

AN ACT concerning safety.

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

Section 5. The Radiation Protection Act of 1990 is amended by changing Section 34 and by adding Section 50 as follows:

(420 ILCS 40/34) (from Ch. 111 1/2, par. 210-34)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on January 1, 2027)

Sec. 34. Intrastate shippers of irradiated nuclear reactor fuel.

(a) All intrastate and interstate shippers ~~carriers~~ of irradiated nuclear reactor fuel in the State of Illinois are hereby required to notify the Agency no less than 7 days ~~24 hours~~ prior to any transportation of irradiated nuclear reactor fuel within this State of the proposed route, the place and time of entry into the State, and the amount and the source of the fuel. The Agency shall immediately notify the Illinois State Police, which shall notify the sheriff of those counties along the route of such shipment.

(b) As used in this Section: ~~For the purpose of this subsection,~~

~~a "carrier" is any entity charged with transportation of such irradiated reactor fuel from the nuclear steam-generating facility to a storage facility.~~

"Irradiated ~~For the purpose of this subsection,~~
"irradiated reactor fuel" means fuel that has been withdrawn
from a nuclear reactor following irradiation, the constituent
elements of which have not been separated by reprocessing ~~is~~
~~any nuclear fuel assembly containing fissile bearing material~~
~~that has been irradiated in and removed from a nuclear reactor~~
~~facility.~~

"Shipper" means the entity who offers the irradiated
reactor fuel for transportation into commerce or the agent of
an entity who offers the irradiated reactor fuel for
transportation into commerce.

(Source: P.A. 102-538, eff. 8-20-21.)

(420 ILCS 40/50 new)

Sec. 50. Collection, storage, and disposal of radiation
sources; fees. The Agency may collect, store, and dispose of
uncontrolled sources of radiation that have entered the public
domain and that the Agency considers to be a threat to public
health and safety or the environment. The Agency may assess
actual costs, as appropriate, for the collection, storage, and
disposal of uncontrolled sources of radiation that have
entered the public domain and that the Agency considers to be a
threat to public health and safety or the environment against
any person that owns, owned, possesses, or is responsible for
the radioactive material entering the public domain.