically. The transcript so recorded, and any additional matter accepted for the record, shall be open to public inspection, and copies thereof shall be made available to any person upon payment of the actual cost of reproducing the original.

§ 33 (a). After due consideration of the written and oral statements, the testimony and arguments that shall be submitted at the hearing, or upon default in appearance of the respondent on return day specified in the notice, the Board shall issue and enter such final order, or make such final determination, as it shall deem appropriate under the circumstances. In all

such matters the Board shall file and publish a written opinion stating the facts and reasons leading to its decision. The Board shall immediately notify the respondent of such order in writing by registered mail.

(b) Such order may include a direction to cease and desist from violations of the Act or of the Board's rules and regulations and/or the imposition by the Board of money penalties in accord with Title XII of this Act. The Board may also revoke the permit as a penalty for violation. If such order includes a reasonable delay during which to correct a violation, the Board may require the posting of sufficient performance bond or other security to assure the correction of such violation within the time prescribed.

(c) In making its orders and determinations, the Board shall take into consideration all the facts and circumstances bearing upon the reasonableness of the emissions, discharges or deposits involved including, but not limited to:

(i) the character and degree of injury to, or interference with the protection of the health, general welfare and physical property of the people;

(ii) the social and economic value of the pollution source;

(iii) the suitability or unsuitability of the pollution source to the area in which it is located, including the question of priority of location in the area involved; and

(iv) the technical practicability and economic reasonableness of reducing or eliminating the emissions, discharges or deposits resulting from such pollution source.

§ 34 (a). Upon a finding that episode or emergency conditions specified in Board regulations exist, the Agency shall declare such alerts or emergencies as provided by those regulations. While such an alert or emergency is in effect, the Agency may seal any equipment, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other facility operated in violation of such regulations.

(b) In other cases in which the Agency finds that an emergency condition exists creating an immediate danger to health, the Agency may seal any equipment, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other facility contributing to the emergency condition.

(c) It shall be a misdemeanor to break any seal affixed under this section, or to operate any sealed equipment, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other facility until the seal is removed according to law.

(d) The owner or operator of any equipment, vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other facility sealed pursuant to this section is entitled to a hearing in accord with Section 32 of this Act to determine whether the seal should be removed; except that in such hearing at least one Board member shall be present, and those Board members present may render a final decision without regard to the requirements of paragraph (a) of Section 5 of this Act. The petitioner may also seek immediate injunctive relief.

Title IX: Variances

§ 35. The Board may grant individual variances beyond the limitations prescribed in this Act, whenever it is found, upon presentation of adequate proof, that compliance with any rule or regulation, requirement or order of the Board would impose an arbitrary or unreasonable hardship. In granting or denying a variance the Board shall file and publish a written opinion stating the facts and reasons leading to its decision.

§ 36 (a). In granting a variance the Board may impose such conditions as the policies of this Act may require. If the hardship complained of consists solely of the need for a reasonable delay in which to correct a violation of this Act or of the Board regulations, the Board shall condition the grant of such variance upon the posting of sufficient performance bond or other security to assure the correction of such violation within the time prescribed.

(b) Any variance granted pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be granted for such period of time, not exceeding one year, as shall be specified by the Board at the time of the grant of such variance, and upon the condition that the person who receives such variance shall make such periodic progress reports as the Board shall specify. Such variance may be extended from year to year by affirmative action of the Board, but only if satisfactory progress has been shown.

§ 37. Any person seeking a variance shall do so by filing a petition for variance with the Agency. The agency shall promptly give written notice of such petition to any person in the county in which the installation or property for which variance is sought is located who has in writing requested notice of variance petitions, and shall publish notice of such petition in a newspaper of general circulation in such county. The Agency shall promptly investigate such petition, consider the views of persons who might be adversely affected by the grant of a variance, and make a recommendation to the Board as to the disposition of the petition. If the Board, in its discretion, concludes that a hearing would be advisable, or if the Agency or any other person files a written objection to the grant of such variance within 21 days, then a hearing shall be held, under the rules prescribed in Sections 32 and 33 (a) of this Act, and the burden of proof shall be on the petitioner.

§ 38. If the Board fails to take final action upon a variance request within 90 days after the filing of the petition, the petitioner may deem the request granted under this Act. If any person files a petition for a variance from a rule or regulation within 20 days after the effective date of such rule or regulation, the operation of such rule or regulation shall be stayed as to such person pending the disposition of the petition. The Board may hold a hearing upon said petition five days from the date of notice of such hearing or thereafter. All the provisions of this Title shall apply to petitions for extension of existing variances and to proposed Contaminant Reduction programs designed to secure delayed compliance with the Act or with Board regulations.

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Title X: Permits

§ 39. When the Board has by regulation required a permit for the construction, installation, or operation of any type of facility, equipment, vehicle, vessel, or aircraft, it shall be the duty of the Agency to issue such a permit upon proof by the applicant that the facility, equipment, vehicle, vessel, or aircraft will not cause a violation of this Act or of regulations hereunder. The Agency shall adopt such procedures as are necessary to carry out its duties under this Section. In granting permits the Agency may impose such conditions as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, and as are not inconsistent with the regulations promulgated by the Board hereunder.

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.

§ 40. If the Agency refuses to grant a permit under Section 39 of this Act, the applicant may petition for a hearing before the Board to contest the decision of the Agency. The Board shall give 21 day notice to any person in the county where is located the facility in issue who has requested notice of enforcement proceedings; and shall publish that 21 day notice in a newspaper of general circulation in that county. The Agency shall appear as respondent in such hearing. At such hearing the rules prescribed in Sections 32 and 33 (a) of this Act shall apply, and the burden of proof shall be on the petitioner. If there is no final action by the Board within 90 days, petitioner may deem the permit issued under this Act.

Title XI: Judicial Review

§ 41. Any party to a Board hearing, any person who filed a complaint on which a hearing was denied, any person who has been denied a variance or permit under this Act, and any part adversely affected by a final order or determination of the Board may obtain judicial review, by filing a petition for review within thirty-five days after entry of the order or other final action complained of, pursuant to the provisions of the "Administration Review Act," approved May 8, 1945, as amended and the rules adopted pursuant thereto, except that review shall be afforded directly in the Appellate Court for the District in which the cause of action arose and not in the Circuit Court. Review of any rule or regulation promulgated by the Board shall not be limited by this section but may also be had as provided in Section 29 of this Act.

No challenge to the validity of a Board order shall be made in any enforcement proceeding under Title XII of this Act as to any issue that could have been raised in a timely petition for review under this Section.

Title XII: Penalties

§ 42. Any person who violates any provision of this Act, or any regulation adopted by the Board, or who violates any determination or order of

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the Board pursuant to this Act, shall be liable to a penalty of not to exceed \$10,000 for said violation and an additional penalty of not to exceed \$1,000 for each day during which violation continues, which may be recovered in a civil action, and such person may be enjoined from continuing such violation as hereinafter provided. Any person who violates this Act, or an order or other determination of the Board under this Act and causes the death of fish or aquatic life shall, in addition to the other penalties provided by this Act, be liable to pay to the State an additional sum for the reasonable value of the fish or aquatic life destroyed. Any money so recovered shall be placed in the Game and Fish Fund in the State Treasury.

The State's Attorney of the county in which the violation occurred, or the Attorney General shall bring such actions in the name of the people of the State of Illinois.

§ 43. In circumstances of extreme emergency creating conditions of immediate danger to the public health, the State's Attorney or Attorney General may institute a civil action for an immediate injunction to halt any discharge or other activity causing the danger. The court may issue an ex parte order and shall schedule a hearing on the matter not later than 3 working days from the date of injunction.

§ 44. It shall be a misdemeanor to violate this Act or regulations thereunder, or knowingly to submit any false information under this Act or regulations adopted thereunder. It shall be the duty of all state and local law-enforcement officers to enforce such Act and regulations, and all such officers shall have authority to issue citations for such violations.

§ 45 (a). No existing civil or criminal remedy for any wrongful action shall be excluded or impaired by this Act. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or supersede the provisions of "An Act in relation to oil, gas, coal and other surface and underground resources and to repeal an Act herein named", filed July 29, 1941, as amended, and the powers therein granted to prevent the intrusion of water into oil, gas or coal strata and to prevent the pollution of fresh water supplies by oil, gas or salt water or oil field wastes, except that water quality standards as set forth by the Pollution Control Board apply to and are effective within the areas covered by and affected by permits issued by the Department of Mines and Minerals. Providing that if the Department of Mines and Minerals fails to act upon any complaint within a period of ten working days following the receipt of said complaint by the Department, the Environmental Protection Agency may proceed under the provisions of this Act.

(b) Any person adversely affected in fact by a violation of this Act or of regulations adopted thereunder may sue for injunctive relief against such violation. However, no action shall be brought under this Section until 30 days after the plaintiff has been denied relief by the Board under paragraph (b) of Section 31 of this Act. The prevailing party shall be awarded costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

Title XIII: Miscellaneous Provisions

§ 46. Any municipality or sanitary district which has been directed by an order issued by the Board or by a Court of competent jurisdiction to abate any violation of this Act or of any regulation adopted thereunder shall, unless said order be set aside upon petition for review, take steps for the acquisition or construction of such facilities, or for such repair, alteration, extension or completion of existing facilities, or for such modification of existing practices as may be necessary to comply with the order. The cost of the acquisition, construction, repair, alteration, completion, or extension of such facilities, or of such modification of practices shall be paid out of funds on hand available for such purposes, or out of the general funds of such municipality or sanitary district not otherwise appropriated.

If funds on hand or unappropriated are insufficient for the purposes of this section, the necessary funds shall be raised by the issuance of either general obligation or revenue bonds. If the estimated cost of the steps necessary to be taken by such municipality or sanitary district to comply with such order is such that the bond issue, necessary to finance such project, would not raise the total outstanding bonded indebtedness of such municipality or sanitary district in excess of the limit imposed upon such indebtedness by the Constitution of the State of Illinois, the necessary bonds may be issued as a direct obligation of such municipality or sanitary district and retired pursuant to general law governing the issue of such bonds. No election or referendum shall be necessary for the issuance of bonds under this section.

The funds made available by the issuance of direct obligation or revenue bonds as herein provided shall constitute a Sanitary Fund, and shall be used for no other purpose than for carrying out such order or orders of the Board.

The Attorney General shall enforce this provision of the act by an action for mandamus, injunction, or other appropriate relief.

§ 47 (a). The State of Illinois and all its agencies, institutions, officers and subdivisions shall comply with all requirements, prohibitions, and other provisions of the Act and of regulations adopted thereunder.

(b) Each state agency or institution shall annually assess the environmental problems created by its operations and the extent to which its operations are in violation of this Act or of regulations adopted thereunder, and shall report to the Environmental Protection Agency on or before December 1 of each year as to the findings of such assessment, the progress made in eliminating such violations, and the steps to be taken in the future to assure compliance.

(c) Each state agency or institution shall submit to the Environmental Protection Agency complete plans, specifications and cost estimates for any proposed installation or facility that may cause a violation of this Act or of regulations adopted thereunder by December 1 of each year.

§ 48 (a). Whenever the Board has adopted regulations respecting the equipment, specifications, use, inspection, or sale of vehicles, vessels, or air-

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craft, no department or agency shall license any such vehicles, vessels, or aircraft for operation in this State in the absence of such proof as the Board may prescribe that the equipment in question satisfies the Board's regulations.

(b) Whenever the Board has adopted regulations limiting vehicle, vessel, or aircraft operations to essential or other classes of use under certain conditions, the department or agency responsible for the licensing shall issue indicia of such use, subject to standards prescribed by the Board, for each vehicle, vessel, or aircraft qualifying therefor.

§ 49 (a). Until the Board and the Agency established by this Act has been appointed and taken office, the functions assigned to the Board and to the Agency shall be performed by the members of the existing Air Pollution Control Board and Sanitary Water Board and by the Department of Public Health.

(b) All proceedings respecting acts done before the effective date of this Act shall be determined in accordance with the law and regulations in force at the time such acts occurred. All proceedings instituted for actions taken after the effective date of this Act shall be governed by this Act.

(c) All rules and regulations of the Air Pollution Control Board, the Sanitary Water Board, or the Department of Public Health relating to subjects embraced within this Act shall remain in full force and effect until repealed, amended, or superseded by regulations under this Act.

(d) All orders entered, permits or certifications granted, and pending proceedings instituted by the Air Pollution Control Board, the Sanitary Water Board, or the Department of Public Health relating to subjects embraced within this Act shall remain in full force and effect until superseded by actions taken under this Act.

(e) Compliance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the Board under this Act shall constitute a prima facie defense to any action, legal, equitable, or criminal, or an administrative proceeding for a violation of this Act, brought by any person.

§ 50. The following acts are hereby repealed:

"An Act to establish a sanitary water board and to control, prevent and abate pollution of the streams, lakes, ponds and other surface and underground waters in the State and to repeal an Act named therein", approved July 12, 1951, as amended; the "Illinois Air Pollution Control Act", approved August 19, 1963, as amended; "An Act designating the Sanitary Water Board to act as the state water pollution agency for purposes of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and giving it powers therefor", approved July 12, 1951, as amended; "An Act to prohibit open garbage dumps or sites", approved August 26, 1963, as amended; "An Act in relation to the registration and regulation of refuse disposal sites and facilities and making appropriations therefor", approved August 18, 1965, as amended; and "An Act to prohibit the dumping of refuse brought from outside of the State", approved May 11, 1967.

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§ 51. If any section, subsection, sentence or clause of this Act shall be adjudged unconstitutional, such adjudication shall not affect the validity of the Act as a whole or of any section, subsection, sentence or clause thereof not adjudged unconstitutional.

Passed in the General Assembly May 29, 1970.

Approved June 29, 1970.

PUBLIC ACT 76-2430.

APPROPRIATIONS.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY—ORDINARY AND CONTINGENT.

- § 1. Appropriation.
- § 2. Appropriation.
- § 3. Appropriation.

(House Bill No. 4789 Approved June 29, 1970.)

AN ACT making appropriations for administration of the "Environmental Protection Act", enacted by the 76th General Assembly.

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

Section 1. The following named sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, are appropriated to meet the ordinary and contingent expenses of the Environmental Protection Agency:

Division of Engineering	
For Personal Services	
Payable from the General Revenue Fund	2,199,900
Payable from U.S. Public Health	590,900
(Total, Personal Services \$2,790,900)	
For Retirement Contributions	
Payable from the General Revenue Fund	157,500
Payable from U.S. Public Health	40,000
(Total, Retirement Contributions \$177,500)	
For Social Security	
Payable from the General Revenue Fund	107,400
Payable from U.S. Public Health	15,400
(Total, Social Security \$122,800)	
For Contractual Services	
Payable from the General Revenue Fund	215,200
Payable from U.S. Public Health	15,700
(Total, Contractual Services \$230,900)	

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